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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, EGYPT



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE WORK OF THE

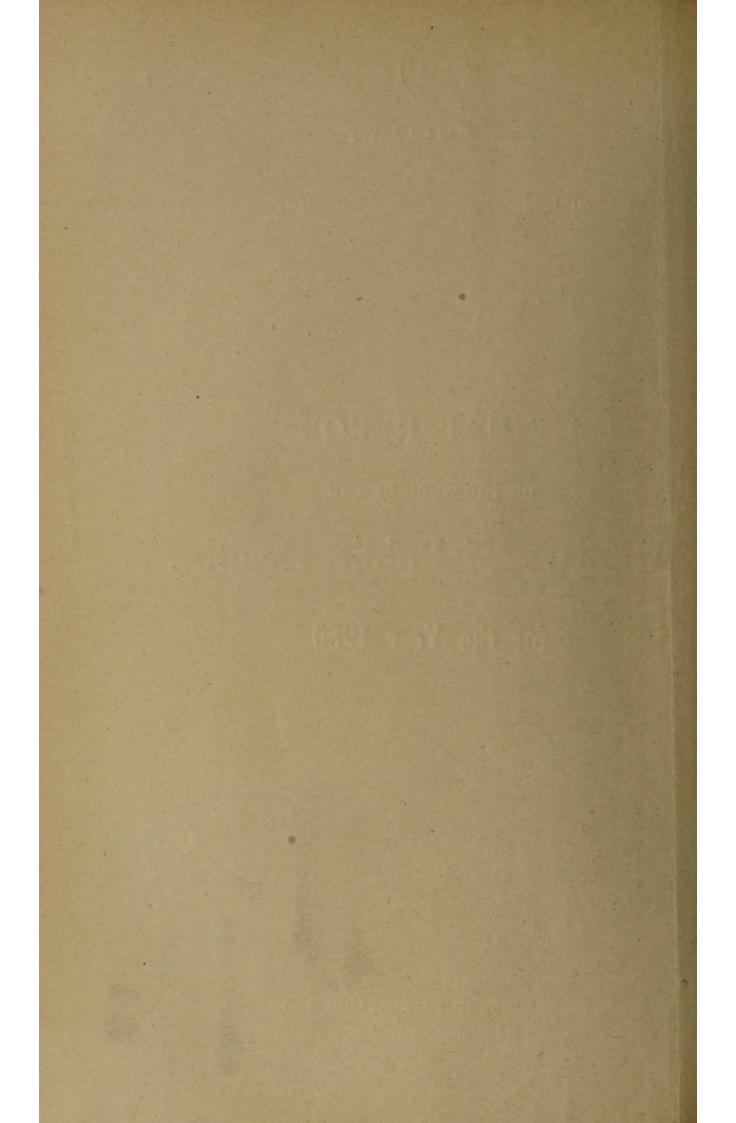
Ministry of Public Health

for the Year 1950

GOVERNMENT PRESS, CAIRO, 1955

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MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1950

Part I.—PUBLIC HEALTH

Chapter I.-Vital Statistics

A. Population:

The estimated population of Egypt in mid-year 1950 totalled 20,392,600,i.e. an increase of 408,000 inhabitants over 1949. This increase represents an average increase of 20/o per year of the Egyptian population, which is very high and calls for some urgent measures.

Table No. 1 gives the age and sex distribution of the whole population and ratio of each age group per thousand of the population. Two facts are evident, namely that the ratios for age groups up to thirty years are high and those for age groups over that age are low. The former indicates that the Egyptian population is young. The latter indicates that the average age on death is relatively young, which means that more efforts in the field of health are needed.

B. Births :

The total number of births for all Egypt during the year was 904,941 or 44.4 per thousand of population as against 41 9 in 1949. Table No. 2 shows that the 1950 birth rate is the highest since the outbreak of World War II. It may be explained by the economic progress that marked the war period and subsequent years and the resulting increase in marriages during the quiet times that followed the end of hostilities. On the whole, the birth-rate in Egypt is very high when compared with rates of other countries. It is, in fact, one of the highest throughout the world. During the past ten years, the birth-rate varied between 38.2 in 1942 and 44.4 in 1950.

The highest birth rate of 64.4 per thousand of population was recorded in Suez. The lowest, 29 per thousand, was recorded in Qena Province. It is presumed that the low birth-rates in Qena and most Upper Egypt Provinces are due to men's migration in search of livelihood elsewhere (Table No. 7).

Table No. 4 shows that February marks the highest birth rate of 50.1 per thousand and September marks the lowest rate of 39.8. Again, this table shows that males predominate, being a hundred to every 91.7 females.

C. Deaths:

A total of 388,944 deaths were reported throughout Egypt during the year under review, or a death-rate of 19.1 per thousand of population, as against 20.6 in 1949.

According to table No. 2, the 1950 death-rate was the lowest during the past ten years. It will be also observed that the average deaths are fewer year after year.

The highest death-rate of 26 per thousand of population was also recorded in Suez; the lowest, 11.4, was in Qena (Table No. 7). It is suggested that the low death rates in Qena and most Upper Egypt provinces are due to failure in reporting deaths. The high death rate at Suez is again the result of migration of Upper Egyptians seeking work with oil refineries, and chemical and other industries. Table No. 3 shows that the highest death rate of 22.8 per thousand of population was recorded during the third quarter; the lowest, 16.3, was recorded during the first quarter.

D. Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths:

Table No. 8 gives the age and sex distribution of deaths. It shows that more than half the deaths, 56 % of total deaths, occur within the first five years of life. It is of interest to know that the decrease in 1950 deaths as compared with the 1949 deaths is manifest in all age groups except the over 80 years age group.

It will be also observed that the male death rate is higher than the female, being 877 female deaths to a thousand males. Again, this is common in all age groups except the 85 years age group.

E. Infantile Mortality:

The total number of infantile deaths in all Egypt was 117,283 or a ratio of 130 per thousand live births as against a ratio of 135 in 1949.

In localities having health offices, 69,446 infantile deaths were recorded with a ratio of 170.8 per thousand live births. The ratio was 174.7 in the previous year.

Table No. 9 shows that diarrhoea and enteritis continue to be the main causes of infantile deaths. Congenital debility comes next in importance.

Table No. 10 gives details of infantile deaths in localities having health offices distributed according to age groups and causes of death. According to this table, more than one fifth of the deaths occur within the first month of life. 85% of these were due to congenital debility. After the first month, diarrhoea and enteritis play the first role in infantile deaths. Table No. 6 a shows that the highest infantile mortality rate during the year, 175, was recorded in the Governorates, the lowest, 111, was in Lower Egypt provinces. It was 126 in Upper Egypt provinces.

F. Still Births :

The still birth rate for all Egypt was 6.9 per thousand births. This was 16.7 in the Governorates, 4.1 in Lower Egypt provinces and 4.3 in Upper Egypt provinces as against 7, 17, 4.3 and 4.1 respectively in the previous year. The higher rate in the governorates may be explained by a more accurate reporting than in the provinces.

TABLE NO. 1.—ESTIMATED POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX IN 1950, AND PROPORTION PER 100,000 AT ALL AGES

								100			Population		Proportion
Mal Co	g solari Sd	Jog 00	Age g	roups		-				Males	Females	TOTAL	per 100,000 of total groups
0-4	years	AS	 2.703							1,378,900	400,200	2,779,100	136:3
5-9			 100					***		1,302,700	1,277,800	2,589,590	126:5
10-14		·	 8 75		100			100	700	1,231,100	1,149.100	2,380,200	116:7
15-19		E	 -22					222	***	1,060,400	984,200	2,044,603	100:3
20-24		82	 n (6)					200	***	730,400	757,400	1,487,800	73:0
25-29		···	 0.11							. 739,000	843,700	1,582,700	77.6
30-34		ES	 0.75		***			***		668,200	739,700	1,407,900	69:0
35-39		ce	 ***		101	***			***	710,500	701,100	1,411,700	69.3
40-44		12	 		1	0770			***	613,300	607,500	1,223,800	59 9
45-49		· 00 ····	 					***		461,800	445,400	907,200	44:5
50-54	" 3	···	 9-11							453,900	481,100	935,000	45.8
55-59		3	 277		4					184,400	185,700	370,100	18:1
60-64			 						***	271,600	320,500	592,100	29.0
65-69	"		 			,				90,300	88,100	178,400	8.7
70-74	.,		 							116,200	146,700	262,900	12.9
75-79	"	·	 		***					25,300	25,800	51,100	2.5
80-84			 							37,500	56,500	94,000	4.6
85 yea	rs and	l over	 							18,600	25,200	43,800	3 1
Not st	tated		 							27,0%	35,700	62,700	3.1
						To	TAL			10, 121, 100	10,271,500	20,392,600	-

TABLE No. 2.—Births, Deaths and Rates per 1,000 of Population and Infantile Mortality-rate 1939-1950

		Y	ear			Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Birth-rate per 1,000 pop.	Death rate per 1,000 pop.	Inf. Mortality rate per 1,000 births
1939				 	00	696,746	429,033	267,713	42.2	25.0	161
1940				 		697,700	444,448	253,252	41.6	26.5	161
1941				 		695,016	440,981	254,035	40.8	25.9	150
1942				 		658,324	494,358	163,966	38.2	- 28.7	168
1943				 		689,771	492,644	197,127	39.6	28.3	160
1944				 		722,166	472,234	249,932	41.0	26.8	152
1945				 		787,502	512,003	275,499	43.9	28-6	153
1946				 	,	774,152	469,382	304,770	42.6	25.8	141
1947	***			 		834,557	408,577	425,980	43.5	21.3	127
1948				 		832,728	397,976	434,752	42.5	20.3	139
1949				 ***		836,516	410,524	425,992	41-9	20.6	135
1950	1		1	 10		904,941	388,944	515,997	44.4	19-1	130

TABLE No. 3.--QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FOR ALL EGYPT 1941-1950

	10.8	18/3	4.0	1	1	Male Deaths	eaths			Female Deaths	Doaths		F	otal Numbe	Total Number of Deaths	1000	An	nual Death person	Annual Death-Rates per 1,000 persons living	1,000
	Years		-		1	Quarter	Quarter ended	,		Quarter ended	ended			Quarte	Quarter ended		200	Quarte	Quarter ended	And A
	195		10		March	June	September December	December	March	Jane	September December	December	March	June	September	December	. March	June	September December	December
No.	9195	1/08	N IN	3 15	1 24	W. 01/2			1750								NAT OF THE PARTY O			
1941				:	48,979	63,062	68,650	58,503	40,231	59,768	59,361	47,427	89,210	117,830	128,011	105,930	21.2	8.12	8-65.	24.7
1942	2	2	1	:	57,024	78,544	170,071	62,740	47,208	68,590	51,874	50,307	104,232	147,134	129,945	113,047	24.5	34.3	59.9	26-0
1943		D. K.		-	58,690	69,137	71,461	960'02	47,015	58,712	61,239	56,294	105,705	127,849	132,700	126,390	24.6	29.4	30.3	28.8
1944		1		:	61,059	69,029	70,457	57,025	48,733	59,308	60,175	46,448	109,793	128,337	130,632	103,473	25.0	29-2	29-4	23.3
1945	W	W 13		:	55,687	69,307	85,914	66,032	44,935	60,612	75,509	54,007	100,622	129,919	161,423	120,039	22.8	29•1	35.7	26.6
1946			1	1	71,014	72,047	64,521	53,089	51,415	61,661	55,845	44,790	117,429	133,708	120,366	97,879	26.3	81.3	26.3	21.4
1947				:	43,030	49,577	60,302	67,938	35,468	42,657	52,105	57,500	78,498	92,234	112,407	125,438	9.91	19.3	23.8	26.0
1948				:	42,411	52,638	969,99	50,473	36,494	47,616	60,151	41,497	78,905	100,254	126,847	91,970	16.2	20.6	9.92	18.6
1949	-				48,324	62,098	63,321	44,358	41,159	56,776	56,896	37,592	89,483	118.874	120,217	81,950	18.2	23.9	23.9	16.3
1950				:	44,189	51,675	61,568	49,732	37,474	45,958	55,705	42,643	81,663	97,633	117,273	92,375	16-3	19.5	22.8	18.0
			-																	

Table No. 4.--Monthly Distribution of Births and Deaths and Rates per 1,000 of Population, Egypt, 1950

Мо	nth		10		Births		Birth		Deaths		Death
210	nen .	100		Males	Females	TOTAL	rate per 1000 pop.	Males	Females	TOTAL	rate per 1,000 pop
January				45,081	39,951	85,032	49-1	15,846	13,483	29,329	16-9
February	***	***		40,688	37,696	78,384		14,218	11,988	26,206	16.8
March				42,704	39,091	81,795	47:3	14,125	12,003	26,128	15-1
April				39,677	36,651	76,328	45.6	15,298	13,194	28,492	17.0
May				36,968	33,792	70,760	40-9	17,571	15,675	33,246	19-2
June				36,561	33,029	69,590	41.5	18,806	17,089	35,895	21.4
July				39,895	36,498	76,393	44.1	22,313	20,553	42,866	24.8
August				38,806	35,566	74,372	43 0	21,548	19,613	41,161	23 · 8
September				34,849	31,772	66,621	39.8	17,707	15,539	33,246	19.8
October	***	***		39,006	35,447	74,453	43.0	17,400	14,923	32,323	18 7
November	***			36,838	34,303	71,141	42.5	15,845	13,508	29,353	17.5
December		***		41,104	38,968	80,072	46-3	16,487	14,212	30,699	17.7
To	TAI.	***		472,177	432,764	904,941	44-4	207,164	181,780	388,944	19-1

TABLE No. 5.-MONTHLY DEATH-RATES PER 1,001 POPULATION

	Mon	th			1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
January					33 · 3	24.6	26.0	28.0	23.6	25.8	19.0	15.9	18.9	16.9
February				***	19.1	24.1	21.7	23.3	20.9	24.5	15.9	16.4	18.5	16.8
March				7227	20.6	23.8	25.1	23.4	22.8	27.3	14.8	16.2	17.3	15.1
April				***	22.6	27.8	26.0	25.3	21.9	27 · 1	16.3	15-4	18.4	17.0
Мау					29.4	34 2	30.3	29.2	29.1	30.3	18.8	20.0	24.4	19-2
June					31.1	39.5	31.8	32.8	36-1	30.9	22.9	26.2	28.9	21.4
July				***	32.3	33.9	33.8	33.7	39.1	29.0	25.5	27.4	27.2	24.8
August					31.8	28 1	31.3	29.9	37.3	26.5	23.3	27.0	24.7	23.8
September		***		***	26.1	24.8	26.3	25.2	31.0	24 · 1	21:0	22.7	19.7	19.8
October					24.7	25.1	29.5	24.3	27.7	22.6	38.2	19.2	16.7	18.7
November					24:5	25.4	27.5	23.3	25.0	20.1	22-9	18.2	15.7	17.5
December					25.4	- 25.6	30.0	22.8	27 · 7	22.0	16.7	18.6	16.5	17.7
	To	TAL	·	-	25.9	28.7	28.3	26.8	28.6	25.8	21.3	20.3	20.6	19-1

18,749 10,355 1,445 1,345 1,345 1,325 5,023 6,715 7,455 5,128 5,128 5,156 6,312 7,193 7,193 2,819 M. 366 Inf. 120 2,344 3,942 1,270 3,612 2,757 28,886 19,465 24,560 24,827 36,006 6,054 41,841 17,436 512,003 65,376 Death 1945 39, \$0,467 42,816 4,562 7,723 2,610 5,635 5,930 65,092 485 52,051 12,461 53,323 844 187,502 Birth 18,420 8,661 1,456 348 1,447 716 4,728 8,644 8,513 4,758 5,641 6,814 2,807 5,021 110,020 M. Inf. TABLE NO. 6.- BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORFALITY BY GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES, EGYPT 957 112 787 566 243 234 Death 1944 93, 19 472. 4,250 7,852 2,365 5,112 5,283 44,383 800 801 969 402 48,916 722, 166 331 957 227 394 Birth 8,375 4,813 6,288 1,386 7,098 3,070 4,926 4,690 5,882 110,520 Z. Inf. 24,065 2,411 3,393 977 37,976 19,589 31,498 14,943 33,789 14,000 2,783 60,778 132 27,901 192,644 Death 1943 18, 76,148 32,986 3,605 6,207 1,833 4,756 4,232 1,465 41,465 55,825 85,688 50,660 49,840 866 456 175 104 111,689 Birth 4,898 4,902 6,536 1,558 8,164 3,070 9,389 5,255 6,327 6,207 3,357 110,847 × Inf. 22,086 118,475 22,756 22,756 22,756 23,661 21,989 2 494,358 Death 1942 665,231 25,205 25,205 25,205 26,1173 26,1173 27,391 48,233 27,391 48,1171 48,1171 48,1171 48,1171 48,1171 38,697 36,697 36,697 658,324 Birth 9,527 8,442 4,634 6,603 1,482 8,186 104,402 657 353 2,657 5,353 5,611 696 M. Inf. 40,165 2,208 2,906 1,018 1,258 3,746 40,318 56,442 35,898 19,681 31,501 7,731 83,410 186 818 480 Death 1941 440 62, 774 20, 414 2, 303 4, 243 3,890 42, 770 60, 776 60, 776 82, 362 88, 311 11, 167 52, 986 910 292 451 451 968 981 503 013 Birth 695. TOTAL Localities Prontier Districts Alexandria Behern Dakahija Port Said Beni-Saef Damietta Menoufla Minia Oalimbis Fayoum fsmarina Gharbia Sharkia Assint .. Aswan Gerga Suez Ciza

TABLE 6.— BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANTILE MORTALITY BY GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES (Cond.)

