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Contributors

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ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

ANNUAL
MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE
year ended 31st December, 1944

PRICE: Shs. 1/50



OFFICE OF THE
SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER-IN-CHARGE,
MEDICAL AND SANITARY SERVICES,
Zanzibar, 28th April, 1945.

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 1944.

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, 1944

ERRATA:—1943 Annual Report page 4 should read:—

C. Pemba—Wete Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Ante-natal cases	... 103	332
Infant Welfare Clinic	... 47	342
Total attendances	... 150	674

D. Pemba—Chake Chake Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Out-patients	... 2,300	12,416
Ante-natal cases	... 53	685
Infant Welfare Clinic	... 107	1,009
Total attendances	... 2,460	14,110

GENERAL REVIEW.

Mr. C. E. Roberts, Specialist Officer, Dr. D. D. McCarthy and Dr. A. C. Pilkington, medical Officers remained with the forces during the year. The death of S. B. Kulkarni, assistant medical officer, is recorded with regret. Information was received, in November, that Mr. Roberts had been released from the army but he had not returned at the end of the year. The two medical officers who are absent represent 28 per centum of the medical staff and since a medical officer has to perform the duties of Specialist Officer the reduction in the staff of medical officers is 37 per centum. Since leave and casualties have to be provided for from this reduced staff the maintenance of an adequate medical service has been extremely difficult and any considerable expansion has been out of the question.

The preparation of the bulk indent for drugs and the sale and distribution of non-Government orders placed a heavy burden on the headquarters office and on the medical store. A scheme for the improvement of medical services with assistance from Colonial Development Fund was completed during the year.

It is, however, essential to provide an adequate and well trained local staff of hospital attendants, nurses, midwives and sanitary inspectors, before the medical service can be improved or expanded and the training of this staff is the most important task facing the department in the immediate future.

Shortage of staff has prevented the training of sanitary inspectors but it is hoped that it will be possible to re-commence if the European sanitary inspector who has been included in the estimates for 1945 can be recruited during the year.

The training of attendants, nurses and midwives has not been satisfactory and for a large part of the year was at stand still because of the lack of nursing sisters, of whom, two were invalided, after being off duty for several months, and three resigned, two in order to marry. The results of the examinations were again disappointing only six out of fourteen candidates passing the junior examination. No seniors were examined. Three out of four candidates passed the examination in midwifery.

The school service has been maintained and improved during the year but a great deal remains to be done to render it completely satisfactory. It is hoped to accelerate this improvement when the staff position eases. The school dental service remains satisfactory and a summary of the first ten years working of the service forms an appendix to this report.

The policy of prevention has been maintained and it can be said that much more interest is being taken in this aspect of medicine even at this early stage. Use has been made of the broadcast on several occasions. A number of model houses erected by the Town Planning Board have aroused keen interest in the Ngambo area.

The inclusion of the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya in the yellow fever endemic area necessitated the control and non-vaccinated immigrants. Steps were also taken to prevent the extension to Zanzibar of the outbreak of variola on the mainland.

Owing to the shortage of nursing staff it was not possible to hold a baby show during 1944.

Improvements made to Zanzibar hospital include the replacement of the trough latrine serving the Bargash ward by a modern unit and the alteration of the latrines in the isolation ward so that they are now completely separate and no longer communicate directly with the ward.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

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

New cases	... 98,003
Re-attendances	... 253,578
Total attendances	... 351,581

GENERAL DISEASES.

The cases referred in the following review of the returns of sickness include only those treated by Medical Officers or Assistant Medical Officers. The returns of certain diseases from other units will be referred to in the text.

Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases:—There were 14,804 cases with 58 deaths in hospital.

General Diseases:—1,966 cases were reported.

Diseases of the nervous system and organs of sense:—There were 3,586 in this group. Diseases of the eye numbered 2,274 of which 136 were cases of trachoma.

Affections of the circulatory system:—There were 1,098 cases. 26 cases of heart disease with 6 deaths were treated in hospital.

Affection of the respiratory system:—5,754 cases were reported. There were 337 cases of pneumonia of which 186 cases with 29 deaths were treated in hospital.

Diseases of the digestive system:—There were 7,405 cases in this group.

