

Annual report of the Public Health Department / Zanzibar Protectorate.

Contributors

Zanzibar. Public Health Department.

Publication/Creation

Zanzibar : Government Printer, [1943]

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HC 174
ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE



ANNUAL
MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE
year ended 31st December, 1943

PRICE: Shs. 1/50



OFFICE OF THE
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES,
Zanzibar, 28th March, 1944.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the British Resident and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Zanzibar Protectorate for the year 1943.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,


Your obedient servant,

J. C. EARL,
*Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge,
Medical and Sanitary Services.*

THE HONOURABLE

CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT,

ZANZIBAR.



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ANNUAL MEDICAL and SANITARY REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1943

ERRATA.—1942 Annual Report page 3 should read:—

Zanzibar Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Ante-natal cases	... 173	792
Gynaecological cases	... 174	654

Patients admitted to maternity hospital numbered 116.

GENERAL REVIEW.

Dr. S. W. T. Lee, O.B.E., was invalided from the army in January and retired in December. Dr. W. H. Hart left in January. Dr. J. C. St. George Earl was seconded from Uganda in March as Senior Medical Officer-in-Charge of Medical and Sanitary Services and was appointed to the post when Dr. S. W. T. Lee retired. Mr. C. E. Roberts, Dr. D. D. MacCarthy and Dr. A. C. Pilkington remained on military service during the year. A woman medical officer arrived in July on first appointment. The staff of nursing sisters was fairly well maintained but two nursing sisters and the Arab nurse, referred to in last year's report, resigned in order to marry.

Anti-yellow fever measures were maintained. Blood serum from a case which presented obscure nervous symptoms was sent to the Yellow Fever Research Institute in Entebbe for examination. The serum protected white mice against an unidentified virus which was isolated from *Aedes* mosquitoes caught in the Bwamba area of Uganda. Although this result does not prove that the illness in question was caused by this virus, it can be regarded as presumptive evidence, which is strengthened, to some extent, by the fact that the virus, neutralized by the serum, induces, in white mice, symptoms similar to those exhibited by the human case, namely inco-ordination and a rolling, staggering gait. Further investigation of this serum is being undertaken.

The result of the final examination for medical attendants and nurses was disappointing and only three out of nine passed their final examination. There were two candidates for the examination for midwives and both passed. Teaching is handicapped by the frequent shortages of nursing staff and the lack of a sister tutor. The small number of maternity beds makes it difficult to train midwives quickly. The educational standard of candidates presenting themselves for training has improved since the improved rates of pay, referred to in the report for last year, were introduced but suitable girls are still slow in coming forward. Arrangements are being made to improve the standard of training during the coming year.

Army establishment remained the same. The department assumed medical charge in the absence of the army medical officer on two occasions.

The improved diet scale for African patients was maintained and alterations in the methods of cooking certain articles of food have been made at the request of the Hospital Visiting Committee.

An office for the matron and a kitchen for the second class wards were constructed in Zanzibar hospital. An electric bell system was installed in the second class wards. A room in the out-patient department was converted into quarters for the assistant medical officer on duty so that he can sleep in the hospital and avoid the delay which previously occurred when he had to be brought from his house.

More emphasis has been laid on the preventive aspect of the medical service than has been done in the past and a statement of departmental policy based on the report of the Colonial Medical Advisory Council has received the approval of Government. A course of instruction in Hygiene for the Teachers Training Class at Dole was commenced at the end of the year.

A baby show was held during the year under the patronage of Lady Pilling. Considerable interest was taken in this new departure and 104 babies were brought before the judges.

A bulk indent for drugs for both government and private use was sent to England in August. Supplies of quinine are sufficient and totaquina tablets are being bought from Tanganyika Territory.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The total number of cases seen at station hospitals and dispensaries was:—

New cases	... 97,061
Re-attendances	... 241,570
Total attendances	... 338,631

GENERAL DISEASES.

The numbers of cases referred to in the following review of the returns of sickness include only those treated by medical officers or assistant medical officers, so that comparison with previous years cannot be made. The returns of certain diseases from other units will be referred to in the text.

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.—There were 14,988 cases with 86 deaths in hospital.

General diseases.—1,320 cases were reported.