TOORNINGS			91.01			1661			1948			1949			1920	
		Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Doath	Inf. M.
	130	7.7	52.511	19.006	99.866	44 196	17 913	100 005	52 679	076 61	104 047	50 388	17 000	119 008	40 154	FUF 06
Alexandria		44,860	20,540	8,391	46,231	22,380	8,860	48.374	20,436	8,472	49,187	22,849	190.6	53,170	21, 829	9.967
			2,255	745	5,119	2,597	771	5,701	2,584	914	7.285	3.068	1,083	8.329	3,000	1.088
		7,608	3,388	1,217	8,594	3,165	1,105	8,070	3,513	1,116	8,952	3,416	1:195	8,806	3,789	1,403
Darnietta	*** ***		1,001	353	2,798	1,103	367	2,803	166	302	2,714	1.057	373	2,975	1,026	398
			3,255	1,166	5,757	2,624	1,023	6,183	3,054	1,156	6,493	3,139	1,155	7,622	3,079	1,347
GOVERNORATES		-	1	-	1	J	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	193,930	81,877	33,907
Frontier Districts			3,075	995	7.177	2,675	855	6,800	2.733	927	7,496	2.730	915	7.475	2.524	921
Behera		160,64	25,743	4,753	49,796	25,861	5,516	50,776	21,285	4,955	50,146	21,931	4,937	54,750	20,362	4,922
Dakahlia			37,106	8,625	800,79	38,385	8,258	69,363	31,981	9,421	68,767	33,666	9,023	73,928	29,766	8,485
Foundia	***	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33,880	10,910	2,613
Gharbia			56,573	11,797	102,185	57,732	11,070	107,125	46,709	13,116	108,235	48,951	12,286	84,491	83,497	9,263
Menoutha	*** ***	-	38,966	7,853	55,843	32,727	7,926	56,025	31,605	9,216	54,988	34,444	9,021	60,105	29,216	8,294
ogalubia		31,974	20,980	4,690	34,093	17,475	4,526	34,919	19,467	5,808	33,796	18,239	5,112	-	17,031	5,094
onarkia		1	32,647	6,406	52,557	32,073	6,070	56,424	28,320	7,016	55,417	28,251	6,657	60,418	24,293	6,129
LOWER EGYPT	m	1	1	1	1-	1	L	-	-	1	1	-		405,083	165,075	44,800
				1.173	11 343	5 188	1 255	10 734	5 019	1 946	15 918	K 00.4	1 949	11 054	5 844	1 161
		. 52,048		6,753	55.383	25,426	6.557	53,562	26,343	6.098	52,981	98, 193	6 461	56.471	98,099	7.079
Beni-Suef	***			2,586	26,010	11,465	2,607	24,780	11.329	2.746	24,218	12,311	3.015	26,422	10.937	2.903
Fayoum	* ***	25,930		4,326	31,665	14,975	4,388	27,994	16,425	4,255	28,914	17,003	4,635	32,120	16,690	5,176
		41,809	25	3900	46,602	16,975	3,397	43,335	18,008	3,439	40,716	19,336	3,127	45,725	20,645	4,599
			27,	6,368	43,682	19,799	5,943	41,165	21,180	6,465	38.888	21,256	5,763	44,982	21,225	6.865
and any desired one form		36,519	26,	4,847	47,085	18,921	5,332	44,530	20,897	5,696	44,284	21,748	5,769	46,740	22,708	6.225
		33,778	100	3,041	35,760	12,830	2,782	34;060	13,432	3,115	33,049	13,525	2,710	34,039	13,390	3,347
UPPER EGYPT		1	The same	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	298453	139,468	37,655
TOTAL		774,152	469.382	109.023	834,557	408.577	105,821	832, 728	397.976	115 422	928 328	410 594	119 64	176 700	388 944	117 283

TABLE NO. 6 a.—BIRLH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES BY GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES

		1941			1943			1943			1944		2000	1945	THE STATE OF
Localities	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.
The state of the s	200	7000	57.55	The state of	1	376	20.00	Total .	27	The original states	1		Town.		1000
0.1	AK.O	8.86	198	46.3	86.9	247	53-1	37.7	237	6.89	36.8	215	9.09	33.8	207
Alawandria	98.0	23.3	193	34.3	.25.2	204	44.4	32.7	250	52.7	29.7	217	20.00	34.7	242
		42.9	235	7.44	38.5	214	61.4	41.1	188	6.01	43.9	-184	73.7	37.9	168
		21.6	169	88.3	26.5	183	44.9	24.6	182	53.8	58.6	192	53.4	27.0	187
Demistro		98.0	139	41.1	28.8	174	40.1	21.4	151	8.09	50.9	147	54.3	5.97	184
		44.0	254	66.1	58.1	288	84.9	73.5	263	9.06	78.7	243	97.3	63.4	244
ian Districts		81.6	176	32.5	23.3	165	35.3	23.2	174	43.2	22.8	135	48.0	22.1	130
	3/	96.5	122	30.7	25.0	121	85-9	22.7	109	87.9	22.6	101	42.8	24.5	105
		8.03	157	41.3	34.5	171	41.8	31.9	148	45.0	26.0	142	47.1	31.3	159
		36.3	127	39.1	32.9	146	39.7	28.5	137	41.6	6.47	129	43.4	29.4	137
Menoufis		29.3	155	38.9	29.7	195	9.04	30.4	165	39.68	9.08	171	40.8	21.5	100
		30.3	160	41.8	33.0	119	44.8	29.0	162	43.6	29.4	162	47.7	30.4	001
Sharkin	41.1	26.6	136	40.1	27.3	136	6.04	25.8	126	41.2	26.2	111	42.8	7.87	125
ARWAN	35.1	24.3	133	30.8	34.1	157	20.3	47.1	215	18.6	30.1	143	40.0	0.61	102
Assint	41.0	25.9	154	57.7	28.1	166	36.2	25.6	148	9.98	24.7	139	39.4	80.8	140
Beni-Suef	37.1	19-7	611	34.9	23.2	144	35.9	22.7	138	82.8	20.9	125	34.8	C.12	192
Favoum	41.8	28.1	202	40.2	28.7	961	40.1	27.9	189	40.0	30.1	191	0.15	28.3	181
Geroa	39.4	21.9	1117	34.8	23.0	122	33.1	22.3	114	33.7	18.6	93	34.3	18.1	680
Gize	40.4	27.8	158	42.6	33.5	961	44.5	31.6	172	46.1	29.5	168	48.9	21.3	163
Minin	40.0	23.6	- 160	36.6	25.4	169	37.6	25.6	165	38.8	50.9	101	40.6	34.6	170
Oens	31.2	17.2	117	27.6	6-91	110	27.6	6.17	- 36	22.0	23.8	100	32.2	14.8	77
	-	-	-		-	-	1		1	1	-	1000	4 4		0.4.5
TOTAL	8.04	6.22	150	38.8	28.1	167	39.68	28.3	160	41.0	8.9%	152	43.9	28.6	153
	Contract of the Contract of th					The state of the s	The state of the s	-	The second	The same of the sa		-	The state of the s	-	-

TABLE No. 6 a-Birth, Death and Infantile Mortality rates by Governorates and Provinces (conid.)

		1946			1947	1		1948			1949			1950	
Localities	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M.	Birth	Death	Inf. M,	Birth	Death	Inf. M.
The latest	一	100.00	The state of	The same	N. N. N.		1000	THE REAL PROPERTY.	100	-		1000			
Cairo		34.3	200	47.5	0.12	172	8.94		199	47.8		184	2.09	22.0	181
Alexandria		52.9	187	8.64	24.1	192	20-7		175	50-2		184	6-29	21.7	174
Ismailia	270	35.0	162	74.9	38.0	151	6-09		160	63.5		149	2.69	21.4	181
Port Said	61.1	22.7	159	48-1	17-71	129	48.1	19-1	138	47.4	18.1	133	45.0	19.4	159
Damietta		20.5	981	52-1	20-15	131	50.3		109	47.3		137	2.09	17.8	134
Suez zeuS		64.2	210	63.1	24.2	178	1.99		181	56.4		178	64.4	26.0	177
GOVERNORATES	1	1		-	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	51.6	23.2	175
Frontier Districts	0.09	23.9	155	42.8	15.9	119	39.8		136	42.3	15.4	122	42.6		123
	9.07	21.3	97	0.07	8-03	1111	89.7	9.91	86	88.3	16.8	98	6.07		20
1 1		26.5	135	47.3	27.1	123	47.7		136	46.2	22.6	131	48.4	2-61	116
Foundis		1	1	1	-	-	1		1	T	1	1	41.9		11
Gharhis	43	25.1	119	48.7	24.7	108	9.44		122	44-1	19.9	113	49-5		110
Menoufia	98	30.2	175	47.7	28.0	142	2.99		164	45.1	28.3	191	48.3		138
Qaliubia	1.95	30.3	146	9.67	25.4	133	68.8	27.3	166	46.5	25.1	101	0.09		135
	42.	25.7	120	88.7	23.6	116	6.15		124	40.4	20.6	120	44.1		101
LOWER EGYPT	1	O.t.	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		8.95	6 81	1111
The same of the sa	0.00		- 100	-	NOW.							-			
Aswab	-	16.5	110	39.68	18.1	1111	36.1	16.9	116	52.1	9.91	78	38.7	18.9	122
Assist:		26.2	129	40.1	18.4	118	38.0	18.7	113	87.0	19.7	122	38.6	19.5	125
Deni-Suer		21.4	101	42.4	18-6	100	39.4	18.0	III	37.7	19.5	124	40.3	16.7	110
Commercial	20.00	28.3	991	1.15	22.2	139	9.04	8.83	152	41.3	24.3	160	45.0	23.4	191
Gias		6.61	28	1.92	13.1	13	22.1	13.6	67	30.5	14.4	11	33.5	15.1	101
Mini		23.7	GLI	53.1	24.1	136	8.95	24.1	107	43.4	23.7	148	49.1	23.5	153
		52.6	132	44.3	17.8	113	41.4	19.4	128	40.3	19.8	130	41,6	20.5	133
Cena		15.8	06	32.1	6.11	16	28.7	8.11	91	28.7	11.8	82	29,0	11-4	98
UPPER EGYPT	1	mer	1	1	E	1	1	ı	1	1	E	i	38.7	18:1	126
TOTAL	42.6	8.22	141	43.5	21.3	121	42.5	20.3	139	41.9	30.6	135	1.19	1.61	130
	The state of the s	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	STATE OF STREET	40000	ALCOHOLD IN		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.	THE RESERVE	The state of the s		The state of the s				-

TABLE No. 7.—BIBTHS, DEATHS, INFANTILE MORTALITY AND RATES BY GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES, EGYPT, 1950

Localities	Births	Birth-rate per 1000 pop.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 pep.	Infantile Mortality	Inf. M. rate per 1000 births
airo	113,028	50.5	49,154	22.0	20,404	181
Jexandria	53,170	52.9	21,829	21.7	9,267	174
smailia	8,329	59-5	3,000	21.4	1,088	131
Port-Said	8,806	45.0	3,789	19.4	1,403	159
Damietta	2,975	50.2	1,026	17.3	398	134
nez	7,622	64.4	3,079	26.0	1,347	177
GOVERNORATES	193,930	/51.6	81,877	23-5	33,907	175
Frontier Districts	7,475	42.6	2,524	14-4	921	123
Bebera	54,750	40.9	20,362	15.2	4,922	90
Dakablia	73,928	48-4	29,766	19.5	8,485	115
Fouadia	33,880	41.9	10,910	13.5	2,613	177
Gharbia	84,49	1 49.5	33,497	19.6	9,263	110
Menoufia	60,10	2 48.3	29,216	23.5	8,294	138
Qaliubia	37,51:	3 50.0	17,031	22.7	5,094	136
Sharkia	60,41	9 44.1	24,293	17.7	6,129	10
LOWER EGYPT	405, 08	3 46 3	165,075	18-9	44,800	11
Aswan	11,95	4 38.7	5,844	18-9	1,461	12
Assiut	56,47	38.6	28,025	- 19-2	7,079	12
Beni Suef	26,42	40.3	10,93	7 16.7	- 2,900	3, 11
Fayoum	32,12	20 45.0	16,69	0 23.4	5,17	6 16
Gerga	45,72	25 33.5	20,64	5 15.1	4,59	
Giza	44,98	82 49-1	21,22		6,86	
Minia	46,74	41.6	22,70	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	6,22	
Qena	34,03	39 29.0	13,39	0 11.4	3,34	7 9
UPPER EGYPT	298,4	53 38.7	139,46	8 18.1	37,65	5 12
TOTAL	904,9	41 41.4	388,94	4 19:1	117,28	3 13

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TABLE No. 8.—DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX AND RATES, 1950

Age	Males	Rate per 1,000	Females	Rate per 1,000	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000	Male rates per cent	Female rates per cent	Total Rates per cent
0-1 Year	115,673	83.9	- 105,147	75.1	220,820	79.5	30.0	30-3	30-2
1-4 Years	-	-	-	_	_	-	25.8	27.5	26.6
5-9 ,,	5,525	4.2	4,212	3.3	9,737	31.8	2.7	2.3	2.5
10-14 ,,	4,092	3.3	2,680	2.3	6,772	2.8	2:0	1.5	1.7
15-19 "	3,502	3.3	2,173	2.2	5,673	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.2
20-24 ,,	3,514	4.8	2,139	2.8	5,653	3.8	1.7	1.2	1.5
25-29 ,	3,912	5.3	3,114	3.7	7,026	4.4	1.9	1.7	1.8
30-34 ,,	4,076	6.1	3,542	4.8	7,618	5.4	3.0	1.9	2.0
35–39 ,,	4,598	6.5	3,238	4.6	7,836	5.6	2.2	1.8	2.0
40-44 ,,	5,083	8.3	3,457	5.7	8,540	7.0	2.5	1.9	2.2
45-49 ,,	. 4,414	9.6	2,384	5.4	6,798	7.5	2.1	1.3	1.7
50-54 ,,	6,892	15.2	4,463	9 3	11,355	12.1	3.3	2.5	2.9
55-59 ,, .	. 3,278	17.8	1,544	8.3	4,822	13.0	1.6	0.8	1.3
60-64 "	. 7,000	25.8	4,628	14.4	11,628	19.6	3.4	2.5	3.0
65-69 ,, .	4,449	49.3	2,743	31.1	7,192	40.3	2.1	1.5	1.8
70-74 "	7,722	66.5	6,363	43.4	14,085	53.6	2.7	3.5	3.6
75–79 "	3,582	141-6	.2,857	110.7	6,439	126.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
80-84 ,, .	6,854	182.8	8,227	145.6	15,081	160-4	3.3	4.5	3.9
85 Years and Ove	12,151	653.3	18,293	725.9	30,444	695 · 1	5.9	10.1	7.8
Not Stated .	. 847	31.3	576	16.1	1,423	22.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
TOTAL .	207,164	20 5	181,780	17.7	388,944	19 1	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table No. 9,- Infantile Mortality And Rates by Causes of Death in Localities having Health Bureaus, 1941-1950

1	1																				-		
	1950		0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.0	7.11	2.9	1.9		95.26		1.99		M.O	0.0	2.0	6.6		6.011	
	1949		8.0	1.0	0.1	4.0	0.4	6.0	12.8	5.0	1.7		94.4		56.3			0.5				174-7	
	1948		6.0	0.03	0.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	2.4	1.7		9.68		6.89			0.5				175.1	
	1947		9.0	0.0	10.0	0.3	4.0	0.3	11.5	2.7	1.5		8.86		51.5		1.0	0.5	0.3	4.4		1.891	
ive Births	1946		1.1	6.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	4.0	11-4	3.2	1.5	-	104.5	0.0	57.4	0.0		8.0			1	187.1	
per 1000 Live Births	1945		0.2	0.1	0.03	0.0		0.0					115.2	9.0	63.0	0.4		0.3			1	202.8	
Rates p	1944			0.0				0.0				-	115.6		9.69			0.4			1	201.6	
	1913	100	4.0	0.00	0.1	1.0	2.0	1.00	13.0	8.8	1.1		122.7	0.3	62.4	2.0		0.0		1767	1	215.1 2	
	1942		1.6	1.0	0.1	9.0	0.0	8.0	14.9	3.8	1.1		127.6	0.3	9.09	1.0		0.7			1	22I - 3	
	1161		1.0	0.0	0.05	1.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	3.4	6.0		109.0	0.3	0.99	1.0	0.0	0.7	2.0	1.9		196:0	
	1950		76	222	20	154	110	140	4.758	1,185	180	_	083 37,583 1		2,779	_	200	8	83	1,177	1	69,446 1	
	1949	The second	314	27	20	131	100	001	4.768	1,095	621		35,083 3	64	20,902 2	168	140	09	100	1,137	1	64,914 6	
	1948		338	111	18	147	001	122	5.574	874	909	_		164	- 10	152	77.1	68	69	1,205	1		
	1947		200	138				132	0.00				33,030	16	18,1	193	100		109	1,		59,380	
Mortality	1946		00	13				128	00				34,086	150	8 18,786	3 167	190			1,475		61,220	
Mort	1945		-	200		-		0 176	4				7 37,173	7 199	1 20,318	1 138	110			1,		5 66,396	
	1944		2	322				081 080		6 1.095			0 33,64	78 137	5 17.88	151 151	00	961 1961		1		69 60,23	
	1943		5 99		13 1	G4		100 900	07				99 33,23	18	73 16,89	168 195	74			85 1,841		13 58,25	
	1943		60		200	161 15			00	5			\dots 25, 325 31, 099 33, 230 33, 647 37, 173 34, 086 33, 030 32, 460	73	7		00		152 10	1,		45,539 53,913 58,259 60,235 66,396 61,220 59,380 63,516	
200	1161								3 195	-		-uz	25,3		ity 13.0			-		1		45°	
	Diseases of Infancy		Meastes	Cough	Tuberculcus Diseases	Sypbilis	Rickets and Osteo-		Bronchitia	Broncho-Pneunionia	Pneumonia	a and E		Congenital Defects	Congenital Debility 13,007	Premature Birth	Consequences of			8081		Torat	