Diseases of the genito-urinary system:—2,110 cases of non-venereal disease of the genito-urinary system were recorded.

Puerperal state and diseases of infancy:—1,243 cases were treated.

Affections of the skin, cellular tissue and the organs of locomotion:—24,219 cases many of which were tropical ulcers were reported. This figure includes cases reported from the district dispensaries.

Affections produced by external causes:—There were 4,353 cases.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Insect-Borne.

Malaria:—5,505 cases were reported and 477 with 17 deaths were treated in hospital.

Blackwater fever:—10 cases with 4 deaths were treated by Government medical officers.

(b) Infectious Diseases.

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

The following vaccinations were performed:—

Zanzibar town	... 1,153
Rural areas	... 440
Pemba	... 3,235

Tuberculosis:—121 cases were notified. 133 cases with 43 deaths were under treatment during the year at government hospitals and in Walezo.

Syphilis and yaws:—478 cases of syphilis and 3,228 cases of yaws were reported. A further 2,595 cases of yaws were seen at district dispensaries. The disease still appears to be most prevalent in the north of Zanzibar Island.

Gonorrhoea:—The number of cases treated was 597.

Leprosy:—30 cases were notified. Lepers are accommodated 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, 1943	... 55	65
Admitted	... 11	19
Discharged	... 9	5
Died	... 13	8
Remaining on 31st December, 1944	... 44	71

All huts and latrines at Walezo were repaired and whitewashed.

At Makondeni 3 new houses and a new mosque were constructed during the year.

(c) Helminthic Diseases.

Ancylostomiasis:—4,047 cases were recorded. In addition 5,398 cases were reported from dispensaries. The campaign against this disease has continued. Shortage of cement has still restricted supply of latrine stances but 64 were issued to the public.

Schistosomiasis:—419 cases were reported.

There were 105 cases of other helminthic infections.

A preliminary survey of the areas in which schistosomiasis is found was made with a view to instituting preventive drainage.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

Births and deaths:—2,345 births and 2,244 deaths were registered in Zanzibar and 2,002 births and 1,363 deaths in Pemba.

Infantile mortality:—295 deaths were registered.

Still-birth rate:—The number registered was 77.

Maternal mortality:—The registered maternal deaths were 68.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Night soil disposal:—There has been no change in the methods of night soil disposal during the year.

A scheme for the reclamation of the creek which will prevent the nuisance referred to in the Annual Report for 1943 is now under consideration.

Scavenging and refuse disposal:—Refuse is disposed of in Zanzibar town, Wete, Chake Chake and Mkoani by controlled tipping. Refuse from the Zanzibar market is made into compost. Compost is also made in some rural areas.

Drainage:—No major works were carried out owing to shortage of material.

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 little change in the position during the year. The effect of the legislation referred to in last year's report is not evident. As a result of representations made by the medical department a more ambitious scheme is now under consideration.

Yellow fever:—Legislation was introduced during the year which delineated the limits of that part of Africa which is considered to be an area in which yellow fever is endemic and which empowered the health authorities to control persons from this area. Vaccinations against yellow fever are carried out weekly and 4,401 persons were vaccinated.

Rural Sanitation:—Sanitary inspectors continued to pay visits of inspection to various rural areas during the year.

School Hygiene:—Medical inspection of school children was carried out during the year at 21 schools and 1,447 children were examined. One non-government school was inspected and arrangements were made to extend this service to other grant-aided schools. A number of children is still undernourished and the standard of cleanliness is not always satisfactory. The nutritional state of the pupils in Dole school which was referred to at some length in the last Annual Report is now satisfactory.

Mosquito Control:—

ZANZIBAR.

Tomondo swamp:—2,700 feet of earth drain were laid and connected with the main open channel drain. This area is treated with oil and Paris green during the rainy season. 12 water holes and depressions were filled in and levelled.

Chumbuni ravines:—1,300 feet of earth drain were added to the existing drainage system and 13 water holes and depressions were filled in and levelled.

Magogoni swamp:—450 feet of earth drains were constructed.

Old Walezo valley:—120 feet of earth drain were made and two depressions levelled.

Sebleni swamp:—An earth drain 1,200 feet long was laid.

Migombani:—A 120 feet earth drain was connected to the main earth drain.