Diseases of the nervous system and organs of sense.—There were 3,423 cases in this group. Diseases of the eye numbered 2,386 of which 186 were cases of trachoma which is common among the Arab population and the incidence is higher than the number of cases treated indicates.

Affections of the circulatory system.—There were 698 cases. 30 cases of heart disease with 14 deaths were treated in hospital.

Affections of the respiratory system.—4,381 cases were reported. There were 359 cases of pneumonia of which 166 with 30 deaths were treated in hospital.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 7,677 cases in this group.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system.—1,389 cases of non-venereal disease of the genito-urinary tract were recorded.

Puerperal state and diseases of infancy.—1,344 cases were treated.

Affections of the skin, cellular tissue and the organs of locomotion.—There were 28,494 cases many of which were cases of tropical ulcer. This figure includes cases reported from district dispensaries.

Affections produced by external causes.—There were 5,320 cases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Insect-Borne.

Malaria.—5,760 cases were reported and 448 with nine deaths were treated in hospital. A small epidemic occurred in Zanzibar city in May and June after the rains.

Blackwater fever.—31 cases with five deaths were treated by Government medical officers.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox.—No cases occurred during the year.

The following vaccinations were performed in addition to the vaccination of immigrants mentioned in the section dealing with port health administration:—

Zanzibar town	...	3,883
Rural areas	...	464
Pemba	...	1,235

Tuberculosis.—The number of cases notified was 109. Of these 86 were treated in hospital and there were 40 deaths.

The true incidence of the disease cannot be estimated but the number of cases per thousand in subordinate government officials for the last four years gives some guide to its prevalence.

1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.
1.6	1.3	1.6	3.0

Almost all cases are so advanced, when they come under treatment, that the prognosis is extremely poor. The number of cases reported from the town of Zanzibar was 79 and conditions which may affect the incidence of tuberculosis are referred to later in this report in the section dealing with housing and town planning.

Syphilis and yaws.—There were 483 cases of syphilis and 2,221 cases of yaws reported. A further 3,070 cases of yaws were reported from district dispensaries. The disease appears to be most prevalent in the north of the Island of Zanzibar.

Gonorrhoea.—The number of cases treated was 777.

Leprosy.—29 cases were notified. The disease is treated in the leper settlements at Walezo and Makondeni: the former is under the management of the Catholic Mission, the latter is a Government institution. The two settlements dealt with the following lepers:—

	Walezo. Makondeni.	
Remaining on 31st December, 1942	49	65
Admitted	17	12
Discharged	4	1
Died	7	11
Remaining on 31st December, 1943	55	65

At Walezo, repairs were carried out to all huts. All the latrines were plastered and whitewashed and five were reconstructed.

At Makondeni, the uncompleted house mentioned in the annual report for 1942 was completed. Three new houses and two kitchens were erected during the year.

(c) Helminthic Diseases.

Ancylostomiasis.—3,881 cases were recorded: In addition 4,449 cases were reported from dispensaries. The campaign against this disease has been continued. Although shortage of cement has restricted the supply 114 latrine stances were issued to the public. It is hoped that it will be possible to include anti-ancylostomiasis measures in a general scheme for the improvement of nutrition and of living conditions.

Schistosomiasis.—266 cases were reported.

There were 144 cases of other diseases caused by helminths.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Estimated population.—The estimated population is approximately 250,000.

Births and deaths.—2,494 births and 2,324 deaths were registered in Zanzibar and 1,761 births and 1,101 deaths in Pemba.

Infantile mortality.—281 deaths were registered in this group.

Still-birth rate.—The number registered was 73.

Maternal mortality.—The registered maternal mortality was 33.

All the above figures are incomplete and therefore have no statistical value.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Night soil disposal.—Night soil is disposed in septic tanks or in pit latrines, although earth closets are used in some areas. In parts of Zanzibar town, night soil is disposed of in cess-pits constructed inside the houses. Six-inch drain pipes lead from the upper stories into these pits which consequently ventilate into the houses. A number of cess-pits have been replaced by septic tanks but since the town is so overbuilt they also must be constructed inside the buildings. The effluent is not disposed of under ground but in sewers which flow either into the sea or into the creek. The latter procedure causes considerable nuisance, the smell of the creek at low tide is most offensive and marked silting has occurred. Chemical analysis of samples of sewage taken at low tide gave the following results. Sewage in the bed of the creek absorbed 4.69 parts of oxygen per 100,000, the effluent from a septic tank flowing into the creek absorbed 9.1 parts per 100,000 and a specimen from the outfall of a sewer absorbed 8.57 parts per 100,000. The effluents also contain approximately 14 parts per 100,000 of suspended solids. The proximity of the food markets to the creek makes the position still more unsatisfactory.