TOTAL 69,446 91 22, 840 37 69 63 351 = 5, 306 6, 047 5, 314 6, 117 4, 667 5, 417 4,093 3, 636 2, 91 91 52 196 2 397 122 62 099 14 233 6. 282 2 522 135 73 8 117 81 20 Months 559 145 93 450 9 110 10 00 64 946 175 88 165 976 2,501 1,218 22 2 24 24 8 8 30 63 772 3,652 20 9 4 4 63 14 55 198 Days H 10 800 10 15 15 23 913 1,022 -8000 2222 50 196 1,355 = 83 188 53 0 Congenital Defects of Conformation i : Measles
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria
Tuberculous Diseases
Syphilis
Rickets and Osteomalacia
Convulsions Congenital Debility TOTAL Pneumonia ... Diarrhoea and Enteritis... Consequences of Delivery Causes of Death Bronchitis Broncho-Pneumonia . Premature Birth Other causes Accidents ... Infanticide

TABLE NO. 10.—INFANTILE MORTALITY BY AGE AND CAUSE IN LOCALITIES HAVING HEALTH BUREAUS, 1950

TABLE No. 11.—Still-Births and Rates Per 1,000 Total Births by Sex

	DESTRUCTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Still-Births		Still-B	irth-rates per	1,000
Localities	Males	Females	TOTAL	Males	Females	TOTAL
Cairo	1046	755	1,801	17.7	13-6	15.7
≜ lexandria	554	438	992	20.0	16.5	18-3
Ismailia	41	27	68	9.3	6.7	8.1
Port-Said	151	113	264	32.6	25.5	29.1
Damietta	55	31	86	35.8	20:3	28.1
Sues	53	34	87	13.2	9.2	11.3
GOVERNORATES	1,900	1,398	3,298	18:3	14.6	16.7
Frontier Districts	1	2	3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Behera	66	47	113	2.3	1.8	2.0
Dakahlia	234	170	404	6.1	4.7	5.4
Fouadia	75	53	128	4.2	3.3	3.8
Menoufia	183	122	305	5.8	2.2	5.0
Gharbia	238	115	353	5.5	2.8	4.2
Qaliubia	87	73	160	4.5	4.0	4.2
Sharkia	123	78	201	3.8	2.7	3.3
LOWER EGYPT	1,006	658	1,664	4.8	3.3	4.1
Aswan	21	20	41	3.3	3.5	3.4
Assiut	106	69	175	3.5	2.6	3.1
Beni Suef	91	75	166	6.5	6.0	6.3
Fayoum	109	71	180	6.4	4.6	5.6
Gerga	93	57	150	3.6	2.9	3.5
Giza	172	137	309	7.3	6.3	6.8
Minia	123	62	185	5.1	2.7	3.9
Qena	60	25	85	3.1	1.7	2.5
UPPER EGYPT	775	516	1,291	4.8	3.7	4.3
YOTAL	3,682	2,574	6,256	7.7	5.9	6.9

Chapter II.—Infectious Diseases

A total of 50,654 cases of infectious diseases with 11,749 deaths were reported throughout Egypt during 1950, or a case-rate of 248 and a death-rate of 58 per 100,000 of the population as compared with 54,937 cases and 13,730 deaths reported during the previous year or a case-rate of 275 and a death-rate of 69 per 100, 000 of the population.

The outstanding features of the incidence of infectious diseases were :-

- (a) The spread of Cerebro Spinal Fever in an epidemic form.
- (b) An apparent drop in the incidence of Measles.
- (c) An increase in the incidence of Influenza (vide tables Nos. 18-21).

The following is a brief study of the more important diseases.

Cerebro Spinal Fever :

Perusal of the incidence of cerebro spinal fever in Egypt since 1912 shows that three epidemic waves have taken place:-

The first wave began in 1913 and lasted until 1916.

The second began in 1931 and ended in 1934.

The third began in 1950.

One can say from this follow up that the disease spreads in an epidemic form after a period of 14 quiescent years and that each epidemic lasts about four years and reaches its peak in the second year.

1950 Epidemic:

The epidemic wave began in December 1949, continued its upward trend until it reached its peak between 12th and the 25th of March 1950, and thence began its decline. (table No. 18). During the year, 2,521 cases with 401 deaths were recorded or a case-rate of 12.4 and a death-rate of 2 per 100,000 of the population. The case mortality rate was 15.9% of the cases were males. The case mortality rate was 13.7% for males and 11.1% for females.

The following are the case rates per 100,000 of population for the different age groups:

Age:		 	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	over65
Rate:	,	 	0.6	22.1	15.4	18.	5.	2.8	0.3

It will be observed that the highest rate was in the 1-5 years age group and that a marked drop occurred after the 25th year of age.

Geographical Distribution:

Most of the cases were recorded in Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez where 72.4% of the total cases reported throughout Egypt were recorded. Since the population of the four cities represent 17.4% of the whole population of Egypt, it is clear that the incidence of cerebro spinal fever is highest in the larger cities. This may be attributed to the prevalence of cinemas, places of amusement, schools, etc where many people congregate, as may be demonstrated by the following table No. 12 which gives the incidence during 1950 for every province as a whole and the chief town of each province:

TABLE No. 12

Province	No. of Cases	Rate pet 100,000 of Pop.	Chief Town of Province	No. of Cases	Rate per 100,00 of Pop.
Behera	62	4.6	Damanhour	7	7.5
Dakahlia	50	3.3	Mansoura	10	9.0
Gharbia	148	8.7	Tanta	34	24.2
Fouadia	5	0.6	Kafer el Sheikh	2	11.3
Menoufia	22	1.8	Shebin el Kom	7	15.7
Qaliubia	45	6.0	Benha	5	12.7
Sharkia	76	5.5	Zagazig	33	36.7
Aswan	10	3.2	Aswan	2	7.4
Assiut	70	4.8	Assiut	9	9.5
Beni Suef	7	1.1	Beni Suef	3	4.9
Fayoum	4	0.6	Fayoum	2 Deaths	-
Gerga	42	3.1	Souhag	6	12.9
Giza	99	10.8	Giza	51	63-6
Minia	16	1.4	Minia	2	2.8
Qena	6	0.5	Qena	4	8.7

Perhaps the accurate notification of infectious diseases in urban towns contributed towards the high rates therein.

The average case rate in Lower Egypt provinces was 4.7 per 100,000 of population as compared with a rate of 3.3 per 100,000 of population in Upper Egypt provinces despite the high rate recorded in Giza province which may be considered as a suburb of Cairo City.

Measurs taken in connection with the 1950 Epidemic.

A. Special Measures:

- 1. Patients: Patients were isolated in fever hospitals following notification or detection. Examining medical officers used to give patients the necessary injections or sulpha tablets on mere suspicion and before isolation. The hospital was notified of the amount and type of the dose given to the patient.
- 2. Contacts.—Adult direct contacts were given a daily dose of 2.5 grms. of any sulpha compound for three days. Where contacts suffered from sore throat, the dose was increased to 3 grms. given on three or four intervals. The dose was reduced according to age. In factories, prisons, schools, etc. contacts of the same room were dealt with as direct contacts. Other contacts in the establishment were given one dose only.

Treating medical officers and nursing staff were given a weekly dose of 2.5 grms. Persons accompanying patients in isolation were considered as contacts and given the prophylactic sulpha doses.

Visits to cerebro spinal fever patients were forbiden during the first week only.

- 3. Disinfection.—Usual disinfection was applied coupled with ventilation, cleanliness and exposure of beddings to air and sun.
 - 4. Observation .- Contacts were kept under observation for seven days.

B. General Measures:

Prohibition of crowdedness and effecting ventilation and cleanliness in:

- 1.-All means of transport.
- 2.—Places of entertainment and cinemas, with half hour intervals for complete ventilation and operation of air conditioning apparatus if present.
- 3.—Government and private congregations, e.g. prisons, auxiliary police force, infirmaries, schools and army forces. Sleeping in dormitories or wards was arranged in such a way as to increase the distance between the heads of sleepers by arranging beds so as to be alternately head and foot to the wall.

Measures taken following the decline of the epidemic wave:

Sulpha was administered to the following categories as a prophylaxis before the 1951 epidemic season:

- 1—Recovered cases of the preceding season and their contacts throughout Egypt. A large scale survey of contacts was carried out.
- 2—Inhabitants of squares, streets and lanes of towns and villages where numerous cases occurred in 1950. This measure was applied throughout the country.
- 3—Controllable congregations, namely factories with over 50 workmen, general and district prisons, infirmaries, auxiliary police force, army units and school pupils in Lower Egypt. In Upper Egypt, sulpha was administered to congregations in such towns where cases occurred.

The dose for adults was five tablets given at a time.

For children, the dose was given according to age.

In hospitals sulpha was given to patients suffering from sore throat or catarrh.

The above was done on three occasions: the first in October, the second in November and the third in December of 1950.

A total of 15 million tablets costing 80 thousand Egyptian pounds were ditributed on the three occasions. More than a million persons received the drug on each occasion exclusive of armed forces.

Typhus:

105 cases of typhus with 16 deaths were recorded during the year or a case-rate of 0.5 and a death-rate of 0.08 per 100,000 of population and a case mortality rate of 15% as compared with 180 cases with 53 deaths in 1949 or a case-rate of 0.9 and a death-rate of 0.3 per 100,000 of population and a case mortality rate of 29%.

The highest case rate of 6.3 per 100,000 of population was recorded in the Frontiers Districts. More cases than in 1949 were recorded in Cairo, Damietta, the Frontiers. Districts and Sharkia.

In the other localities there were fewer cases (Tables Nos. 18-21).

Measles:

Some 3,068 cases with 598 deaths were recorded throughout Egypt during the year or a case-rate of 15 and a death-rate of 2.9 per 100,000 of population and a case mortality rate of 19.5% as against 11,311 cases with 2,603 deaths or rates of 56.7 and 13 per 100,000 of population and 23% respectively in the pervious year.

Persual of table No. 19 which gives the case-rates in the ten years 1941—1950 shows high rates during 1941 and 1942 followed by a low incidence lasting six years and again a high rate in 1949 which was not maintained during the succeeding year. This fluctuation may be attributed to the well known fact that notification of measles is far from accurate.

Nevertheless, one can see from the following table which gives the figures for Cairo and Alexandria, where notification is more accurate than elsewhere, that the disease has a biennial outburst which may sometimes last for two years as in the case of Cairo and Alexandria during 1948 and 1949.

TABLE NO. 13.—NUMBER OF CASES

Year	Cairo	Alexandria	Year	Cairo	Alexandria
1940	1,369	669	1945	506	765
1941	762	1,272	1946	1,635	138
1942	1,721	134	1947	996	2,389
1943	271	576	1948	1,988	694
1944	1;336	325	1949	1,815	3,631
			1950	586	1,180

It will be observed from the following table No. 14 which gives the four weekly distribution of cases in Cairo and Alexandria during 1950 that the disease had two peaks one during June and July and the other during December:

TABLE NO. 14.—FOUR WEEKLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES

Weeks	Cairo	Alexandria	Weeks	Cairo	Alexandria
1-4	6	1	25-28	106	167
5-8	4	5	29-32	70	108
9-12	12	12	33-36	58	110
13-16	29	33	37-40	33	80
17-20	50	81	41-44	14	51
21-24	82	154	45-48	37	75
	9-4-1		49-52	85	303

It is believed that complications of measles are responsible for a large proportion of infantile deaths, and that early detection and treatment of cases would substantially reduce infantile mortality.

Plague:

No cases of Plague were reported since 1948.

Small Pox:

Nine cases of small pox were reported during the year. Of these, six were imported: 5 Indians arriving at Suez and a Chinese arriving at Quseir on board vessels. Of the remaining three cases, one, a dancer, occurred in Mousky district in Cairo, another, a workman, in Manfalout and a third, a farmer, at Fareskour. The arrival of the 6 imported cases did not cause alarm of a possible spread of the disease in view of the four yearly general vaccination of the whole population which had been introduced in 1945.

Diphtheria:

1,389 cases with 597 deaths were recorded during the year or a case-rate of 6.8 and a death-rate of 2.9 per 100,000 of population and a case mortality rate of 43% as compared with 1,683 cases with 603 deaths or rates of 8.4, 3.4 and 35.8% respectively during 1949.

The following table No. 15 gives the case and death rates in Cairo, Alexandria, the chief towns in governorates and other localities.

TABLE No. 15

	Ca	iro	Alxa	ndria		owns of nd Prov.	Other rura	al localities
Year	Case rate	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate	Case rate	Death rate
1941—45	125.6	37.6	36.3	20.8	40.9	23.3	7.1	4.5
1946	64.7	13.2	39.0	10.0	18.6	11.6	3.7	2.8
1947	47.3	8.2	33.0	7.6	12.7	7:4	2.4	3.7
1948	44.7	8.8	23.5	5.3	16.7	7.9	2.9	2.1
1949	37.3	7.0	19.6	5.4	22.9	7.4	3.5	1.9
1950	24.1	5.0	25.6	7.2	13.3	6.2	2.6	2.0

This table shows that the incidence of the disease is greater in urban towns than in rural areas and that the larger the town, the higher is the case rate. It also shows that, except in Alexandria, the incidence of the disease is on the decline. This may be attributed to the increasing number of immunised persons year after year

Survey of the monthly incidence of the disease shows that the highest incidence occured during October and November and the lowest in May. Most of the deaths from diphtheria occur during the second year of life.

It is very rare after the fifth year.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid:

During the year, 7,886 cases with 836 deaths were recorded or a case rate of 38.7 and a death-rate of 4.1 per 100,000 of population and a case mortality-rate of 10.6% as compared with 7,110 cases with 814 deaths during the previous year or rates of 35.6, 4.1 and 11.4 $^{\rm o}/_{\rm o}$ respectively.

The following mean case rates per million of population for urban and rural areas show that in urban areas the rates are many times more than in rural areas. This may be explained by the different modes of living in each.

In rural areas, the meals are all prepared at home. In urban areas, a large number of the population get their meals in public establishments or from itinerant venders who abound in towns.

TABLE NO. 16- MEAN CASE-RATES PER MILLION OF POPULATION

Years	Urban	Rural	Years	Urban	Rural
1931—1935	803	.70	1936—1940	870	94
1941-1945	1027	53	1946—1950	817	57
1931-1950	880	67			

It is recognised that the notification of typhoid cases is far from being accurate. There are several indications that the disease is wide spread in Egypt. It is believed that a large proportion of infantile enteritis is attributed to typhoid.

The four weekly incidence of typhoid in Cairo, Alexandria and Port-Said (table No. 17) reveals that the incidence starts on the rise about the end of April, reaches its peak about the end of July and August and declines thereafter.

TABLE No. 17.—FOUR WEEKLY INCIDENCE OF TYPHOID IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND PORT SAID

Weeks	Cairo	Alexandria	Port-Said
1- 4	157	42	31
5- 8	125	31	18
9-12	162.	23	23
3-16	162	22	36
17-20	265	29	65
21-24	430	73	66
25–28	491	84	107
29-32	623	121	170
33-36	542	97	197
37-40	382	54	143
41-44	244	62	80
15-48	197	60	. 56
49-52	122	36	70

TABLE No. 18.—Cases and Deaths of Infectious Diseases, Egypt, 1941-1950

Diseases	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	8961	6761	1950
	(0)	15	163	614	218	211	15	1		
	a ?	10	H	393	108	57	20	1	1	
:	{c 9,414 }	22,054	40,182	18,477	18,283	1,548	173	325	180	106
	0 a €	11	4.138	11,194	1,355	416	170	16	3	6
1	{c 5,758 a 1,179	6,814	4,431	5,019	5,286	4,584	4,631	5,513	7,110	7,886
	16 - a}	39	45 8	- 30	13	п –	10	6	18	24
	{c 159 94	212	114 57	147	65 49	88	32	133	205	2,521
!	{c 4,037 1,932	3,950	4,143	3,326 1,264	3,130	2,047	1,809	1,835	1,683	1,389
!	{c 9,769 }	9,764	4,249	7,274	5,444	6,968	6,886	6,485	11,311	3,068
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	{c 6,296 } {p 3,021	6,608	6,770	6,950	6,819 3,681	6,407	6,523	6,614	7,219	7,011
	ξο 5,414 ξυ 4,843	6,215	6,935	6,929	5,805	5,420	5,797	5074	7,458	6,786 4,383
	{c 1,862 }	870 8	1,238	1,057	1,338	873 11	1,765	1,722	1,611	2,043
Paerperal Septicaemia	{c 461	332 208	375 187	375 158	387 178	266	310	296	291	320

								23 —					
1,190	7,781	4,251	1,654	20	989	1,726	58 1	233	472 347	8 1	1,503	112	The state of the s
1,130	6,330	2,717	1,292		1,385	2,628	78	198	418	13	1,458	11	The second second
1,249	5,136	4,445	1,493	61	. 770 27	1,389	28	149	414 309	9 8	1,413	9 -	
1,359	5,711	6,747	3,365	9	2,189	1,880	14	162	309	171	1,460	30	To the late of
1,130	17,570	9,262	5,686	9	904	1,290	62 C1	124	435	6 2	1,181	2,414	The state of the s
1,217	14,642 152	5,887	141557	₹ 01	1,856			332		7-9	1,551	18,126 880	
1,672	11,203	37,847	918, 231	13	1,208	1,063	30.8	224	544	11	1,671	01	
1,872	14,056	16,530	11	15	2,054	1,449	6 4	393	442 294	t~ 61	1,956	11	
3,563	12,965	90,937	11	16	2,257	1,453	0.01	520	459	10 11	3,100	11	
3,447	11,120	9,320	11	S1 73	2,923	1,755	20	511	433 314	. 16	4,502	11	
00	00	OA	DA	₩o a	0 0,	OA.	00	0.9	0.4	OA.	000	OA.	
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Ni.	1	1	1		1			:				:	
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		1	nt	!	-					elitis	1		
			curre	-	Cough	Mun	ferer.	:	1	iomy	1	fevel	
Dysentery	Influenza	Malaria New	Malaria Becurrent	Anthrax	Whooping Cough	Parotitis (Mumps)	Undalant fever	Leprosy	Tetanus	Acute Poliomyelitis	Egysipelas	Relapsing fever	

Table No. 19.—Infectious Diseases Case and Drath Rates per 100,000 Population, 1941-1950