All the new drains and 76,734 feet of existing earth drain were maintained in good order throughout the year.

144 water holes and depressions were filled in during the year.

PEMBA.

Wete:—The *Casuarina* trees in the Water Works swamp are thriving, but it has been necessary to dig one small drain to carry away surface water. In other swamps the grass has been cut regularly and choked drains have been opened and relaid. Crab holes have been filled and oiled. A new anti-malarial drain 472 feet long was built at Kipangani by the Public Works Department.

Chake Chake:—1,924 square yards of sweet potato furrows at Tibrizi were filled in and 400 yards of earth drains were constructed. 1,546 square yards were reclaimed at Mji Mpia by controlled tipping.

Mkoani:—305 feet of new stone drain were laid and 594 feet relaid.

PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

During the year 223 ships and 1,201 dhows called at Zanzibar and were boarded for health inspection. 104 aeroplanes landed on the aerodrome. 14,702 immigrants arrived and 13,376 emigrants left. In addition 80 immigrants arrived and 71 emigrants left Zanzibar by air. 4,226 vaccinations were carried out on ships and dhows. In addition 7,281 emigrants were vaccinated.

40 persons found suffering from trachoma were declared to be prohibited immigrants.

30 immigrants were allowed to land under surveillance during the year.

Ships which had not called at Mombasa or Dar-es-Salaam and all dhows were inspected on arrival and at weekly intervals for mosquito breeding. Local dhows, lighters and other crafts were regularly inspected.

Plague:—Zanzibar remained free of plague during the year under review. 14,147 rats were caught during the year. 2,770 spleen smears were examined and found negative.

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

REPORT OF DENTAL SURGEON.

Every school was examined and the dental service has been very satisfactory.

A large part of the work has been conservative and 60 to 65 per centum of the extractions done were for first year pupils with deciduous teeth.

Pemba had the service of a dental surgeon for 133 working days of 1944.

School children examined	...	3,080
School children treated	...	2,289

Summary of Work Done.

	Fillings.	Extractions.	Scale and polishing.	Root fillings.
Schools	3,997	1,508	157	13
Officials and their families	569	529	111	28
Native out-patients	—	10,048	—	—
Total	4,566	12,085	268	41

A summary of the work done by the Dental Surgeon of over a period of ten years forms an appendix to this report. It describes the development of the school dental service and reflects most credibly on Mr. Rutter Dental Surgeon, whose vision and patience have produced a most satisfactory result.

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 1944.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
General cases	4,733	22,347
Ante-natal cases	207	739
Infant welfare	255	1,718
Total attendance	5,195	24,804

Patients admitted to the maternity hospital numbered 153.

B. Zanzibar Rural Clinics.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Mkokotoni	491	1,071
Mwera	143	558
Seleni	275	1,324
Total attendances	909	2,953

C. Pemba—Wete Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Ante-natal cases	91	397
Infant welfare	154	802
Total attendances	245	1,199

There were 62 patients admitted to the maternity ward.

D. Pemba—Chake Chake Clinic.

	New cases.	Re-attendances.
Out-patients	2,825	14,529
Ante-natal cases	69	425
Infant welfare clinic	115	940
Total attendances	3,009	15,894

Patients admitted to the maternity hospital numbered 54.

EYE CLINIC.

The following cases were treated during the year:—

New cases	1,609
Re-attendances	10,554
Total attendances	12,163

66 major and 35 minor operations were carried out. In addition 252 candidates for government employment were examined.

There were 89 cases of trachoma and the majority of cases of entropion and many corneal ulcers treated were the late results of this disease.

There were 21 cases of optic atrophy, 14 male and 7 female. All were advanced and likely to cause blindness. It is encouraging to note that patients now show a much greater readiness to seek admission to hospital to undergo treatment for acute conditions than was formerly the case.

LABORATORY.

Training:—One learner attendant resigned during the year and another is in process of training.

The work of the laboratory is summarized briefly below:—

Bacteriological examinations	... 1,838
Faecal examinations	... 2,259
Kahn tests	... 1,286
Histological	... 6
Medico-legal	... 6
Post mortem	... 32
General (blood, biochemical, etc.)	... 18,171

General remarks:—The work of the laboratory continues to expand, the total examinations for the year being 2,069 more than those of 1943.