Scavenging and refuse disposal.—Refuse is disposed of in Zanzibar town, Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani by controlled tipping.

Drainage.—Owing to the shortage of material, only minor works were undertaken.

Water supplies.—Routine tests show that a high degree of purity was maintained in Zanzibar during the year.

Housing and town planning, Zanzibar.—There has been no long term planning in Zanzibar and no special areas have been set aside for special trades, offensive trades, or for godowns. The stone town is densely overbuilt. In many cases the houses are insanitary, dark and ill-ventilated, numerous families occupy one

room only and ground floors are frequently used as stores for foodstuffs in bulk, or other merchandise. To the east of the town there is a maze of buildings mostly of native type built on privately owned land, arranged according to no plan, which, in places, reach a density of 26 or more to the acre. There are no surveyed plots and the only restriction of the area of the plot which may be built over is the legal requirement that the latrine must be five feet from the nearest building. Rules to cope with the congestion were introduced early in the year, but although the type of house which will in future be erected is improved, the presence of the vested interests, already referred to, made it difficult to reduce the density of population to any great extent.

Rural sanitation.—Sanitary inspectors continued to pay visits to various rural areas during the year and it is intended to increase the attention paid to these areas when more sanitary inspectors are available.

School hygiene.—Medical inspection of school children was carried out during the year at 17 schools and 1,379 children out of a total of 2,238 on the rolls were examined. More importance is being attached to following up the cases detected at inspections. A number of the children were under-nourished and in some cases the standard of cleanliness was not satisfactory. It was observed that a large number of pupils suffered from some degree of anaemia, were infected with ancylostomiasis or had enlarged spleens.

At Mwera school, the standard of cleanliness among the children was high and this was associated with a correspondingly satisfactory nutritional state. There is an excellent school garden which produces many essential foods such as ground nuts, sweet potatoes, cassava and beans as well as a considerable amount of citrus fruit, which are used to supplement the school meal.

At Dole Rural Middle School the nutritional state of the boys was found to be poor. An investigation was carried out, at the end of the year, by the Pathologist. It was found that the diet was inadequate in quantity. In addition some 50 per centum of the boys had malarial parasites in their blood and in a further 22 per centum the spleen was enlarged. The average haemoglobin rate was 70 per centum. Infection with ancylostomiasis was present in approximately 50 per centum and schistosomiasis in 37 per centum of the pupils. An improved diet is being arranged and intensive treatment will commence at the beginning of the first term in 1944. New latrines, urinals and drains were completed at the end of the year.

Dental caries is common but the incidence varies considerably in different schools. The Dental Surgeon has suggested that the amount of caries found is proportional to the amount of fish in the pupils' diet. Although this has not been specifically investigated available figures tend to support this contention.

Food and nutrition.—Under-nourishment is common. There was considerable shortage of food at the beginning of 1943 but the position improved as the year went on. No increase in deficiency diseases was reported, but the District Medical Officer, Pemba, reported a very large increase in the number of ulcers treated at the beginning of the year. A diet scale was introduced for the crews of His Highness's ships and the serving of a meal, consisting of meat and vegetables, to labourers loading cloves in Pemba produced a most satisfactory return in labour. This meal is not a daily ration but an addition to the food the labourers purchase for themselves.

The diet scale for His Highness's ships was as follows:—

One item from each group should be given daily.

GROUP A.

Rice, or maize (yellow if procurable), or mtama (*Sorghum vulgare Pers.*), or wheat, or cassava 24 ozs.

GROUP B.

Fish or meat ... 4 ozs.

GROUP C.

Sesame oil, or ground nut oil, or palm oil, or coconut oil, or ghee ... 2 ozs.

GROUP D.

Beans, or kunde (*Vigna unguiculata* (Linn.) Walp.), or choroko (*Phaseolus aureus* Rozb.), or peas ... 4 ozs.