1950	11	0.5	0.04	38.7	0.1	12.4	6.8	15.0	34-4 20-2	31.3	10.0	1.6
1949	11	0.6	2.02	35.6	0.00	1.0	8 8 4 4	13.0	36.2	24.6	8.1	1.5
1948	11	1.3	0.0	28.3	¥0.04	0.5	9.4	33.2	33.8	25.9	8.8	1.5
1947	0.08	6.0	0.0	24.0	0.01	0.5	9.5	36.0	34.0	30.2	9.5	1.6
1946	0.3	8.5	0.3	3.5	0.1	0.5	11.2	38.4	35.3	29.9	4.8	1.5
1945	1.2	102.0	9.0	29.5	0.00	0.4	17.5	30.4	38-1	12.4	7.5	1.0
1944	2.5	104.8	5.8	4.5	0.5	9.8	18.9	41.3	39.4	39.3	6.0	0.0
1943	0.09	230.6	23.8	4.5	0.03	0.3	9.5	5.9	38.9	39.8	0-11	2.2
1942	90.0	128.0	11	39-6	0.0	1.2	22.9 10.9	21.2	18.4 20.2	36.0	5.1	1.9
1961	50.0 80.0	10.3	11	83.8	0.2	9.0	23.5	57·4 16·9	36.9	31.8	10.9	2.0
Diseases	Plague { c	Typhus 0	Small-Pox o	Typhoid fever o	Scarlet fever 5 c	Cerebro Spinal Fever Co	Diphtheria o	Measles { c	Falmonary Tuberculosis c	Acute Pneumonia c	Chicken Pox { c	Fuerperal Septicaemia 5 c

	-	The second second						and the same of the same of							
	11	11	0.03	0.5	6.1	95.6	90.0	11	11	11	°	:	:	g feve	Relapsing fever
	7.4	7.3	4.0	7.6	6.5	8.7	9.5	11:20	18.5	26.4	° }	:	:	: 5	Erysipelas
	\$0.00	0.00	0.03	90.0	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	° €		relitis	lioni	Acute poliomyelitis
	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.1	1.7	1.8	2.5	° }	:	:	:	Tetanus
25 40	1.1	1.0	8.0	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	°~~	:			Leprosy
-	6.9	0.02	0.1	0.00	0.01	0.08	0.0	0.03	0.02	0.1	°~~			t feve	Undulant fever
	8.5	13.2	7.1	9.8	7-1	9.7	6.0	8.3	8.4	10.8	° ~		1		Parotitis
	4.8	6.9	3.9	11.4	0.3	10.4	9.0	11.8	13.1	17.2	° A	1	de	g con	Whooping cough
	10.00	0.002	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.03	° A			1	Anthrax
	8-1	0.1	9.1	17.6	31.3	789.8	1238-2	11	11	11	⊙ A			Recur	Malaria Recurrent
	20.8	14:1	22.7	35.2	0.1	32.9	214.7	94.9	121.5	54.7	° A			Yew	Malaria New
	38.2	31.7	26.3	29.8	96.8	81.7	63.6	80.7	75.3	65.3	○ A	:	:		Influenza
-	1.00	1.0	6.4	7-1	6.2	6-8	3.0	3.5	3.3	8.08	° A		:	:	Dysentery

Table No. 20.— Cases of Infectious Diseases, 1949-1950

A	99	100	119	261	0	9	32	1	19	52	-	10	190	23	22	12	15	639	7	48	9	8	19	2	210	200		1	1,190
Dysentery	-	-	5	6	0	0	17	-	00	80	-	0	0	1	9	3	80	4	4	53	1	2	9	10	9	8		1	
Dy	9	0.0	10	259		-	-	1	5	8	-			1	7	-		3	1	5	1	4		1	10	15		1	1,130
peral	20	41.6	C#I	102		1	23	1	9	2	-	0	0	1	3	10	3	1	1	10	2	3	3	7	3	7		-	320
Puer peral Septicaemia	49			84						2				1						10		22						1	291
Pox.	20													CI	98	19	34	58	3	12	13	19	12	71	11	2		1	2,043
Chicker	49	001	199	269	*	H	109	2	54	57	60	18	OL.	1	65	36	39	59	7	15	6	5	9	99	31	6	1000	-	1,611
Acute Paeum. Chicken	20	001.0	2	2,979										17	114	25	81	22	8	98	8	33	59	122	34	44	2	1	6,386
Acute]	49	047 0	5	03						9										126								1	7,458
nary	20	0 404	5,00e	1.180	0	0	191	23	63	18	107	500	107	99	588	128	165	170	109	143	16	130	113	104	53	184		1	7,011
Pulmonary Tuber.	65	004 0	2,000	1.087	-	4 1	212	20	138	15	89	108	100	1	410	141	133	131	16	163	139	160	08	129	49	131	-	-	7,219
des	20	200	990	1.180			8	1						2	65	171	11	17	1	35	29	62	87	32	379	130		1	890 '5
Measles	49	1 018	019'1	3,631	-	1	7.1	22	19	153	517	204	TOO	1	511	490	168	531	9	639	164	134	396	803	496	165		1	11311 3,068 7,219 7,011 7,458 6,386 1,611 2,043
beria	20	002	000	257	18	27	42	60	20	60	37	80	3:	7	108	33	59	199	60	19	14	22	12	42	26	00		-	
Diphtheria	49			191						9										42			6	55	29	16		1	, 683
spinal	20	1000	1,00,1	403									3 4	C	148	22	45	76	10	70	7	4	42	66	16	9		Ì	2,521 1,683 1,39
Cerebro-spinal F.	49	100	133	6		-	SI	1	-	1	1	0	9	1	10	1	1	7	1	3	1	1	1	9	1	I		1	202
1	20	40	10	00		1	6	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			22
Scarlet F.	69		O	5		1	4	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	18
id. F.	20	000	2,302	734	67	75	1,062	44	146	16	997	107	10T	AT .	248	81	173	86	12	168	34	95	120	858	99	44			988,
Typhoid. F.	49	100	4,091 3,902	743	99	000	971	23	182	36	173	108	201	1	206	77	127	93	9	77	15	7.1	61	284	99	32		1	97,110 7,886
-Pox	95	-	7	1		1	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	I	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	6
Small-Pox	49	0	7	1	The last of the la	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		-	00
en.	25	00	25	9	100000	1	1	3	1	11	P	0.7	17	1	9	63	10	10	1	63	1	1	1	63	1	1		1	102
Typhus	49	1	14	111		1	1	1	2	1	13	7.6	2	1	7	16	1	00	1	1	1	1	1	36	1	2			180
		188	***				***							-			***		-			***	****	****	***			-	!
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Logalities			***			***			58	triots									***	***	***	***	***	*	***				TOTAL
Loss			***	ris	1000		pa	£8		r Dist						B					-	***	***	:	***	:			To
		1	2	Alexandria	Tamailia	BRILLIA	Port-Said	Damietta	Suez	Frontier Districts	Rehera	Dolohlio	Kallin.	Foundia	Gharbia	Menoufia	Qalimbin	Sharkia	Tan.	int	Beni-suef	Fayoum	85		18				
			Cairo	Ale	T	Ish	Por	Da	Sne	Fre	Rol	É	T.	FOI	Gh	Men	OBI	Sha	Aswan	Assiut	Ben	Fay	Gerga	Giza	Minia	Oena	2		

TABLE No. 20,-Cases of Infectious Diseases 1949-1950 (Contd.)

Erysipelas	25	689 141 16 28 38 24 28 38 4 14 11 15 28 38 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	,603
Erys	49	205 141 141 171 171 171 171 171 171 171 171	8 1,458 1,503
polio,	20		ab
Acute polio,	67		13
8001	92	124 4 22 1 2 2 3 2 3 1 2 5 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 2 5 5 1 1 1 1	472
Tetanus	6	89 4 6 8 1 4 22 4 22 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	418
Leprosy	20	20 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2333
Lop	49	101 102 101	861
fever	20	801	88
fever	49	18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	38
Parotitis	20	583 563 563 563 563 563 563 563 563 563 56	1,726
Parc	67	1,079 392 392 244 244 244 245 200 34 33 34 33 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34	2,628 1,726
ghug	20	267 20 20 247 247 445 454 455 455 455 455 455 455 455 4	686
Cough	65	288 149 1160 1180 1180 1180 1180 1180 1180 1180	1,385
Anthrax	20	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	69
Ant	49		-
a Rec.	20	8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,654
Malaria Rec.	49	25.5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1,392
Malaria New	20	209 911 112 113 113 113 114 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	4,251
Malari	69	204 104 104 104 104 107 107 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	6,330 7,781 2,817 4,251 1,392 1,654
enza	20	2,782 2,157 2,157 1,157 1,158	7,781
Influenza	69	2,139 2,782 1,457 2,157 484 677 484 677 484 677 136 66 55 280 137 173 139 1146 137 239 57 28 57 28 57 28 58	6,330
			TOTAL
1	3		T
Longitties			
2		1:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
		Cairo Alexandria Ismailia Port-said Damietta Suez Frontier Di Behera Dakahlia Fouadia Gharbia Menoufia Oaliubia Sharkia Assut Beni-Suef Fayoum Gerga Giza Minia Oena	

TABLE No. 21,-Infectious Diseases Case-rates per 100,000 Population, 1949-1950

													-	-	,												
tery	20	0.0	00.00	07	* 1	₹.91	1	29.99	29.65	0.0	1.4	3.6	1.5	1.0	2.0	4.6	2.3	3.7	6.0	8.4	1.4	0.0	18.7	4.4		-	10
Dysentery	49		00.00				1	20.4	45.2	8.0	9.0	1	3.1	1-1	1-1	2.2	9.7	3.7	1.1	6.4	10.4	1.7	9.6	13.3		1	5.7
al Sep.	20	20.00	0.01	101	1	1.0	1	5.1	1.1	0.07	9.0	1	0.5	8.0	0.4	20.0	0.3	1.0	0.3	10.4	0.5	8.0	0.3	9.0		T	9.1
Puerperal Sep	49		5.0						1.1				0	0	0		62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		-	1.5
n Por	20	90	90	00	-	100	00.	49	21	20	-	1.9	0.9	1	4	4	1	0	2	63	0	1		0	'	-	10.0
Chioken	49	00	07.5	90	0 !	57	00	46	32	4	3		23	3	9		53	-	-	0	0	7	2	0		1	8
Acute	20	7.90	6.900	01.4	4 17	147.2	28.7	105.7	10.8	4.0	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.0	10.8	1.6	2.6	6.7	1.2	4.6	4.3	13.3	3.0	3.8		-	31.3
Acute	49	119.6	266.5	000	1 00	120.3	26.1	153.8	3.4	8.9	4.5	1	2.9	1.5	111.1	2.3	2.6	8-8	8.0	6.4	3.4	18.1	3.1	5.0		-	37.4
B.	20	150	117	9	4	85	38	53	10	8	19	8	6.91	10	22	12	35	6	13	18	80	=	4	E		1	34.4
Pulmonary T. B.	67		11111			112.2	35.1	8 119.9	8.0	8.9	3 20.2	1	16	11	18	9.6	29	11	21	22	5	11	4	=		-	36.3
Measles	20	.96	117.3	9	0							1-1	3.6			-			_		_	_	-	1000	-	1	15.0
Mes	40	88	27.1	5	000	37	88	55	98	39	35	1	3 20	40	33	38.7	.2	2 44	2 25	119	53	89	3 45	1 14		-	2.99
Diphtheria	20	46	5 95.6	30	2 .	21	2	16	1	22	0.3	1	3 6.5	23	-	8	-	8	64	8	0	4	2	0	_	1	8.9
Diph	67	97.1	10.7	7.6	- 1	44	13	53	3	1	00	1	5	3	5	3	0	2	0		0	.9	53	-		-	8.
ov.	20	4.0	0.0	0	100	4.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	0.0	1	1	1	0.1	1	1		-	1.0
Scar	49	0.4		1		7.7	1	1	1 0	1 9	1	1 9	1	80.08	1 0	1	1 2	8	1	9	1	1 8	4	1		-	6 00 9
Cerebro Spinal Fev.	20	F.8.4	40.0	19.6	CI	37.	=======================================	35.5	4.0	4	3.	0	8		.9	2.2	0.00	4.	1	0		10.8		8 0.		1	12.4
Cerebr	49	6.1		0		9 16 4	1	8-0 \$	1 -	- 0	1.0 6	00	2 0.4		1	1 0.2		5 0.2	2	3		1 0.1		8 0.08		1	7 1.0
Typhoid Fev.	20	0 174.5	0 44.0		00		_	7 123-4	3 9.1	-	_	63				9 7.1	0 3	4 11.	3		-	_	1 5.9			1	6 38.7
4	49	4 107.0	75.0	00.4	07	322.0	40.1			13.2	-	1	8.4	6.3	17.	.9	- 2		64	10.	4.0	. 31	20	2.8	1	-	4 35.6
Small-Pox	20	0.04	3		100	-	-	4.2	9.0	1	0.07	1	-	-	1	-	1	0.01	1	1	1	!	1	-		1	6.04
Sme	49	4 0.1			-	1	1	1	00	00	8	-	4	1 2	1	4	1	-	1	1	1000	2 0.1	1	1		-	5 0.02
Typbus	20	1.4		0	-	1	- 6.1	- 1	- 6.3		0 1.8	1	1		1-0-1			- 0.1	1	1		0 0.2	1	-		1	0.5
Ty	49	9.0	1.1			-	1	1.7	-	1.0	5.0	1	0.3	1.	1 :	0.5	1	1	1 -:	1 :	0.07	4.0	1	0.5		-	0.0
																						** ***					-
ties				:				***	Districts		***	***	***	***		***	***	***	-	***	***	***	***	***			Toral
Localities			and sin	lie .	Ismaills	Said	etta			ra	hlia	dia	bia	uffa	ibia	dia	ш	ıt	Beni-Suef	mm	8	*** ***		****			To
		Caino	Alexandria	Tomos	ISHIR	Port-Said	Damietta	Suez	Frontier	Behera	Dakahlia	Foundia	Gharbia	Menoufia	Qaliubia	Sharkia	Aswan	Assint	Beni	Fayoum	Gerga	Giza	Minia	Qena			

TABLE No. 21.-INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION, 1940-1950. (contd.)

Localities	ties				Influenza	1	Malaria New	New	Malaria	n n n	Anthrax	2	Whooping		Parotitis (Mumps)		Undulant F.	t F.	Leprosy	-	Tetanus		Acute poliomyelitis	litis	Erysipelas	elas
The Land of the land			1	1	6	20	9	95	49	20	0	99	69	92	49	20	67	95	49	20	49	20	67	20	69	3
					No.				100	1	-	-	1				-	100	1	i	1	i	1	1	İ	1
Cairo	* **	****			98-2 124-4	100	97.9	22.8	9.1	4.0	1	1			9.61		1.4	9.8	0.5			7	100	Fil	0.71	13.5
Alexandria		***	***	14	148.99	200	0	0.6	1	1	1	1	15.9		7.07		6.0	1.0	1.9	0.0		-	0.0	0.0	20.4	61.8
Ismailia						0.96		0.07	1	1		-	200		9.6		-	-			200	1.4	200		1 . 1	0.10
	-			10		10 07		7.00			1		-		9 9	1 9 1	1	-	1 0	1		F 7	-	1	1	7 7
		:		77	15	240.1	0	28.4	1	1	1	200	-		24.3	9.07	0.0	1	0.0	0.0		6.1	1.0	1	39.7	45.2
,						69.1	0.1	23.6	1	1	1	1			1.1	8.4	1	1	2.4	1		5.1	1	1	13.9	18.5
					118.2	2.99	20.0	10.1	0.1	5.1	1	1			6.02	5.1	8.0	1	1.7	1.7		1.7	1	1	12.3	11.8
r Districts				:	31.0	11.4		87.1	1.1	1	1	1			37.7	87.0	1	1	9.0	9.0		1	1	1	4.0	4.0
Behera		***		***	8.55	6.6	2.3	14.0		0.2	1	1	8.0	9.1	1.8	4.4	1	0.1	00	1	8.8	0.4	1	1	00.00	3.4
Dakabha				***		11.3		17.7	7.0	0.2	1	1	-		0.2		20.0	0.5	0	1-1	1.6	1.4	-		2.0	5.1
		*** *	***			7.7		22.5		159.5	1	1			1		100	1.0	-	0.5		9.			1	3.1
Gharbia					15.4	16.5			94.4	1	10-0		-	-	5.1	3.6	1000	0.5		0.5	2.5	2.6	-	0-1	65	4.3
Menoutia			***	:	11.4	9.5	7.1			8.9	1	80.0	2.2	2.3	12.4		0-2	80.0	10	1.7	2.0	4.5		200	0.9	3.6
Calindia						81.1		8.99			1			00	27.5		201	0.1	-	10-4		2.4	1		7.1	4.7
Sharkts				:		6.4		67.4	1.2	6.6	1	1	+	6	2.2			1	-	0.5		1.6	1	1-0	2.7	7.00
Aswan					18.0	12.6		1		1	1	1	-	00	8.01	1.0	1	-	-	9.0		0.3	1		000	9.0
Assurt				:		16.4	2.5	6.7		0.07	1	1		00	4.5	1.4	1	1	-	1.0	1.7	2.6	1	1	1.3	1-1
Bent-Suel			::	:		8.7	7.8			0.5	1	1			0.5		1	1	-	2.0	8.0	1.4	1	1	1.1	6.6
Bayoum					3,3	3.9	11.7		87.3 21	9-1	1	1		63	3.0		0-1	1.0	-	8-0	9.0	1.1			3.4	2.6
Gerga						6.4	0.2	6.0	-	1	1	1		wit	0.3			1	-	12.0	6.0	1.0	1	1	9.0	1.0
MIZ8						96.96	8.12	27.7	1	0,1	1	-		0	8.4		3.5	6.0	-00	6.0	1.8	1.5	1		0.6	0.6
Minis			***		12.6	13.0	2 6	8-97	1.0	0.4	1	1		*	9.0			0.5		1.4	2.6	6.1	1	-	2.5	7.00
Vens		***			9.6	9.6	7	4.1	2.5	1.4	1	1	0.03	00	2.7	0.3	1	1	-	1.0	1.1	1.1			6.0	0.0
							1							-				200								
				1								-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1
		TOTAL	-	:	31.7	38.8	14.1	8.0%	2.0	8.1 0	-002	10.0	6.9	4.8	13.0	12.00	7.0	5.0	0.1	100 m	11.02	2.3	.07	50.0	60	7.4
						-	7									-		-								