A crude liver extract for treatment of cases of anaemia was prepared during the year, and has proved of value. 36 litres of extract were made.

Sterilization of flasks and saline on behalf of the Veterinary Department was carried during the year.

REPORT ON THE CONDITIONS IN PRISONS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A. Prisons.

Zanzibar:—There were 723 new attendances and 1,737 re-attendances at the prison infirmary during the year and 122 prisoners were admitted to hospital.

The general health of the prisoners was satisfactory and there were no outbreaks of infectious disease. There were 137 cases of malaria during the year.

Number of prisoners admitted	... 660
Daily average in prison	... 159.77
Daily average on sick list	... 2.23

Pemba:—

Number of prisoners admitted	... 507
Daily average in prison	... 33.69
Daily average on sick list	... 2.55

B. Mental Hospital.

Remaining on 31st December, 1943	... 61
Admitted	... 11
Discharged	... 6
Deaths	... 4
Remaining on 31st December, 1944	... 65

The prevailing types of insanity were:—

Dementia	... 28
Mania	... 16
Melancholia	... 17
Epileptic	... 6
Neurosyphilis	... 8

C. Walezo Institution.

	Pauper Infirmary.	Tuberculosis asylum.
Remaining on 31st December, 1943	... 134	15
Admitted	... 291	46
Discharged	... 199	15
Deaths	... 98	34
Remaining on 31st December, 1944	... 128	12

FINANCE.

A. EXPENDITURE—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

	£
Personal Emoluments	... 26,432
Other Charges:	
General Stores	... 1,344
Drugs, Dental and Surgical requisites, etc.	... 7,242
Maintenance of Patients	... 7,601
Sanitation Labour	... 1,243
Miscellaneous services	... 6,775
Total	... 50,637

B. EXPENDITURE—MUNICIPALITY.

	£
Personal Emoluments	... 2,476
Other Charges:	
Equipment and Stores	... 148
Sanitation labour	... 3,717
Total	... 6,341

C. REVENUE.

Hospital Fees and Sale of drugs, etc.	... 2,520
Sale of drugs to the public	... 4,515
Contribution from dependencies towards Quarantine station	... 1,512
Total	... 8,547

LEGISLATION.

PUBLIC HEALTH DECREE, CAP. 60:

- Public Health (Declaration of an Infected Area) Order, 1944.
- Public Health (Declaration of an Infected Area) (Amendment) Order, 1944.
- Public Health (Prevention of Mosquito-Breeding) (Amendment) Rules, 1944.
- Public Health (Prevention of Small-Pox) Rules, 1944.
- Public Health (Prevention of Yellow Fever) Rules, 1944.

A REPORT ON THE FIRST TEN YEARS OF DENTAL WORK IN ZANZIBAR.

This report will mainly cover the inception and development of the School Dental Service which has played the most important part in the organization of the Dental Service in Zanzibar and to which most time has been devoted.

2. During the first months I spent in Zanzibar, a number of school children came to me for treatment. The condition of their teeth led me to make a dental survey in Protectorate schools. I carried out a survey and the result showed that between 95 and 97 per centum of the school children were suffering from some form of dental disease.

3. Although the obstacles and difficulties which would be met in inaugurating such a service in a primitive community none of whom had even heard of conservative dentistry and many of whom had seldom seen an European at close quarters were fully realized, the service commenced in April, 1934.

4. The creation of the school dental service can be divided into three phases. The first which ended in 1936 was mainly concerned with propaganda among parents and their children although as much practical work as possible was carried out. Reaction among the parents and fear among the children had to be eradicated and it was necessary to fight hard against that notorious enemy to progress "Custom" in order to impress on parents the value of clean mouths, while the first effects on the children of the dental surgeon in his white coat with his rows of gleaming instruments can easily be appreciated. It was not uncommon for me to spend a whole morning persuading a parent to allow me to fill one tooth for a child and this operation was frequently performed with an audience consisting of the grandparents, uncles, aunts and other relatives of the patients. At the end of this phase the young dental service was greatly assisted by the Dental Exhibit at the Health Exhibition of 1936 at which talks and demonstration of painless dentistry were given so that parents could see the treatment which was given to their children. The second phase commenced when it was seen that progress was being made and that many parents had accepted the dental service as a benefit to their children and the force with which