GROUP E.

Green leaves, or spinach, or pumpkin, or tomatoes, or sweet potatoes, or other vegetable, or fruit ... 4 ozs.

In addition there should be included:—

Tea	... ½ oz.
Sugar	... 1½ ozs.
Salt	... ½ oz.
Coconut	... 1½ ozs.

Any of the items in any group may be substituted wholly or in part for any of the others and different combinations can be given on different days. It is not necessary to include meat or fish daily provided that the total of 28 ounces is provided in each week.

Mosquito control.—

ZANZIBAR.

11,175 feet of temporary earth drain were constructed, 65,559 feet of earth drain were regraded and 18,825 feet of permanent concrete drain kept clean and maintained.

PEMBA.

Water works swamp.—927 feet of contour drain were laid and 627 feet of earth drain dug in this area. In addition 1,289 square yards have been filled in and levelled prior to the planting of *Casuarina* trees.

Selem swamp.—320 feet of contour drain were laid and 965 feet of earth drain dug. 550 square yards of low lying group have been filled and levelled. About half of this swamp has been planted with rice.

Slaughter-house swamp.—80 feet of contour drain were laid. Two old pipe drains which had become choked were taken up and relaid. One half of this swamp is planted with *Cassia* trees and the other half is cultivated by the Police Department. The whole swamp is now dry.

Hospital swamp.—One pipe drain was taken up and relaid. The whole swamp is dry, most of it is planted with *Casuarina* trees and the rest planted with sweet potatoes and cassava.

Market swamp.—170 feet of stone drain became choked; it was taken up and relaid. 125 square yards of low lying ground were filled in and levelled; 180 square yards have been reclaimed with town refuse.

Tibirizi swamp.—2,186 square yards have been filled in and levelled. 1,049 feet of earth drain were also dug. Permanent pools were treated with oil during the rains.

Bandani swamp.—1,086 feet of earth drain were dug.

Mji mpia.—986 square yards of low lying ground were filled in with refuse and levelled.

Wireless swamp.—510 feet of stone drain were relaid during the year. This swamp was under cultivation.

Mkoani northern swamp.—42 feet of new drain were laid and 400 feet of the old drain relaid. Both these swamps are used for cultivation.

Anti-yellow fever measures.—Measures to control *Aedes* breeding were continued.

PORT HEALTH WORK.

227 ships and 972 dhows called at Zanzibar and were boarded for inspection. 221 aeroplanes landed at Zanzibar.

9,659 immigrants arrived and 11,148 emigrants left during the year. All immigrants were medically inspected and 3,179 vaccinations performed. In addition 3,017 persons embarking on ships or dhows were vaccinated.

Two ships were fumigated during the year and one certificate of freedom from rats was given.

Fifty-seven persons suffering from trachoma were refused admission to Zanzibar under the Immigration Regulation and Restriction Decree.

636 passengers were under surveillance during the year.

Plague.—Zanzibar remained free of plague during the year under review. 13,235 rats were caught and 2,689 examined. All were negative.

Ships which had not called at Mombasa and all dhows were inspected on arrival and at weekly intervals for mosquito breeding. Local dhows, lighters, boats, etc. were regularly examined.

Quarantine Island.—The East African Quarantine Station was maintained during the year.

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

Although the Dental Surgeon was absent on leave for five months, more work was done at schools than during any year since 1939. 2,719 pupils were examined and 1,417 received treatment.

Summary of Work Done.

	Fillings.	Extractions.	Scaling and polishing.	Root fillings.
Officials and their families	350	346	66	18
Schools	2,211	892	46	8
Native out-patients	—	7,440	—	—
	2,561	8,678	112	26

FEMALE CLINICS AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics for women and for infant welfare were held in Zanzibar and Pemba.

A. Zanzibar Clinic.

The following table gives a summary of the work done in 1943.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
General cases	4,037	27,482
Ante-natal cases	192	1,000
Genito-urinary clinic	139	598
Total attendances	4,368	29,080

Patients admitted to the maternity hospital numbered 155.

B. Zanzibar Rural Clinics.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Mkokotoni	674	2,019
Mwera	202	907
Salem	293	1,187
Total attendances	1,169	4,113

The clinic at Ziwani police lines was amalgamated with the out-patient department in Zanzibar since the average attendance was not considered high enough to justify its being retained as a separate unit.