203 Pr-081-191-1988898 | C | | 9081 20 Dysentery 208 1000 101480401108888 \$ 22 Puerperal Sept. = 49 Chicken pox 12 20 0 Acute Pneu. 598 3,812 4,114 4,898 4,383 20 monia 247 53 62 62 62 104 14 14 100 110 110 140 101 6 Pulmonary T.B. 20 69 10 10 9 20 Measles 76 56 56 39 24 39 24 88 68 68 68 597 2, 603 60 20 603 69 661213361253 1033122221307 101 Cerebro Spinal F. 33 25 459 20 Scarlet Fev. 45 836 200 Typhoid 814 5 1 20 Small-Pox 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 16 20 Typhus 111601-0811 23 43 Localities Frontier Districts Port-Said Damietta Assiut ... Beni Suef Menoufia Qaliubia Sharkia Gerga ... Dakahlia Ismailia Foundia Fayoum Gharbia Aswan Suez Minia

Table No. 22.—Deaths From Infectious Disabses, 1949-1950

ipolas	3	231	23
Erys	69	F1 2 1 2 4 4 4 4	64
Polio.	20	THIMITHIAM	-
Acute	6	191 31 11111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6
80	20	888 4 1 2 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 4 5 5 8 8 8 9 9 1 1 2 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	343
Tetar	69	13 2 3 8 8 L 13 1 1 4 4 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	246
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		Cairo Alexar Ismail Port-Si Danies Suez Suez Fronti Behrut Gharh Gharh Aswar A	
	Tocalities Totalities Totalities	Malaria New Malaria Leprosy Malaria New Malaria New Malaria New Totanus Acute Polio. Erysipe 1 49 50	Totalities Localities Loc

1:0 20 Dysentery 84 8841879148 0.1 040011 \$ 0.08 0.5 1800 0.3 1.0 0.3 Puerperal 20 221246440000 0.3 1.0 9 0.5 0.5 0.07 Dox 3 Chicken 69.2 79.7 63.9 0.05
59.3 173.4 140.1 0.3
39.3 178.6 166.3 -45.5 7.0 23.8 25.0 -45.5 7.0 2.2 3.4 -15.6 2.9 15.2 -15.6 2.9 17.8 -17.9 4.4 4.5 0.08
14.0 8.5 6.5 -15.3 2.0 2.5 -15. 03 6 0 21.2 Acute pneu 20 9 4 7 90 Pulmonary Tuberculosis 20 20 0 12 90.00 408800088 1.4 2.0 20 Measles 25.55 12.56 12.45 12.56 12.56 13.56 14.56 15 0 \$ 22 48461664864614667496 6 20 Diphtheria 95 0 . \$ 0.22 - 1.17 - 1.1 0 Cerebro Spinal F. 3 02 0.5 0.5 0.3 40 ł H 20 Scarlet 80.0 000 4 4.10 20 Typhoid 10891213 4.1 9 0.002 0.1 20 Small-Pox \$ 0.07 0.07 80.0 9.0 0.3 0.1 0.1 3 Typhus 10.0 0.3 7.0 0.5 60.0 9 1 : Suez
Frontier Districts
Behera
Dakshlia
Fousdia
Gharbia
Menoufia
Qaliubia
Sharkia Localities TOTAL Port-Said ... Damietta ... Alexandria Assint Beni-Suef Ismailia Fayoum Gerga Minia Giza

Table No. 23.—Inpectious Diseases Death Rates per 100,000 Population, 1949—1950

lipe	198		0		0	2			0			0	0	ò	0	0		0	0	0		0	0			1	•	
Erysipe	67		8.0	1.0	. 1	1.0	1.7	!	9.0	0.5	10.0	1	0.5	7.0	0.1	0.5	1	0.5	I	0.1	0.07	0.3	4.0	,		1	0.3	
to relitis	25	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-		1	0.002	
Acute Poliomyelitis	49	-	1	0.5	-	1.0	1	1	-	-	1	1	10.0	80.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	1	60.0			1	0.02	
88	20	Ī	1.4	3.5	2.1	2.0	1	8.0.	1	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.2	1	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.6	0.5		ì	1.1	
Tetanus	69		1.1	0.5	2.6	1.6	2.2	6.0	1	2.4	1.1	1	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.1	1	0.1	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.5	9.0		I	1.4	
1	20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	₹.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.0	. 4.0	4.0	0.3	10.	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	7.0	3.5		1	0.3	
Leprosy	49		0-3	1	1	1	1	1	1	80.0	0.1	-	-	. 2.0	-	-	=	0.5 0	-	-	10.0	=		1	-	1	0.3	
F. F.	20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0 1	1	1	0 -	1	1	1	1	1		1	0 -	1		1	-	I	1	
Undulant F.	49		0.02	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.00	1	1		1	20.0	
	20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Parotitis (Mumps)	49		6.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.0	1	1	80.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	10.0	1	1	1		1	0.04	E
. C.	20				1.1	0.2	1	1	1	-		6	0.1	-	0.1	20	1	0.2	1	1	0 1	1.0	1	0.5		1	0.3	-
Whooping C.	63		10	0.7	6	-	1	1	1	0.30	0.7 0.07	1	0.1.0	0 +		0.30.		0.1 6		1.0	1	0 9.0	1	0 1		1	0.4 0	
	20		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	002	
Anthrax	10		90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-0 -	-	1	1	1	T	-	1	1	1	1	1		1	0.002	
	8		90.0 -	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-		-	0	The same
Malaria- Recurrent	20		6		1	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-		-		The same
	49		1	1	1	+	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1		1	1	
Malaria-New	20	100	1.4	0.1	1	1	1	1	1	0.3	0.07	0.1	90.0	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1		1.0	1	-	33		20 0 60.0	100
Malar	49		0.1	0.1	6.0	0.0	1	6.0	1	1	20.0	1	0.1	-	1.0.1	0.02	1	1	1	1	1	0.03	1	60.0		-	90.0	
enga	20		0.4	0.5	1	1.0	1	1	1	0.1	0.3	1	0.3	80.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	1	1.2	0.3		1	0.3	
Influenza	9		9-0	1	6.0	0.2	1	1	1	1.0	0.4	1	0.5	0.4	0.3	1	5.6	0-1	2.0	1	1	0.03	1.0	0.3			1.0	
			-			***	1	***	***			***	-	****	-	***	***	***		***	100			***			:	
	on.		:	***	***			***	1	***	***	***	**		***	***	*	***	***	4	200			-			4	
	ME	-	****	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***		:	***	***	***	***	***		***	*****			TOTAL	
3	and a		***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	****	***	***			***	****	***	***	***	***	***	***			T	
Localities	A Property of		***	***	***	*		***	***	***	***	***	****	***		***	***		***	***			***					
3	No.			***	***	***	***	***	ricts	:	***	***	***	***	:		*	***	200	***			***	***				
1	Vie		****	8		*	***		Dist	***	***			***		:	:	:	1	:		***	***	***				
	No.		Cairo	Alexandria	Ismailia	Port-Said	Damietta	Suez	Frontier Districts	Behera	Dakahlia	Foundia	Gharbia	Menoufia	Qalimbia	Sharkia	Aswan	Assint	Beni Suef	Fayoum	Gerga	Giza	Minia	Qena				The second second
4			1	1000	1			100																				

TABLE No. 23.-(contd.)

Typhoid

Table No. 24.—Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and case-rates

PER 100,000 of Population, 1950

Localities	First q	uarter	Second	quarter	Third	quarter	Fourth	quarter	To	TAL	Care rate pe
ixidanteles	С	Ð	С	D	С	D	С	D	С	D	Popula tion
Cairo	480	43	1047	78	1716	160	659	47	3,902	319	174
	101	9	162	8	304	43		11	734	319	174
Tomoilia	6	9	8						42	7	30.0
Post sold	81	100	200			15		9		27	542
Domietta	4	T	8		22	1	10			2	74
Suez	11		31	4	67	3	37	1	-	8	123
Total Governorates	683	43	1456	95	2,686	227	1,105	69	5,930	434	157:
Frontier Districts	3	- 1	3		8	2	*	1	16	3	9.
Behera	19	3	35		109		64	9		21	17.0
Dakahlia	21	8	48	6	89	10	39	7	197	31	12:5
Fouadia	1	1	7	1	10	1	1	1	19	3	2.
Gharbia	24	3	52	6	12?	29	50	_1	248	39	14-1
Menoufia	13	3	16	1	3	3	17	6	81	13	6-1
Qaliubia	9	1	-27	5	96	10	41	. 8	173	30	23
Sharkia	13	3	14	1	43	9	28	4	98	17	7
TOTAL Lower Egypt	100	21	199	22	504	75	240	36	1,043	154	11:5
Aswan	1	-	4	2	1	0	6		12	2	3:
Assiut	23	2	21	-	63	9	61	9	168	20	11.
Beni-Suef	4	2	4	9-10	15	1	11	1	34	2	5:
Fayoum	8	2	28	2	43	9	16	5	95	18	13-3
Gerga	6	1	22	6	45	10	47	5	120	22	8-1
Giza	25	4	61	36	168	102	101	25	358	167	39-1
Minia	10	-	14	2	16	1	23	2	66	5	5.1
Qena ,	7	-	14	6	7	2	16	1	44	9	3.8
TOTAL Upper Egypt	84	9	171	54	358	131	284	48	897	245	11-9
GRAND TOTAL	870	74	1,820	171	3,556	438	1,631	153	7,886	836	38-7

Cerebro Spinal Fever

TABLE No. 25.—QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES, DEATHS AND CASE-RATES
PER 100,000 OF POPULATION

Tales and the same of	First	quarter	Second	quarter	Third	quarter	Fourth	quarter	10	TAL	rate p 100,0
Localities	C	D	С	D	O	D	C	D	С	D	Popul
lairo	807	92	398	41	co	14	42	410 6	1307	153	58
dexandria	174	27	183	27	39	12	. 7	2	403	68	40
smailia	10	1	8	1	1	-	-	1-	19	2	13
Port-Saïd	41	5	18	-	8	+	. 7	1	74	6	37
Damietta	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	11
uez	27	2	15	-	-	1	-	-	42	2	35
OTAL Governorates	1,062	129	636	73	108	26	56	9	1,852	234	49
rontier Districts	5	2	2	-	1-	-	-	-	7	2	4
ehera	16	6	8 35	7	8	3	3	-	62	16	4
Oakahlia	24	3	24	0 = 2	-	1	2	-	50	6	3
ouadia	4	-	= 1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	0
harbia	51	4	76	16	13	5	- 8	3	148	28	8
lenoufia	9	1	12	5	-	1	1	-	22	-7	1
aliubia	27	0 4	10	4	6	2	2	-	45	10	6
harkia	35	4 8	37	11	re. 1	2	3	2	76	23	5
OTAL Lower Egy, t	166	26	195	45	28	14	19	5	408	90	4
swan	1 4	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	10	3	3
ssiut	34	6	29	4	3	1	4	1	70	12	4
eni-Suef	1 4	1	3	1	+	-	104	-	. 7	2	1
ayoum	3	1	1	1	-	4		-	4	2	0
lerga III	13	7	19	01 2	3	3	7	-	42	12	3
iza	53	18	41	10	-	5	5	-	99	33	10
linia	2 7	4	8	5	1	1	-	-	16	10	1
ena	1	0	B 1	0 1	+	+	2	+	6	1	0
OTAL Upper Egypt	119	38	168	26	9	10	18	21	254	75	3
GRAND TOTAL	-				145	50	93	-	2,521	401	12

Acute Pneumonia

Table No. 26 —Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and Gase-rates per 100,000 of Population.

Localities	First o	quarter	Second	quarter	Third o	quarter	Fourth	quarter	To	FAL	Case rate per 100,000.
	С	D	- 0	D	C	D	C	D	С	D	Popula- tion
Cairo	644	416	585	369	420	327	494	317	2163	1429	96.7
Alexandria	725	437	849	336	751	338	654	298	2979	1409	296.2
Ismailia	11	75	6	51	6	41	7	66	30	233	21.4
Port-Saïd	72	10	113	11	37	14	66	14	288	49	147-2
Damietta	8	-	5	-	4	2	-	-	17	2	28.7
Suez	42	7	39	5	25	6	19		125	18	105.7
TOTAL Governorates	1522	945	1597	772	1243	728	1240	695	5602	3140	149.0
Frontier Districts	6	1	4	1	5	2	4	2	19	6	10.8
Behera	9	9	16	13	11	8	18	11	54	41	4.0
Dakahlia	13	7	17	8	9	6	7	6	46	27	3.0
Fouadia	8	10	4	4	4	3	1		17	17	2.1
Gharbia	32	112	44	82	15	21	23	35	114	250	6.7
Menoufia	8	16	11	11	2	5	4	18	25	50	2.0
Qaliubia	35	9	23	8	14	20	9	12	81	49	10.8
Sharkia	3	16	12	21	3	5	4	20	22	62	1.6
	-	-	-		-		-				
TOTAL Lower Egypt	108	179	127	147	58	68	66	102	359	496	4.1
Aswan	5	41	1	113	1	45	1	46	8	245	2.6
Assiut	27	16	45	30	14	25	12	16	98	87	6.7
Beni-Suef	4	29	2	18	1	13	1	11	8	71	1.2
Fayoum	8	5	13	5	3	4	9	4	33	18	4.6
Gerga	27	38	14	11	10	14	8	28	59	91	4.3
Giza	30	.26	42	39	32	34	18	13	122	112	13.3
Minia	10	5	11	9	3	3	10	2	34	19	3.0
Qena	14	42	13	18	3	8	14	30	44	98	3.8
TOTAL Upper Egypt	125	202	141	243	67	146	73	150	406	741	5.3
GRAND TOTAL	1761	1327	1869	1163	1373	944	1383	949	6386	4383	31.3

Chicken Pox

Table No. 27.—Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and Gase-Rates per 100,000 of Population.

Localities	First qu	arter	Second	quarter	Third	quarter	Fourth	quarter	Ton	LAL	Case rate p 100,000
Localities	c	D	C	D	С	D	c	D	c	D	Popula tion
Cairo	254	1	380	1	26	100	71	-12	731	2	32.7
Alexandria	195	841	327	1011	13	Name	36		571	-	56.8
Ismailia		000	1		2 1			_	2		1.
Port-Saīd	55	001	125	SE.	2 2	-	14		196		100-
Damietta			5	-	_			_	5		8.
Suez	21	9-	34	-	1	-	2	_	58	-	49-
Total Governorates	525	1	872		43		123	-	1563	2	41.
Frontier Districts	32	81	3	-	2		-	_	37	10	21
Behera	5	1	52	-	T	30	12		69	1	5.
Dakahlia	4	2	9	-	-	1	6	91	19	-	1.
Fousdia	4	-	7		4	1	-		15	1	1.
Gharbia	34		38	1	2	P_ 3	12	-	86	-	5.
Menoufia	5	021	9	-	1	1	4	22	19	-	1.
Qaliubia	6	-	16		-	-	- 12	-	34	54	4.
Sharkia	16		38	-	1	-	3	-	58	-	4.
TOTAL Lower Egypt	74	1	169	-	8	-	49	12	300	1	3.
Aswan	-		3	-	_	-	_	1-2	3	1	1.
Assiut	2	1000	10	-	10		-	MIL	12	-	0.
Beni-Suef	4	1	8	-	-	4	1	1	- 13	1	2.
Fayoum	2	110	14	1	2	1	1	_	19	-	2.
Gerga	9	-	3	12	-	32	-	1	12	-	0.
Giza	24	1	20	102	100	1	27	2	71	1	7.
Minia	3	12	8	1	-		-	1	11	-	1-
Qena	2	-	-	-	-	12		-	2	-	0.
Total Upper Egypt	46	1	66	-	2	100	29	1	143	2	T
GRAND TOTAL	677	3	1110	1	55	1000	201	i	2043	5	10-

Measles

Table No. 28.—Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and Case-rates per 100,000 of Population.

and the same of th	First	quarter	Second	quarter	Third	ouarter	Fourth	quarter	Ton	AL	(ase ra'e per
Localities	C.	D	C	D	C	D	С	D	С	D	Popula tion
Cairo	31	8	192	101	219	108	144	43	586	260	26.2
Alexandria	23	1	367	18	337	34	453	7	1,180	60	117.3
Ismailia	-	1	_	2	1	1	-	-	1	4	0.7
Port-Saïd	1	-100	17	2	17	3	50	4	85	9	43.5
Damietta	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suez	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	8		6.8
TOTAL Governorates	59	10	576	123	575	146	650	54	1,860	333	59.5
Frontier Distric s	3	3			7	-	89	7	99	10	56.4
Behera	20	2	34	13	4	4	2	-	60	19	4.5
Dakahlia	12	-	13	6	ż	-	1	-	28	6	1.8
Fouadia	-	_	9		_	_	-16	-	9		1.1
Gharbia	8	-	18	1	.29		7	-	62	1	3.6
Menoufia	29	12	20	3	2	-	120	8	171	23	13.7
Qaliubia	-	-	6	-	4	-	1	-	11	-	1.5
Sharkia	-	-	7	-	1	-	9	5	17	5	1.2
TOTAL Lower Egypt	69	14	107	23	42	6.4	149	13	358	54	4.1
Aswan	_		-	_	_	2		-	-	2	-
Assiut	15	1	7	11	5	3	5	4	32	19	2.2
Beni-Suef	7	-	13	-	8	1	1	-	29	1	4.4
Fayoum	4	-	7	-	2	-	49	14	62	14	8.7
Gerga	49	35	5	-	20	5	13	1	87	41	6.4
Giza	2	-	13	6	6	7	11	2	32	15	3.5
Minia	11	5	178	34	141	8	49	. 7	379	54	33.7
Qena	30	13	84	32	12	9	4	1	130	55	11.1
TOTAL Upper Egypt	118	54	307	83	194	35	132	29	751	201	9.7
GRAND TOTAL	249	81	999	229	818	185	1,011	103	3,668	598	15.0

Diphtheria

Table No. 29.—Quarterly distribution of Cases, Deaths and case-rates per 100,000 Population.