the campaign had commenced was now redoubled. It was found during the course of working that, contrary to opinion, fathers had little to say in the question of whether a child should have dental treatment or not and that it was the grand-mothers and mothers who were the real arbiters. I, therefore, decided to devote as much time as possible to the Arab Girls School, where many of the future mothers and teachers of the new generation were being educated. I gave a series of lectures, with the epidiascope, to the teachers and the teachers in training which were so much appreciated that copies of the lectures were asked for. Similar attention was given to Dole Boys School and some of the pupils of which were expected to become teachers. The action of the Director of Education when he agreed to incorporate in the school entry forms, a paragraph which parents or guardians signed, agreeing to dental treatment for school children proved of great assistance.

5. The commencement of the war and its concurrent conservation of stocks and materials and my Z.N.V.F. services virtually put an end to my work in the districts but the foundation had been laid and when the Assistant Dental Surgeon arrived at the end of 1940 he merely had to carry on the programme and work of the previous seven years.

6. The third phase commenced at the beginning of 1943 when an organized system was arranged and was marked by the fact that although I was on leave for part of that year, a bigger return in figures for work done was shown than hitherto and the figure will be even higher this year. This phase consists of practical work. Most of the difficulties have been overcome and it is only occasionally that dental treatment is refused.

7. It is very refreshing to observe that many applicants for Government positions present themselves for examination with clean mouths with many fillings. Many have continued to visit me after leaving school which does show an appreciation of the dental service.

8. On several occasions seeds of various vegetables have been given to schools to add to their gardens to aid the diet but it is only since Government has given the foods free that the children eat them.

9. No school has shown a definite racial type of mouth, doubtless due to the vast inter-racial marriage in the past, although schools in the south of the Island of Zanzibar tend to show a racial type of mouth. Vincents Angina has a periodicity usually during the wet season. Although impacted wisdom teeth are considered rare in native tribes they are quite common in Zanzibar. Hypoplasia is most uncommon but gingivitis in its many forms is found frequently due to lack of oral hygiene. The actual tooth structure is very good indeed and it appears that the essential salts for the calcification of teeth are abundantly present in the children's teeth. It is however clear that the chief cause of dental disease in the Protectorate is the lack of oral hygiene and that the best way to secure an improvement is through the school dental service.

10. It will be seen from the above that the work involved in maintaining the school dental service leaves little time for other dental activities nevertheless not an inconsiderable amount of work has been done for the native population.

11. When I first commenced work the local population had to be coaxed to have work done—unless in pain—and, so long as a tooth was not causing pain, no argument was strong enough to convince the patient of the necessity for extracting it.

12. A daily dental out-patient hour was begun and this is now an accepted part of the hospital routine and its popularity with the people is ample recompense for the time and energy expended in the early days.

13. As will be appreciated, I could not do everything at once, and this out-patient hour, being an essential, caused a curtailment of the hours which could be devoted to the schools. This gave the impression of a disjointed dental service for some years, but, the endeavours made during the first seven years to build up an efficient dental service now bear fruit, and neither the general population nor school children are now afraid to present themselves for dental treatment.

I. STRATHEARN RUTTER,
Dental Surgeon.

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 1944.