C. Pemba—Wete Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Ante-natal cases	435	890
Infant welfare clinic	389	1,550
Total attendances	824	2,440

There were 73 patients admitted to the maternity ward. The ante-natal clinic commenced in April and the child welfare clinic began in June.

D. Pemba—Chake Chake Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Out-patients	2,300	12,416
Ante-natal cases	738	685
Infant welfare clinic	1,116	1,001
Total attendances	4,154	14,102

Patients admitted to the maternity hospital numbered 62.

EYE CLINIC.

There was an increase of 110 in new attendances. 41 major and 35 minor operations were carried out during the year.

New cases	1,723
Re-attendances	10,820
Total attendances	12,543

LABORATORY.

Total number of examinations performed was 21,499.

The increase in the number of positive slides for malaria continues as is shown by the following figures:—

	1941	1942	1943
<i>P. falciparum</i>	820	2,201	2,472
<i>P. vivax</i>	114	364	559
<i>P. malariae</i>	13	53	133
Undefined	128	291	271
Total	1,075	2,909	3,435

Training.—Two learners are in training.

The work of the laboratory is summarized briefly below:—

Bacteriological examinations	1,769
Faecal examinations	1,868
Kahn tests	1,528
Histological	14
Medico-legal	27
Post mortem	24
General (blood, biochemical, etc.)	16,269

General Remarks.—Four cases of typhoid fever were confirmed by the isolation of the bacterium. Dysentery cases continue to be confined to *Bact. flexner* and *Bact. sonnei*.

REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS IN PRISONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A. Prisons.

Zanzibar.—There were 445 new attendances and 2,276 re-attendances at the prison infirmary during the year and 119 prisoners were admitted to hospital.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory and there were no outbreaks of infectious disease. There were 124 cases of malaria during the year.

Number of prisoners admitted	... 1,610
Daily average in prison	... 228.55
Daily average on sick list	... 8.88

Pemba.—

Number of prisoners admitted	... 654
Daily average in prison	... 36.33
Daily average on sick list	... 2.21

B. Mental Hospital.

Remaining on 31st December, 1942	... 62
Admitted	... 17
Discharged	... 7
Deaths	... 8
Remaining on 31st December, 1943	... 64

The prevailing types of insanity were:—

Mania	... 17
Melancholia	... 22
Dementia	... 23
Dementia præcox	4
Paranoia	... 1
Neurosyphilis	... 9
Epilepsy	... 3

C. Walezo Institution.

	Pauper Infirmary.	Tuberculosis asylum.
Remaining on 31st December, 1942	136	21
Admitted	391	52
Discharged	306	26
Deaths	87	32
Remaining on 31st December, 1943	134	15

FINANCE.

A. EXPENDITURE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	£
Personal Emoluments	... 28,058
Other Charges :	
General Stores	... 1,300
Drugs, Dental and Surgical Requisites, etc...	7,000
Maintenance of Patients	... 7,488
Sanitation Labour	... 1,612
Miscellaneous Services	... 3,319
Total	... 48,777

B. EXPENDITURE—MUNICIPALITY.

Personal Emoluments	... 2,701
Other Charges :	
Equipment and Stores	... 291
Sanitation Labour	... 4,534
Total	... 7,526

C. REVENUE.

Hospital Fees, Sale of Drugs, etc.	... 1,987
Contribution from other dependencies towards Quarantine services	... 1,513
Total	... 3,499

LEGISLATION.

Druggists Decree—Amendment to Schedule A.
Public Health (Amendment) Rules, 1943.

This table includes only those diseases which were diagnosed in hospitals under the charge of a medical officer or assistant medical officer.

TABLES I AND II.

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the Year 1943.