Localities	First	quarter	Second o	quarter	Third	quarter	Fourth q	quarter	To	TAL	Case rate per 100,000
000 Table 10 1 0	C	D	С	D	C	D	C	D	C	D	Popula- tion
	100		Part I		RET						133
Cairo	110	26	94	19	149	29	185	46	538	120	24.1
Alexar dria	69	15	23	4	53	18	112	35	257	72	25.6
Ismailia	2	1	. 1	F	3	-	7	1	13	2	9.3
Port-Said\	16	1	13	THE STATE OF	4	2	9	2	42	5	21.5
Suez	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	5.1
Dami tta	8	1	3	1	2	1	7	5	20	8	16-9
Total Governorate	207	45	134	21	211	51	321	90	873	210	23.3
Frontier Districts	2	1	7	-	-	7	1	2	3	3	1.7
B hera	4	2	6	2	9	4	18	9	37	17	2.8
Dakahlia	7	1	5	-	13	8	8	6	33	15	2.2
Fou dia	1	-	3	2	5	4	3	1	11	7	1.4
Gharbia	9	8	18	12	32	32	49	29	108	81	6.3
Menoufia	4	3	5	1	12	17	12	15	33	36	2.7
Qaliubia	6	2	4	5	20	16	29	23	59	46	7.9
Sharkia	8	5	14	2	10	4	22	8	54	19	3.9
TOTAL Lower Egypt	38	21	55	24	101	85	141	91	335	221	3.8
Aswan	1	1	2	1	1	-		-	3	2	1.0
A siut	10	3	9	6	6	3	26	11	51	23	3.5
Beni-Suef	1-	1	2	1	4	2	8	3	14	7	2.2
Fayoum	5	4	1-		3	3	14	12	22	19	3.1
Gerga	2	2	2	4	3	3	5	4	15	13	0.9
Giza	7	9	8	9	13	28	14	24	42	70	4.6
Minia	4	3	3	2	7	4	12	13	26	22	2.3
Qena	1	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	8	2	0.7
TOTAL Upper Egypt	30	24	29	25	37	44	82	70	178	163	2 3
GRAND TOTAL	277	91	218	73	349	180	545	253	1,389	597	6.8

Dyesentery

Table No. 30— Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and Case rates

Per 100,000 of Population

10 mm	First (Quarter	Second	Quarter	Third	Quarter	Fourth	Quarter	T	OTAL	Case-
Localities	С	D	C	D	С	D	C	D	c	D	Popula- tion
Cairo	18	12	43	12	77	42	41	21	179	87	8.0
Alexandria	30	8	83	12	109	14	39	13	261	47	26.0
Ismailia			_	1	1	2	1	3	2	6	1.4
Port-Said	7	1	11		10	1	4	2	32	3	16.4
Damietta:			1	-			1	1		1	1
Suez	6	-	31	-	23	18.	7	1	67	1	56.6
TOTAL Governorates	61	20	168	25	220	59	92	41	541	145	14-4
Frontier Districts	- 11		17		10	1	14		52	2	29.6
Rahara	3	3	2		1	3	1	1	7	-	0.5
Dalablia	1	122	7	1	8		5		21	1	1.4
Fouadia	7		5	1	10		7	2	29	2	3.6
Gharbia	9	1	7	3	8	3	1	1	25	8	1.5
Menoufia		1	7	REL	4	1	1	1	12	3	1.0
Qaliubia	1		7		2	123	5	2	15	2	2.0
Sharkia	1	1	9	2	11		42		63	3	4.6
TOTAL Lower Egypt	22	6	44	6	44	7	62	7	172	26	2.0
Aswan	3	-	2	-	2	-		14	. 7	-	2.3
Assiut	5	4	18	2	15	5	10	8	48	19	3.3
Beni-Suef	2	12	2	_	2	_	111		6	. 1	0.9
Fayoum	28	2	42	-	6	-	4	1	80		8.4
Gerga	1	1	. 5	-	8	1	5	12	19	2	1.4
Giza	-	1	1	1	4	1	12	2	5	5	0.5
Minia	39	1	35	-	29	2	107	12:	210	3	18.7
Qena	3	-	15	1	20	-	12	1	50	1	4:3
TOTAL Upper Egypt	81	7	120	3	86	9	138	11	425	30	5.5
GRAND TOTAL	175	33	349	34	360	76	306	60	1,190	203	5.8

Influenza

TABLE No. 31.—QUARTERLY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES, DEATHS AND CASE-RATES PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

The state of the s	First o	quarter	Second	quarter	Third	quarter	Fourth	quarter	To	TAL	Case rate per
Localities	С	D	С	D	C	D	C	D	С	D	100,000 Popula- tion
Cairo	589	5	834	+	969	2	390	2	2782	9	124.4
Alexandria	375	1	618	-	740	-	424	1	2157	2	214.5
Ismailia	2	-	13		16	-	4	-	35	-	25.0
Port-Said	156	2	221		204	-	96	-	677	2	346.1
Suez	14	+	10	-	12	-	5	-	41	-	69.1
Damietta	11	-	23	+	19	-	13	-	66	-	55.7
TOTAL Governorates	1147	8	1719		1960	2	932	3	5758	13	153 · 3
Frontier Districts	5	-	10	_	5	-	-	-	20	_	11.4
Behera	15		49	1	40	1	29	-	133	2	9.9
Dakahlia	49	1	55	1	46	1	22	1	172	4	11:3
Fouadia	21	-	20	-	16	-	5	-	62	-	7.7
Gharbia	43	-	103	1	96	1	39	1	281	3	16.5
Menoufia	20	-	38	1	33	-	23	+	114	1	9.2
Qaliubia	28	-	70	1	82	2	53	1	233	4	31.1
Sharkia	13	-	29	-	31	5	13	1	86	6	6.3
TOTAL Lower Egypt	189	1	364	5	344	10	184	4	1081	20	12.4
Aswan	11	_	7		11	-	10	1	39	1	12.6
Assiut	58	1	56	2	80	1	45	1	239	5	16.4
Beni-Suef	5	-	22	7	19	1	11	2	57	10	8.7
Fayoum	7	-	6	2	8	-	7	1	28	3	3.9
Gerga	10	-	16	2	19	+	22	-	67	2	4.9
Giza	20	-	85	-	90	1	38	-	233	1	25.5
Minia	35	2	61	6	28	4	22	1	146	13	13.0
Qena	26	-	35	1	23	1	29	2	113	4	9.6
TOTAL Upper Egypt	172	3	288	20	278	7	184	8	922	38	11.9
GRAND TOTAL	1513	12	2381	25	2587	19	1300	15	7781	71	38.2

Malaria New

Table No. 32.—Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and case-rates per 100,000 of Population

the state of the state of	First q	uarter	Second	quarter	Taird	quarter	Fourth	quarter	To	TAL	Case rate per 100,000
Localities	c	D	С	D	c	D	C	D	С	D	Popula- tion
Cairo	14	1	122	1	239	1	134	2	5.9	4	22.8
Alexandria	7	_0	18	450	48	1	18	1-00	91	1	9.0
Ismailia	5	1	13	-41	21	1-1	17	-	56	-	40.0
Port-Saïd	_	1	21	100	37	146	19	-	77		39.4
Damietta	_	-	3	-	10	1-06	1	-	14	-	23.6
Suez	-	-	3	-	8	-	1	-	12	-	10-1
TOTAL Governorates	26	1	180	1	363	1	190	2	759	5	20.2
Frontier Districts	14	1	6	-	10	-	123	1	153	-	87 1
Behera	1	-	6	1	42	1	139	1	188	3	14.0
Dakahlia	9	1	36	1	135	-	91	40	271	1	17-7
Fouadia	74		25	1	65	1	18	-	182	1	22.5
Gharbia	3	178	20	-45	66	1	40	-	129	1	7:6
Menoufia	2	1-	4	1	13	-	7	2	26	3	2.1
Qaliubia	9	1	102	-	217	-01	90	-	418	-	55.8
Sharkia	25	100	264		428	-	208	-	925	-	67:4
Total Lower Egypt	123	751	457	4	966	2	593	3	2,139	9	24.5
Aswan	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1-	_	-	-
Assiut	1		10	100	32	I.	29	-	72	-	4.9
Beni-Suef	1	1	2	19	100	-	136	-	239	-	36.5
Fayoum	12	-	9	1-	13	-	.26		60	-	8.4
Gerga	-	-	1		7	100	4		12	1	0.9
Giza	7	-	65		116	-	66	1	254	3-0	27 . 7
Minia	10	-	142	100	201	T	162	-	515	-	45.8
Qena	1	100	4		15		28	- Le	48		4.1
TOTAL Upper Egypt	32	44	233	-	484	4	451	1	1,210	-1	15.6
GRAND TOTAL	195	1	876	5	1,823	3	1,357	6	4,251	15	20.8

Whooping Cough

Table No. 33.—Quarterly Distribution of Cases, Deaths and case-rates per 100,000 of Population

Localities	First q	uarter	Second	quarter	Third q	narter	Fourth e	quarter	Тот		Case rate per 100,000
Localities	С	D	C	D	С	D	c	D	c	D	Popula- tion
All market clarks	1229			SPE AND	distri		ATTEN	1000			
Cairo	32	3	40	1	31	4	33	3	136	11	6.1
Alexanadria	72	6	99	8	68	3	28	-	267	17	26.6
Ismailia	3	1	-	-	_		-		3	1	2.1
Port-Saïd	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	5	1	2.6
Damietta	-	-	-	-	-	DOTTING	-	-	Total	No.	MOTO N
Suez	1	mett o	10	Latera	1		uma.	-	12	-	10-
TOTAL Governorates	108	10	149	9	104	7	62	4	423	30	11.
Frontier Districts	1000	Bany	The party of	-	-	-	THE STATE OF	Sarrie and American	-	To de	-
Behera	5	-	15	1	-	-	1	-	21	1	1.6
Dakahlia	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	0.5
Fouadia	200	-	The same	115	-	-		1	-	TO LES	-
Gharbia	30	-	1	1	1	-	3	1	35	2	2-1
Menoufia	5	977	3	-	2	71 JULA	19	3	29	3	2.3
Qaliubia	5	1	1	100	Signal	1		15_10	6	1	0.8
Sharkia	2	. 1	12	100	2		4		20	1	1.5
Total Lower Egypt	48	2	34	2	5	1	27	4	114	9	1:
- Charles Control		-	1	100	100	HOLE	7	Tue	7	-	-
Aswan	-	No.	70	7	- pure	1000	2	1	27		2
Assiut	6	Distant	19	Sanch.	10.02	Com	hobis	1	minle	8	1.3
Beni-Suef	To the	17-50	1 ATO	10	-	A STATE OF	-		T	September 1	de la
Fayoum	19	1000	67	Val	6	10	2	1	54	1000	13:
Gerga	5	-	1 95/9			1.00		81072	5	ndo.	0
Giza	132	2	- Indiana	3	4	V.	. 51	1	247	6	27
Minia	8	-	16	displication.	2	Hand	1	GENERAL OF	27	- des	2
Qena	36	2	9		1	100	ATT A	None .	45	2	3
TOTAL Upper Egypt	206	4	121	10	12	1077	63	2	452	16	5
GRAND TOTAL	362	16	354	21	121	8	152	10	989	55	4:

Chapter III.-Frontier Districts Medical Service.

Health Statistics:

According to the 1947 census, the population of the frontier districts was 185,187.

During the year under review, 7,884 births or 4.2 per thousand of the population were recorded as against 4.4 per thousand in 1949. Deaths totalled 2,654 or 1.43 per thousand of the population as against 1.58 per thousand in the previous year.

The lower death rate this year is attributed to secret burialpr actised by bedouins scattered all over the deserts, especially the Western and Sinai deserts.

Infantile deaths under one year of age numbered 1,026 i.e. 38°/o of total deaths; main causes being congenital debility and enteritis. In Tor town with a population of 1,550 inhabitants, 58 births and 62 deaths were recorded during the year. The high mortality is explained by the recording of deaths occurring among pilgrims in segregation at Tor lazaret.

Preliminary Anti Small Pox Vaccination:

Of a total of 7,523 infants receiving anti small pox preliminary vaccination, 6,699 or 89% were successful.

Protective Measures and Disinfection:

These duties have so far been performed by inexperienced hospital personnel. It has been decided to appoint ten disinfectors to these districts. Five of these have already been appointed.

Infectious Diseases:

With the exception of 12 cases recorded in Amria district, no cases of typhus were notified from all frontier districts. Seven cases of cerebro spinal fever were reported: 5 in Kantara East, one in Amria and one in Kharga oasis. Measles spread in Kharga oasis and Wadi Natroun, 101 cases having being reported in the former and 40 cases in the latter. 121 cases of malignant malaria were recorded in Siwa. Table No. 34 gives details of the incidence of infectious diseases in Forntier Districts during 1950.

General Vaccination:

During the year, the following vaccinations were done in all the Frontier Districts: 15,092 against typhoid, 1,859 against diphtheria and 196 against cholera. None were done against plague. The following table No. 45 gives details of these vaccinations.

Drinking Water Supplies in Frontier Districts:

The population is divided into two sections: one inhabits the oases and obtains his drinking water from natural artesian wells (springs) where water is available day and night. Water is carried by the inhabitants to their homes by their own means. The other section consists of bedouins. Those of the Western desert obtain their drinking water from filtered water mains running from Alexandria to Mersa Matrouh. At the end of the pipes at Mersa Matrouh, the water pressure is small and additional water is obtained from Roman cisterns. At Sidi Barrani, water is drawn from underground wells. Both the latter sources are unfiltered.

In the Eastern desert, the population in Arish draw their drinking water from artesian wells. In Kantara East, there is a filtered water plant.

At Abu Zenema and Hurghada, the population, mostly personnel of industrial enterprises, obtain their drinking water from Suez filtered Water Works by means of water tanks on vessels traversing that region.

Quseir, Safaga and Sollum areas use condensers for turning sea water for drinking purposes.

Sewage Disposal:

No public sewage systems exist in the frontier districts. In the oases, the population use closed pits, the contents of which when filled up, are removed to gardens for use as manure.

Bedouins living in tents ease nature in the open.

In desert areas where industrial enterprises have set up their installations, the habitations of their personnel are provided with pail systems. Pails are emptied in ditches which are filled up. Refuse is disposed of by burning in incinerators or, where none exist, is thrown in the open.

Birkas :

These are formed where natural springs exist at Wadi Natroun, Arish, Tor, Siwa and Baharia oases. At Dakhla and Kharga oases, birkas are formed from water left over after rice irrigation. No birkas were filled in during the year; the spraying with malariol carried out by the Malaria Section being considered adequate.

Foodstuffs:

The small number of samples of foodstuffs taken for examination may be explained by: (a) the low economic level in frontier districts which does not encourage the establishment of large premises with large capitals and requiring sanitary requirements and (b) the lack of sanitary overseers to supervise the districts. Only three overseers have been appointed during the latter half of this year.

Municipal and Village Councils:

A few municipal and village councils have been set up in some of the districts. The first is only a few years old. The general sanitation of the districts, which is a primary duty of these councils have, before their setting up, been carried out by scavengers of the public health offices and are still carried out by the same scavengers. Nor have these councils done anything about main water supplies.

Cemeteries:

There are no properly demarcated cemeteries in the frontier districts. The Arabs bury their dead wherever they happen to be in the desert at the time.

Unhealthy Establishments:

Table No. 38 shows an increase in the number of unhealthy establishments licensed during this year and the year before at Arish, Kharga Oases, Amria and Kantara East. These are the localities to which sanitary overseers have recently been appointed.

Slaughter Houses:

With the exception of Sollum, Hammam and Abu Zenema, all frontier districts medical units have slaughter houses under their supervision. So far, these are few in number and exist in localities having municipal or village councils. It is hoped that more will be provided as and where municipal or village councils are set up.

Medico-legal activities:

Table No. 40 gives details of medico legal cases in the Frontier Districts. It will be observed that the fatal and serious criminal cases are very few in comparison with the total cases. Where no cases were recorded, no medical officers were available throughout the year.

Propaganda:

Propaganda is not attractive in frontier districts since it consists of sermons and lectures. It is suggested that two mobile propaganda units with a cinema apparatus would be more effective by touring the districts.

Venereal Diseases:

These are seldom met with in the in-patient or out-patient clinics, which may be explained by either the ignorance of the people, their practice of not submitting such cases to medical officers or the scarcity of these diseases among the population.

Medical Personnel:

Table No. 41 gives the number of medical officers, midwives, sanitary barbers and dayas in service in the frontier districts.

Hospitals:

There are 15 state and private hospitals in operation in the various frontier districts. These have an accommodation of 221 beds and employ 16 medical officers. Six hospitals and five medical officers belong to private firms. A total of 2,899 in-patients and 103,092 new out-patients were treated at these hospitals during the year. The latter figure, however, does not include patients treated by the out-patient dispensaries annexed to public health offices to render treatment in localities having no hospitals.

For full details, please see table No. 44.

Public Health Offices Provided with Dispensaries:

Seven of the health offices are provided with dispensaries which have given treatment to some 34,783 patients. Treatment is free of charge in all frontier districts even when private concerns exist. This number does not include patients treated at hospital outpatient departments.

Table No. 46 gives details of these health offices and patients treated by each.

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Typhus T	T.B. of the Respiratory Sys.		25
Typhus Typhoid Typho	Letanus		1
Plague Typhus Typhoid	Rabies	1000 PELLITTITITI	-
Typhus T	ersbaali		
Typbus Small Fox	Ysongol	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	-
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Typbus T	Whooping Cough	THE STATE THAT I	
Plague Plague Plague Plague Plague Plague Plague Para Plague Para	Measles	11,114115111111111	142
Plague Partir P	Diphthoria	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7
Plague	Encephalitis Lethargion		1
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Plague P	Cerebro Spinal lever	11111111 11111111	-
Plague String	Relapsing Pever		
ender	XendanA	citib [[]] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [10 pr 120
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I A modelines at the state of t	Labyns		12
ezolodO Cholera	Plague	111111111111111	1 sino
	Cholera	Total Territorial Control of the Con	And the second
Sollum		ollum	Tota

TABLE No. 34-Showing Infectious Diseases recorded in Frontier Districts during 1950.