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1943	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1944	All Cases including both In- and Out- Patients
1. Enteric Group—						
(a) Typhoid fever	...	4	4	1	...	4
(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Typhus fever	...	3	3	...	...	3
3. Relapsing fever	...	7	7	...	...	11
4. Undulant fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Measles	...	2	2	...	...	11
7. Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	...	29
9. Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Influenza—						
(a) With respiratory complications	...	10	10	...	...	541
(b) Without respiratory complications	...	10	10	...	...	147
11. Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Dysentery—						
(a) Amoebic	...	60	60	5	...	120
(b) Bacillary	...	4	4	...	...	9
(c) Unclassified	...	1	15	3	...	52
13. Plague—						
(a) Bubonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Pneumonic	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Septicæmic	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Acute poliomyelitis	...	2	2	1	...	4
15. Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Tetanus	...	2	2	2	...	4
19. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	27	125	152	41	19	216
20. Other tuberculous diseases	1	8	9	2	...	15
21. Leprosy	55	15	70	13	44	101
22. Venereal diseases—						
(a) Syphilis	3	50	53	1	1	667
(b) Gonorrhoea	2	87	89	...	2	1,026
(c) Other venereal diseases	1	...	1	...	...	42
23. Yellow fever	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Malaria—						
(a) Benign tertian	...	52	52	1	...	491
(b) Subtertian	4	261	265	10	3	1,650
(c) Quartan	...	17	17	...	2	79
(d) Unclassified	5	147	152	6	8	5,763
25. Blackwater fever	...	10	10	4	...	10
26. Kala-azar	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Yaws	5	53	58	...	6	5,823
29. Other protozoal diseases	...	1	1	...	...	15
30. Ancylostomiasis	9	129	138	15	10	9,445
31. Schistosomiasis	...	26	26	...	1	744
32. Other helminthic diseases	...	4	4	...	...	174
33. Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	...	31	31	...	...	112
34. Cancer and other tumours—						
(a) Malignant	1	11	12	4	...	41
(b) Non-malignant	...	82	82	3	1	203
(c) Undetermined	2	2	2	...	...	9
35. Rheumatic conditions	2	15	17	4	...	944
36. Diabetes	...	22	22	...	...	46
37. Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	1
38. Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Pellagra	...	...	...	...	...	18
40. Other diseases—						
(a) Nutritional	3	27	30	3	5	652
(b) Endocrine glands and general	...	11	11	...	...	76
41. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	3	40	43	3	...	1,682
42. Acute and chronic poisoning	...	3	3	...	...	7
43. Cerebral hæmorrhage	...	7	7	3	1	14
44. Other diseases of the nervous system	3	50	53	6	2	596
45. Trachoma	...	7	7	...	...	145
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa	3	61	64	...	1	3,187
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinuses	...	19	19	...	2	1,954
48. Diseases of the circulatory system—						
(a) Heart diseases	2	26	28	6	...	559
(b) Other circulatory diseases	7	23	30	1	3	656
49. Bronchitis	2	71	73	3	...	4,382
50. Pneumonia—						
(a) Broncho-pneumonia	1	17	18	5	...	52
(b) Lobar pneumonia	4	155	159	22	5	442
(c) Otherwise defined	...	14	14	2	...	28
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	2	60	62	4	1	3,766
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis—						
(a) Under two years of age	...	4	4	...	...	235
(b) Over two years of age	1	51	52	4	...	1,350
Carried forward	147	1,912	2,059	178	117	48,353

TABLES I AND II.—(Contd.)

DISEASES	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1943	Yearly Admissions	Total Cases Treated	Total Deaths	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1944	All Cases including both In- and Out- Patients
Brought forward ...	147	1,912	2,059	178	117	48,353
53. Appendicitis ...	...	24	24	1	1	52
54. Hernia and intestinal obstruction ...	11	155	166	6	4	610
55. Cirrhosis of the liver ...	...	3	3	...	...	7
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages ...	2	36	38	...	2	156
57. Other diseases of the digestive system ...	4	140	144	11	4	9,201
58. Nephritis (all forms)—						
(a) Acute ...	...	27	27	11	5	56
(b) Chronic ...	...	12	12	1	...	38
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	14	220	234	6	6	2,101
60. Diseases of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperal state—	7	269	276	2	13	615
(a) Abortion ...	1	38	39	...	1	83
(b) Ectopic gestation ...	...	1	1	...	...	2
(c) Toxæmias of pregnancy ...	...	17	17	1	...	35
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state ...	1	10	11	6	...	22
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	113	1,482	1,595	37	74	24,219
62. Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy—						
(a) Congenital debility (children under one year) ...	...	1	1	...	...	8
(b) Premature birth ...	...	13	13	...	...	26
(c) Injury at birth ...	...	2	2	...	...	4
(d) Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
63. Senility ...	123	271	394	104	123	655
64. External causes—						
(a) Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Other forms of violence ...	34	589	623	15	22	7,275
65. Ill-defined causes ...	5	152	157	7	1	3,468
66. Ante-natal and child welfare consultations ...	...	18	18	...	...	450
Total ...	462	5,392	5,854	386	373	97,438