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1942	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1943	All Cases including both In- and Out- Patients
1. Enteric Group—						
(a) Typhoid fever	...	4	4	...	...	9
(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Relapsing fever	...	3	3	...	...	3
4. Undulant fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Measles	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	1
8. Whooping cough	...	2	2	...	...	67
9. Diphtheria	...	1	1	1	...	3
10. Influenza—						
(a) With respiratory complications	...	...	...	...	...	103
(b) Without respiratory complications	...	30	30	...	...	421
11. Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery—						
(a) Amoebic	...	7	7	...	...	15
(b) Bacillary	...	5	6	...	...	20
(c) Unclassified	...	23	23	3	1	55
13. Plague—						
(a) Bubonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pneumonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Septicæmic	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tetanus	...	6	6	1	...	11
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	25	137	162	40	27	280
20. Other tuberculous diseases	...	4	4	...	1	5
21. Leprosy	49	22	71	7	55	93
22. Venereal diseases—						
(a) Syphilis	...	40	41	1	3	483
(b) Gonorrhœa	...	86	87	...	2	778
(c) Other venereal diseases	...	12	13	...	1	52
23. Yellow fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Malaria—						
(a) Benign tertian	...	33	34	...	...	438
(b) Subtertian	...	210	212	6	4	2,268
(c) Quartan	...	1	1	...	...	80
(d) Unclassified	...	204	208	3	5	2,981
25. Blackwater fever	...	15	15	5	...	31
26. Kala-azar	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Yaws	...	35	36	...	5	2,222
29. Other protozoal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Ancylostomiasis	14	251	265	16	9	3,895
31. Schistosomiasis	...	15	16	1	...	267
32. Other helminthic diseases	...	6	6	...	...	144
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	2	...	2	...	...	115
34. Cancer and other tumours—						
(a) Malignant	...	37	38	3	1	73
(b) Non-malignant	...	23	23	...	...	119
(c) Undetermined	...	33	33	...	...	40
35. Rheumatic conditions	...	6	6	...	2	526
36. Diabetes	...	44	46	...	...	74
37. Scurvy	...	12	12	1	...	12
38. Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Pellagra	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Other diseases—						
(a) Nutritional	...	32	32	5	3	176
(b) Endocrine glands and general	...	2	2	...	...	134
41. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	...	39	39	4	3	186
42. Acute and chronic poisoning	...	9	9	...	...	19
43. Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	3	3	1	...	14
44. Other diseases of the nervous system	2	55	57	12	3	341
45. Trachoma	...	11	11	...	...	186
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	2	71	73	...	3	2,201
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	4	21	25	...	...	709
48. Diseases of the circulatory system—						
(a) Heart diseases	...	30	30	14	2	104
(b) Other circulatory diseases	8	60	68	3	7	602
49. Bronchitis	...	59	65	1	2	2,178
50. Pneumonia—						
(a) Broncho-pneumonia	...	17	17	3	1	51
(b) Lobar-pneumonia	8	146	154	27	4	306
(c) Otherwise defined	...	3	3	...	...	10
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	73	77	3	2	1,864
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis—						
(a) Under two years of age	...	5	5	...	...	89
(b) Over two years of age	2	42	44	1	1	382
Carried forward	142	1,985	2,127	162	147	25,242

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASES			Remaining in Hospital at end of 1942	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1943	All Cases including both In- and Out- Patients
Brought forward ...			142	1,985	2,127	162	147	25,242
53. Appendicitis	...	...	1	13	14	2	...	33
54. Hernia and intestinal obstruction	...	...	8	149	157	15	11	389
55. Cirrhosis of the liver	...	...	...	8	8	3	...	22
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	...	...	3	34	37	2	2	134
57. Other diseases of the digestive system	...	...	13	166	179	9	4	6,655
58. Nephritis (all forms)—								
(a) Acute	...	...	...	13	13	1	...	28
(b) Chronic	...	...	1	25	26	6	...	56
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	...	...	12	322	334	21	14	1,318
60. Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperal state—								
(a) Abortion	...	...	...	248	248	4	7	398
(b) Ectopic gestation	...	...	...	28	28	...	1	58
(c) Toxæmias of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	22
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	...	...	10	39	49	5	1	58
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy—								
(a) Congenital debility (children under one year)	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	14
(b) Premature birth	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	5
(c) Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Others	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4
63. Senility	...	...	129	29	158	5	123	245
64. External causes—								
(a) Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other forms of violence	...	...	18	431	449	16	34	5,340
65. Ill-defined causes	...	...	3	64	67	7	5	3,701
66. Ante-natal and child welfare consultations	...	...	...	15	15	...	...	694
Total	...	...	406	5,040	5,446	309	462	60,047