TABLE No. 35.—FOODSTOFFS

Locality	Samples taken for analysis	Foodstuffs condemned with consent of owners
Quseir	3 milk	Wone
Arish	1 cheese 1 masli 1 aerated water	Wone
Kharga oases {	3 masli 2 cheese	16 tins cherry, sauce and sardines 50 Kilos white cheese
Amria	1 flour 3 aniseed 3 tea 2 oil 1 masli 1 coffee 3 red pepper	4 tins preserved foods 43 kilos vegetables and fruits 6 melons 20 pieces taamia
Kantara East	1 cheese 2 vegetable masli 1 aerated water 1 masli 2 flour 1 bread 2 red pepper 1 coffee 1 starch 7 milk	Wone
Hurghada	1 flour	Wone

TABLE No. 36.—MUNICIPAL AND VILLAGE COUNCILS ACTIVITIES.

Locality	Activities
Quseir	Village council employs 3 scavengers for general sanitation in conjunction with scavengers of the P.H.O.
Arish	Municipal council does not assist in sanitation. All work is done by scavengers of the P.H.O.
Kharga oases	ditto
Amria	Village council supervises sanitation with the assistance of scavengers of the P.H.O
Siwa	ditto
Matrouh	Municipal council does not assist in sanitation. All work is done by scavengers of the P.H.O.

TABLE No. 37.—CEMETERIES

		No. of Cemeteries approved					
Car Pray		Lie	900	1/1/10			
Quseir							1
Hammam							1
Wadi el Natroun							.4
Safaga		***	***	***	***		4
Arish							1
Kharga oases	***						7
Amria	***		***				April 1
Kantara East							5
for		***	***				3
Hurghada	***	1644	***	***	***		3
Dakhla oases		***	***	***			19
iwa			***	1111	***		7
Baharia oases							7
Mersa Matrouh			***				2
			To	TAL		-	65

TABLE No. 38.—UNHEALTHY ESTABLISHMENTS

Land Locality	y 02	0.00	Establishments licensed during this year and the year before	Total licensed establishments.
	MER THE STE		1 8 209 14	13 81 209 131
Amria Kantara East Tor			11 85 2	68 74 16
Hamakasla	TOTAL		12 — 342	21 1

TABLE No. 39. -SLAUGHTER-HOUSES

	Local	lity			,	Slaughter-houses	Slaughter outposts
Sallum Sidi Barrani					 	1	demolished during the war and has not been repaired
Quseir Hammam Dabaa Wadi el Natron Safaga	un				 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 personant of the collection
Arish		:::			 	1 -	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
Hurghada Abu Zenema Dakhla oases Siwa Baharia oases					 	- 1 1	$\frac{2}{13}$
Mersa Matrouh			Ton	TAL	 	7	25

TABLE No. 40.-MEDICO LEGAL CASES

Yasakisa		-	Slight	Cases	Serious	Cases	Fatal	Cases	Ton	TAL
Locality		Accidental	Criminal	Acc.	Crim.	Acc.	Crim.	Ace.	Crim.	
Sellum			245 20 10 112 17 23 151 86 222 —	- - - - 120 - - - -	5 6 5 - 8 - 30 15 -	10 -	- 3 1 4 - 8 4 9 - 3	- - 1 - - 7 - 2 25 - -	235 27 19 112 25 31 185 110 222	1 7 137 2 25
Dakhla oases Siwa Baharia oases Mersa Matrouh			35 34 - 80 1,037	12 14 - 40	11 1 1 55	5 - 5 - 20	1 2 20 55	- - 5 - 40	47 37 1 155	17 14 50 25

TABLE NO. 41.—MEDICAL OFFICERS, MIDWIVES, SANITARY BARBERS, ETC.

Loca	dity				Medical Officers	Dentists	Midwives	Sanitary barbers	Dayas	Remarks
	Top.		1			Land To		Constitution of the last	The state of	stundar
Sollum					- 0			1	-	
Sidi Barrani					-	-	-	2	-	
Ougoin					1	1	1	-	1	
II					1	-	_	1	-	
D.1.					1	DEBUTE N	E-10 VILLED IN	2	-	
W. J. Notes					1	-	1	1	1	
Safaga					1	7	THE RES	1	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	SELECTION OF THE PERSON
Anial					1	MI GENERAL	17.00 10.00	2	7	
171					1	_	1	8	6	
Amria					î	AT LOUIS	HOSE THE P	5	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
TT TT 1					î	Name of the	1 1 1	1	7	
Tor			100	***	1	100000		î	- 100	AND STREET
77 7 7		***	3000		1		3	100	1	
Abu Zenema	•••				1	The state of the s	_ "		1	10000
Dakhla oases	***	***	***	***	1	and the same of	1	14	21	
Siwa			***	***	1	Charles of		3	-	100000
Baharia oases	***	***	***	***			1	7	5	1
Mersa Matrouh	***		***	***	1		1	1	Total Contract	1
mersa matroun	***	***	***	•••			1	the late of the late of	Will Bridge	of the last of
	To	TAL			14	1	8	50	58	all info

TABLE NO.42.— WATER SUPPLIES.

1	ocali	ty			Marie Service		Source of Water Supply				
Sollum							Sea water condenser				
Sidi Barrani							Underground water cisterns				
Quseir							Sea water condenser				
Hammam							Alexandria-Mersa Matrouh water main				
Dabaa							,, ,, ,, ,,				
Wadi El Natroun			1				Artesian wells without filters				
Safaga							Sea water condenser				
Arish							Artesian wells without filters				
Kharga oases))))))))				
Amria							Alexandria-Mersa Matrouh water main				
Kantara East			8				Pure water works with ten filters				
Tor							Artesian well in the lazaret				
Hurghada							Suez water mains conveyed in vessels				
Abu Zenema))))))))))))))				
Dakhla oases			9.01	·		7	Artesian wells without filters				
Siwa							2) 2) 2)				
Baharia oases							1 27 27 29				
Mersa Matrouh					100	10	Alexandria water main and artesian wells				

TABLE No. 43.—BIRKAS

Locality		Number of Birkas	Filled in during the year			
Sollum		 410110	no birkas filled in in these local ities during the year.			
Sidi Barrani		 "	handari a lang			
Quseir		 ,, 10,01				
Hammam		 "	and the second second			
Dabaa		 ,,	Remai Date			
Wadil Natroun		 Six Birkas	The state of the s			
Safaga		 None	The second second			
Arish		 3 birkas				
Kharga oases		 None	Control of the contro			
Amryia		 				
Kantara East		 a birka formed from overflowing cisterns of houses.	arioT			
Tor		 3 birkas				
Hurghada	***	 None				
Abu Zenema		 "				
Dakhla oases		 stemporary birks formed from				
Siwa		 110 birkas				
Baharia oases /		 89 birkas				
Mersa Matrouh		 None				

TABLE No. 44. - HOSPITALS.

Locality	No. of	Hospitals	No. of beds	No. of P	No. of Medical		
	State	Private	110. 01 50.05	Out-pts	In-pts	Officers	
	Thereshoe	- Way- Ith	10000	1 1/2 21	100	tre	
Sollum	1	harten I	-		-	STATE II	
Sidi Barrani	1	TANKE MAN	100	-	_	-	
Quseir	1	1	34	6,035	2,082	2	
Hammam	H-10-100	LOUGH NOUN		9 -	100 TO 100 10	DO-	
Dabaa	-	-	-		100	1	
Wadi El Natroun		-	-		771	1	
Safaga	STATE OF	2	20	5,441	71		
Arish	1	25	20 18	38,132	147 221	7	
Kharga oases	1		12	21,726 7,779	36		
Vantors Fast	SOURCE AND	of the last	12	1,110	30	100	
Tor		The second				i	
Hurghada	1	2	52	19,000	230	3	
Abu Zenema	11020 381314	2	10	10,000		10	
Dakhla oases	1	-	16	2,851	109	1	
Siwa'	1	3/	21	1,963	3	1	
Baharia oases	1	Of United Street	8	165	· -		
Mersa Matrouh	1	Marie Ball	12	16,573	180	shed on	
		-	101 000	of the part		10000	
TOTAL	10	6	223	119,665	3,079	-17	

TABLE No. 45. — GENERAL VACCINATION.

Locality			Against typhoid	Against plague	Against diphtheria	Against cholers
Sidi Barrani Quseir Hammam Dabaa Wadi El Natroun Safaga Arish Kharga Amria Kantara East Tor Hurghada Dakhla oases Siwa Baharia oases			747 1 9 13 33 10,542 3,990 78 195 81 6 10 87		10 8 34 13 1,085 27 193 17 182 25 265	47 1 9 13 1 28 2 15 40 20 4 6 10
	TOTAL	 	15,093	-	1,859	196

TABLE No. 46.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICES PROVIDED WITH DISPENSARIES.

Locality	Health Offices with Dispensaries	Patients treated free of charge	Remarks
Story (supply days) in t	HARRY JURING BY	AND TO LICENTA TO	modal and
Sollum	man and Bentleville	anger_	
Sidi Barrani	1	1,690	A hospital exists
Quseir		STORY OF THE PARTY OF	and the same of th
Hammam	1 1	5,232	
Dabaa	1	1,363	
Wadi el Natroun	1	8,275	
Safaga	in the same of	-	
Arish	-	-	,, ,,
Kharga	7		Solida
Amria	Henry		
Kantara East	1	17,226	
For	1	907	
Hurghada	1	1,090	,, ,,
Abu Zenema			" "
Dakhla Oases	Common Target of	-	
Siwa	The Party of the P	_	, , , ,
Baharia Oases	-	-	half name no
Mersa Matrouh			" "
Тотац	7	34,783	

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Chapter IV .- Nutrition.

Annual Report of the Permanent Nutrition Committee and the Nutrition Section

I .- Analysis of some Egyptian Foods :

TABLE No. 47.

Foodstuffs	Protein	Fat	Carbohy- drates	Moisture	Fibre	Ash
		1 36/25			000380	
Sweet potatoes, raw, red	0.34	0.365	19.66	73.65	5.4	0.585
" " white	0.32	0.279	27.3	69.6	1.6	0.509
,, ,, boiled, red	0.33	0.22	18.68	74.85	5.3	0.61
.,, ,, ,, white	0.31	0.216	25 · 13	71 - 97	1.55	0.51
,, ,, roasted, red	0.43	0.175	22.48	70.85	5.43	0.625
" ,, ,, white	0.42	0.11	30-26	66-99	1.64	0.57
Nuts	23.5	51.5	11-71	5-21	5.6	1.68
Melon seeds, brown	34.2	48.5	8-81	2.7	3.19	3_4
Peanuts, native	23.9	41 - 65	26-18	4	- Wall	N. LLO
Grapes, red, melouki	0.39		13-63	81.85	4.2	0.434
Pomegranates, Manfalouti	1.27	Traces	12.39	82.52	3.39	0.42
Green beans, native	13.6	,,	1.9	83.05	0.8	0.59
,, ,, foreign	5.2	,, 1	12.7	79.9	1.5	0.67

II.—Dietary survey on night blindness in Siwa Oasis.

Last year, it came to the notice of the Ministry that night blindness was prevalent in Siwa Oasis following the appearance of a number of cases of Vitamin A deficiency. A unit of the nutrition section was delegated to investigate and carry out a clinical and dietary survey of the Oasis.

Here below are the results of the medical survey which was conducted on two stages:

A Commission headed by Porf. Ali Hassan, Technical Consultant of the Permanent Nutrition Committee, visited the Oasis about the middle of April and drew up a report on its findings. Following the report, a unit of the Nutrition Section was sent to the Oasis to conduct a comprehensive investigation and to treat the cases of night blindness. The unit was provided with a large quantity of Vitamin A. The results of the medical investigation are given hereafter:

1.-Night Blindness.

This disease was the primary object of the investigation. Clinical and medical examination by means of the adaptometer carried out during April established the presence of certain cases. These were provided with Vitamin A. It was observed that during this season, the oasis lacked vegetables and fruits, the main source of Vitamin A. During May, the disease disappeared following the appearance of vegetables and fruits. A very high ratio of ophthalmic infection almost, $100^{\circ}/_{\circ}$, was also observed.

2.—Pellagra and Riboflavine Deficiency:

Two cases of Pellagra and four cases of riboflavine deficiency were encountered.

3 .- Vitamin D and Calcium Deficiency :

Three pupils of the compulsory school demonstrated traces of old rickets. The condition of the teeth is illustrated by the following table:

Pupils: $88^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ good $-8^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ fair $-7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ poor. Girls: $86^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, $-7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, $-7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, $-7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, Men: $53^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, $-8^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,, $-39^{\circ}/_{\circ}$,,

Haemoglobin:

A high haemoglobin content in the blood was observed as shown by the following table:—

TABLE No. 48

mointag median	Haemoglobin.	Per centage of Cases.
Sent to seem of to	annehing to 1	W. Weinsth u
Men	60-90 % 90-100 %	77.5 % 10 %
Girls	60-90 % 90-100 %	78 % 13 %

This high haemoglobin content is due to the absence of parasitic diseases.

III .- Nutrition Survey of cases of chafing of face and hands at Sindibis area:

A survey of the pupils of the compulsory school, both boys and girls, proved that about 39% of the pupils suffered from fissured lips and about 49% from chapped hands and face.

No symptoms of rickets were encountered, and the condition of the teeth was: 75% good, 21% fair, and 4% poor.

Hoemoglobin content was 60-90% in 74 cases, 70-79% in 28 cases and 80% in one case.

Examination for parasites revealed that 71.7% had ascaris, 67.3% bilharzia and 12.8 had ancylostoma.

IV.—During the year, the Nutrition Section had proposed daily diets for certain categories, namely students of the Cadet and Constabulary school of the Police College. The following is the daily diet proposed:—

Table No. 49

	grams	manufactured allowed to be used that	gram
reakfast: Bread (special)	260	Bread (ordinary)	936
Tea	1.5	Beans, stewed (medammes)	85
ACIL	25	Lentils	63
Tom	47	Cotton seed oil	12
Cheese, white	47	Beef	150
unch and dinner:	The Party of the	Vegetables, fresh	400
	520	Rice	80
Veal	100	Masli	20
Vegetables, fresh	171	Milk	150
31. 1:	31	Sugar (for morning milk)	25
Shreaded Wheat (Konafa)	156	,,* (for pudding)	40
M. I.	100	Starch ,, ,,	30

V.—Meals served by public kitchens in Cairo and the provinces as well as those in orphanages have also been modified by the Section.

The Permanent Nutrition Committee:

The Permanent Nutrition Committee undertakes research into the State of Nutrition in Egypt and takes measures to improve its standard.

The attention of the Committee is directed specially to the following problems:

- 1. The investigation of the causes of malnutrition, the diseases associated with modern civilisation and the causes of poor physique,
- 2. Determining the quantities of foods containing proteins, fats, sugar, and starches, vitamins and salts that are sufficient to keep the body in a state of equilibrium, and to maintain health under all conditions, taking into consideration foods produced in the country.
- 3. Study of the vitamins with special reference to their relation to rickets, pellagra, and other diseases. While searching for the causes of these diseases, their incidence and means of their prevention must be studied.
- 4. Nutrition surveys of groups, such as, school children, army, navy and air force, asylums etc., may be undertaken in the light of modern experience and knowledge.
- 5. Economic study of foodstuffs with the object of recommending adequate diets suitable for different incomes.
- 6. Studying the prices of essential foods and taking measures to make them available to all consumers.
- 7. Statistical survey of foods, with special attention to meats, (including poultry and fish), milk and milk products, eggs, cereals, etc., oils, fruits etc.

Composition of the Permanent Nutrition Committee:

The under Secretary of State

Chairman

Prof Ali Hassan, Ex-Dean of Faculty of Medicine, Technical Consultant.

Dr. Ahmed Abdel Nabi, D.G., Technical and Administrative Inspection Dept.

Technical Secretary

Prof. W. H. Wilson, Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Faculty of Medicine.

Dr. Mohamed-Abdou Abbassi, Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Farouk University,

Dr. Ismail Mortada, Ex Medical Disseases Specialist,

Under Secretary of State for Industrial Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Representative of Egyptian Army Medical Services,

Director General, Prisons Department's Medical Services

" Department of Social Hygiene, Ministry of Public Health,

", of School Hygiene, Ministry of Education,

Senior Chemist, (Chemical Section) Ministry of Agriculture,

Director, Chemical Section, Public Health Laboratories Dept.

Professor of Bio-chemistry, Faculty of Medicine,

Director, Food Control Section, M. P. H.

" Nutrition Section, "

A Veterinarian for animal wealth, Ministry of Agriculture,

Lecturer of Nutrition of the Public Health Section, Faculty of Medicine.

An Agriculturist for agricultural crops, Ministry of Agriculture,

A representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs,

Composition and Attributions of the Nutrition Section:

- 1. The Nutrition Section consists of two nutrition research units, each under the direction of a medical officer. The staff of each unit include a food inspector, two social workers and a clerk, besides the junior staff.
 - 2. The Biochemical Laboratory is run by three chemists.

A Bacteriological laboratory is in course of construction.

The Units undertake food researches in different localities.

The Medical Officer undertakes the medical examination in the locality.

While the biochemical laboratory undertakes the analysis of foodstuffs and, where necessary, examine blood specimens .

A third unit was established in 1950 to assist the other two units. This unit is run by:

A Medical Officer, a Chemist, a Statistician, a Food Inspector, a Social Worker and a Clerk.

Chapter V.-Permits

Applications for new licences:

The number of applications for new licences for dangerous, unhealthy and inconvenient establishments of the 1st Class received during the year under review was 2,658 as against 1,825 in the preceding year.

Licences issued by the Ministry:

A total of 1,302 licences for establishments of the 1st Class were issued during the year, as against 1,018 in 1949.

Ministerial Arrêtés:

Three ministerial arrêtés adding new establishments to or modifying the schedules were issued during the year as against two in the previous year.

These details indicate a steady increase in the activities of the Department as a result of the industrial and commercial expansion during and following war years,

Chapter VI.-Rural Health

Objectives of Rural Health:

- 1. To raise the environmental sanitary conditions in rural Egypt. This covers: water supply; public laundries and baths; food markets and slaughter houses; food control; cleanliness of the village; fly control; improvement of housing conditions through the provision of latrines, lime washing; improvement of lighting and ventilation and cleanliness of the dwellings.
- Control of communicable diseases by small pox vaccination of infants; diphtheria
 inoculation of children; vaccination against other diseases e.g. typhoid when required;
 detection and control of infectious diseases.
- 3. To provide medical treatment, especially for parasitic diseases, eye diseases, diseases of mal nutrition, and other emergency and casualty cases.
- 4. To provide social health services in rural areas including maternity and child welfare, venereal diseases control, and health education.

These services are organised and administered by the various divisions of the rural health department as follows:

I. Division of Rural Health Centres:

This Division is concerned with the administration and organisation of rural health centres, which have accomplished a great deal towards improvement of health.

This is demonstrated by the fall in the general and infantile death rates from 20 per 1,000 of population and 194 per 1,000 births in 1949 to 14 and 139 respectively in 1950.

An increase is also apparent in out-patient and in-patient attendances and in activities of maternity and child welfare services. Besides, a mass treatment campaign for parasitic diseases has been organised in Qaliubia Province.

The accompanying statistical tables show the activities of these centres during the year 1950.

The responsibilities of the department increase year by year following the steady provision of more rural health centres and in-patient sections and the consequent increase of the population thus served, as indicated by the following Table No. 50

TABLE No. 50

	Year	1	Population served by Health Centres	Number of operating centres	Number of parasitic dis. Sections	Number of M. C. W. Sections	Number of inpatient Sections	Number of new and old out- patients
1945		 	684,343	85	85	69	12	416,195
1946		 	1,141,441	103	103	81	27	490,117
1947		 	2,132,202	115	115	92	71	474,481
1948		 	2,610,928	129	129	101	84	587,819
1949		 	3,028,837	157	157	110	88	836,119
1950		 	4,165,399	178	178	117	98	1,258,999

Although the number of health centres has doubled during the 5 years, the number of directors, assistant directors and inspectors has remained unchanged.

Preventive Medical Services:

The following table gives a comparison of infantile births and deaths during the last 3 years:

TABLE No. 51

	Population	Number	Number	Number of	TOD ELEVELS	Rates	TARREST
Year	served by H. Centres	of Births	of Deaths	infantile deaths	Birth rate per 1000 pop.	Death rate per 1000 pop.	Infant morta- lity rate per 1000 births
1948	2,610,928	110,552	50,960	28,647	42	20	259
1949	3,028,837	118,091	56,933	30,323	39	20	2.6
1950	4,165,399	154,597	58,561	21,216	37	14	139

This shows the continuous drop in the death rate and infant mortality rate year after year in spite of the improvement in the accuracy of reporting and notification of deaths due to the improved supervision of birth and death registration.

Food Control.

During the year 1950, 3,761 food samples were taken for examination. Out of these 120 samples i.e. 3% were adulterated.

Treatment Services:

The following table No. 52 shows that not only the number of population served by these centres is steadily increasing as a result of the increasing number of centres, but also the average attendance per centre.

TABLE No. 52

The State of the second	Number of new	Number of new	Average	per centre
Year	Outpatients	ophthalmic cases	New O. Ps. attendance	New Ophthalmic cases
948	587,819	72,066	4557	555
949	836,119	106,270	5325	675
950	1,258,999	130,047	7045	731

Parasitic Diseases:

The following table No. 53 shows the ratio of out-patients examined for parasitic infections:

TABLE No. 53

Year N		Number of new O. Ps.	Out patients examined for Parasitic Infections			
0/6/180	V 40	10.0	Number	Rate per cent		
1948		587,891	277,285	47 %		
1949		836,119	419,463	50 % -		
1950		1,258,999	742,120	59 %		

This shows that $59 \, {}^{\circ}/_{0}$ of the out-patients were examined in 1950 for parasitic infections as compared with $47 \, {}^{\circ}/_{0}$ and $50 \, {}^{\circ}/_{0}$ in 1948 and 1949.

It is hoped that this increase will be maintained until all out-patients are so examined.

The following table No. 54 shows the examination and treatment of Bilharzia infections,

TABLE No. 54

Year	Number examined for Bilharzia	Positi	ve Cases	Number started Treatment	Number of Anti Bilharzia Injections	Average Number of Injections per Person
		Number	Rate per cect		-	
1948	277,285	137,034	60.3 %	102,806	716,897	7
1949	419,463	237,372	56.8 %	171,018	1,622,767	9
1950	742,120	396,973	53.5 %	249,575	2,249,162	9

The ratio of positive bilharzia cases amongst out-patients examined shows a steady decline. It was 53% in 1950 as against 56% in 1949 and 60% in 1948. This is associated with an improvement in attendance for treatment as indicated by the average number of injections per patient which was 9 in 1950 as against 7 in 1948.

Maternal and Child Health Services:

The following Table No. 55 compares the prenatal activities during tho last 3 years.

TABLE No. 55

New Pre		egnants Pregnants' Visits to Centres		Home Visits to Pregnants		
rear	Total Number	Average per centre	Total Number	Average visits per case	Total Number	Average No. per case
1948	30,738	304	106,110	3	40,036	1.3
1949	38,055	346	164,051	4.5	69,189	2
1950	44,061	376	221,816	5	86,656	2

This shows a steady improvement in attendance to pregnants both at the centres and their homes. The average visit per pregnant was 3 in 1948; and 5 in 1950.

The following Table No. 56 shows the delivery and post-natal services:

TABLE No. 56

Year	Number			Number of post-natal visits		
	of M.C.H. units	Total No.	Average per unit	Total No.	Average per delivery	
1948	101	31,812	315	174,639	5.5	
1949	110	43,404	395	229,606	5.5	
1950	117	46,607	400	271,707	6	

This shows an increase in the number of deliveries per one health centre from 315 cases in 1948 to 395 in 1949 and 400 in 1950.

II.—Division of Rural Health Research:

In addition to the services of the health centres described above, the department considers that local conditions in rural Egypt affect very much the kind of services most suitable for introduction. Therefore a program of research in environmental sanitation and rural health is carried out with the following objectives:

- 1. To assess the kind and extent of health problems in Rural Egypt.
- 2. To find out the best solutions for these problems consistent with local economic and social conditions, and to provide such public health, preventive and curative services as will meet the health requirements in the area and agree with local conditions and customs of the people.
- 3. To evaluate the cost and results of such services and to find out whether the expenses would be within the economic abilities of the country when the program is generalised.
- 4. To develop the program from the experimental to the final phase, namely the training of personnel in the application of the principles learned to other parts of the country.

The Program:

The program was started in 1947 under the joint administration and financing of the Egyptian Ministry of Public Health (Rural Heath Department) and the Rockefeller Foundation;

The Sindibis area in Qaliubia province had been chosen for the purpose because a new health centre was being established at the time and because of ease of transportation and its proximity to Cairo (30 kilometres north of Cairo).

The area involves 5 villages:

Sindibis	with a	population	of	4,835
Quaranfil	,,,	,,	**	4,837
El Baradaa	,,	,,	23	5,423
Aghour el Sughra	,,		,,	4,432
Aghour el Kubra	,,	,,	,,	9,403
	T	OTAL		28,420

The first step was to mark every house in the village with serial numbers, oil painted on the doors. A cadastral map was made for each village showing the houses, their numbers and other important landmarks of the village. The village was divided into zones for purposes of studying the services and their results.

The next step started in 1948 by conducting a comprehensive sanitary Survey to evaluate the existing sanitary conditions in the villages and the houses and compare them with the minimal sanitary requirements as judged by experience in other countries. A scale was made of the different items which totalled 106.5. The average score for the villages was 17 which means that they have only 1/7 of the minimal sanitary requirements.

Analytical study of the data obtianed showed that the basic sanitary needs in these villages were:

- 1. The establishment of safe and practical water supplies which need be accessible, inexpensive and consistent with local conditions.
- 2. Establishment of adequate means for disposal of excreta and the installation of sanitary latrines compatible with local conditions, customs of the people and economic standards.
- 3. The control of flies which are to a large extent the direct cause of the high infantile mortality and the high incidence of ophthalmias.

The 3rd step was to conduct a complete family survey including data about every person in the family to find out the incidence of the important diseases and the cultural, economic, nutritional and social status of these families.

SANITARY SERVICES UNDER THE PROGRAM

1 .- Water :

In villages, it would not be sufficient to establish sanitary water plants only. They should be practiable to insure being used. They should suit local conditions and be inexpensive. Taking these factors into consideration, it has been decided to provide sanitary hand pumps - one for every fifty houses i.e.about 200 persons. These pumps are located in the streets at convenient spots, easily accessible to the houses and as much as possible on the way from these houses to the canals. The wells which are drilled about 60 feet deep in the ground penetrate the impermeable layer to reach a deep level of safe water and a satisfactory yield. At ground level, the well is protected by a concrete platform all round, For drainage of waste water, underground earthenware pipes and a concrete basin or reservoir are provided.

A well costs on the average L.E. 16.899, and for every village a man is appointed to repair and maintain these wells.

Water samples are taken periodically from each well (once every 2 weeks) for bacteriological analysis, and chlorination is used.

In 1950, 145 such wells were installed in the different villages of the area except Aghour el Kubra which was left for control.

2.—Latrines :

The bore hole type or the Rockefeller Latrine is the most suitable and least expensive. One such latrine is made in every house deprived of a sanitary latrine.

It is made by an auger and it is 19 ft. deep and 16 inches in diameter. On the top a concrete collar and a slab are put: and then the people are instructed to make the fence and the door. Such a latrine costs P.T. 78.5 including labour and equipment.

In 1950, 1411 latrines were built in two villages: Sindibis and El Baradaa.

3.—Fly Control:

Fly counting by the grid method is done in each village once every week. The grid is 3 feet square. The counting is done in fixed grid stations in the villages and the results are charted. In this way the effect of the different insecticides can be evaluated and the time for application of dusting or spraying determined.

At first, DDT was used; then gammexane, and lastly chlordane in the form of a wettable powder, used for spraying in the selected villages whenever the fly count index rises. This chlordane powder contains $30^{\rm o}/_{\rm o}$ of pure chlordane and is used in $2.5^{\rm o}/_{\rm o}$ concentration, to spray favourable fly breeding places i.e. stables, manure heaps and latrines. This has been done almost 4 times during the year and it cost P.T. 18.9 per house per year . As a result, the fly population has been reduced by $96^{\rm o}/_{\rm o}$.

In order to evaluate the effet of the separate items of the program, and to compare the results, certain villages were chosen for the different services and others left for control, as follows:

TABLE No. 57

Village	Water	Latrines	Refuse & Sweeping	Insecticides	Fly count
Sindibis	+	+	+	+	+
Quaranfil	+	+	+	+	+
El Baradaa	+	+	+	-	+
Aghour el Sughra	+	-	-	+	+
Aghour el Kubra		-	-	-	+

4.—Refuse collection and disposal:

In Sindbis, Quaranfil and El Baradaa villages the streets are swept twice weekly i.e. 1/3 of the village is swept daily. The refuse collected is burnt and used to fill in the ponds and marshes in the village.

This service costs L.E. 27 to 30 per village per month.

5.—Lime-Washing:

The village houses are lime washed to improve lighting and cleanliness. It costs P.T. 21.9 per house including labour, material and transportation. If we deduct labour wages, the cost of white washing would be P.T. 6 only.

Reorganization of the services of Sindibis Health Centre:

The services of the health centre have been reorganised and coordinated which, with the training of personnel, resulted in a great increase in the activities of this health centre during the last 3 years, as can be seen from the following table:

TABLE No. 58

Out patient division	1948	1949	1950
Various auticulus de la constantina della consta	77 49K	10,874	24 550
New out patients	. 7,485	10,014	24,559
Cases examined for parasitic infections	3,150	7,760	15,539
Antibilharzial injections given	. 16,152	19,431	49,446
Anthelmintic doses given	308	1,160	6,924
In-patient division:			
patients admitted	47	80	95
Maternity and Child Health Services:			
New pregnants	. 192	488	944
Old pregnants	395	1,339	2,585
Deliveries	. 137	342	568
Post-natal visits to houses	559	1,494	3,457
Total other house visits	224	933	2,136
Babies visiting the centre	672	3,797	4,129
V.D. Services :	- 1 1 2 2 a		
Blood samples for W.R	261	541	1,036
Anti syphilis injections	8	232	787

Endemic Diseases:

All the villages of the area—except Aghour el Kubra—have been surveyed. Census tables were prepared showing the names, ages and sex of all the inhabitants of every house. The nurse collects urine and stool samples from every house, brings them to the health centre for laboratory examination. Positive cases were treated locally in their village by a light mobile treatment unit, saving them the trouble of transportation. This lead to a great improvement in the rate of regular attendance for treatment. About 80% of positives attended regularly the anti-bilharzial course of injections untill completely cured.

The following is the incidence of the various parasitic infections in the 4 villages as a result of the survey:

Table No. 59

A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Sindibis	Quaranfil	El Baradaa	Aghour el Sughra
AND SELECTION OF THE PARTY OF T	Charles I	19 m. 618	PARTING S	The same of
rine:				HE STATE OF THE ST
Schist, hematobium	31%	43.7%	52.8%	47.8%
,, Mansoni	0.5	-	-	- ,
pols:	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF		CHARLES	
Schist, hematobium	1	1	1.2	1
,, Mansoni	11	0.5	0.2	0.3
Ascaris	62	87	68.8	84.4
Ancylostoma	3.5	8.8	5.4	16.7
Other parasites	6.1	8.5	7.7	9.6

N.B.—This area is now free from Planorbis snails, the intermediate host of Sch. mansoni.

Tuberculosis:

AT.B. program in Sindibis village has been carried out through the cooperation of this division and the T.B. Control Section of the Ministry of Health. The majority of the village population have been tuberculin-tested; the negatives were B.C.G. vaccinated. Mass radiography was done by miniature films by the mobile X-Ray unit. Positive and suspicious cases were sent to Cairo for further investigation by big films and sputum examination. This survey resulted in the discovery of 52 cases. Of these: 32 were definitely positive and most of them were hospitalized and the remaining few are on the waiting list. The rest of the cases (52 - 32=20) are still under observation and follow-up by repeated X-Ray and sputum examinations.

Visiting nurses pay home visits to instruct and follow up the cases till they get hospitalized.

Tuberculin testing has shown that $66^{\circ}/_{o}$ of the people surveyed were positive :that the rate of positives is generally higher in females than in males especially in the age-groups 0-14 years : and that $8^{\circ}/_{o}$ of infants below one year of age are positive. This high percentage at such an early age indicates an early exposure to the tubercle bacilli before they are one year old.

Venereal Diseases:

An extensive W.R. survey has been carried out for both pregnants and the population in general. The average incidence of W.R. positives was $7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$: it rises to $9.9^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ in males 15—45 years, which is a high percentage.

The positive cases are treated and followed-up, together with their contacts, by the visiting nurses to ensure their regular attendance for examination and treatment.

Visiting Nurses:

A visiting nursing service was established in this area. One visiting nurse was assigned to every village (except AghourKubra). She pays home visits, gets acquainted with the members of the family, gains their confidence, and instructs them in public health and health education in a simple and practical way. She records all this in a special family record. If she finds a sick person she makes out for him a personal record, with data about history of illness, symptoms, complaint, temperature etc. Then she refers him

to the health centre by a forwarding slip, signed by her. Then she visits the family repeatedly to follow up the patient and check on his condition, to see if he is taking the treatment and whether he is improving.

Under this system, it was possible to bring cases of syphilis under treatment, to follow up cases of tuberculosis till they were hospitalized and to observe contacts etc.

The nurse pays these house visits daily from early morning till 11 o'clock. After this i.e (from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.), she has a nursing office in the village where she carries on such simple services as small-pox vaccinations, eye wash, eye drops or paints for opthalmias (according to the doctor's recommendations), and takes blood samples for examination instead of forwarding the people to the health centre.

The object of this program is to provide simple medical services to the villagers in their villages saving them the trouble of transportation and relieving the health centre to enable the doctor to devote sufficient time for complete examination and treatment of the patients.

Vital Statistics:

The program aims at organising registration and reporting with a view to the collection of accurate health statistics. Besides, a statistical study of infantile deaths is conducted to obtain correct information about ratios of infantle mortality at this early age.

It is noteworthy that the infant mortality rate in Sindibis village has fallen from 326 per thousand births in 1948 to 105 in 1950. This improvement varies in the various villages with the extent of services of fly control, insecticides and medical care etc.

The general death rate has also fallen in Sindibis village from 32 per thousand population in 1948 to 18 in 1950. Again the degree of improvement varies according to the accuracy of reporting and registration of deaths which reveals cases that would otherwise have been concealed.

III. Division of Sanitary Engineering:

This division was set up in March 1950.

Objectives: To improve environmental health conditions in the Egyptian village by:-

- 1. The introduction of potable water supplies into the villages. At present the department of village affairs instals water plants outside the villages in order to secure a safe site. This division proposes to lay down networks of piping and taps inside the villages so as to facilitate the use of potable water. Until this is accomplished, the division is installing sanitary hand pumps inside the villages.
 - 2. The establishment of inexpensive sanitary latrines inside the houses.
 - 3. Cleanliness of the village, disposal of refuse and manure heaps in a sanitary way.
- 4. Improvement of housing by such simple methods as: white washing to improve lighting; the increase of window area to improve ventilation; the removal of fuel to a separate place to diminish fire risks etc.
 - 5. The control of disease transmitting insects e.g. flies and lice by insecticides.
 - 6. Food control by the establishment of simple slaughter houses and food markets.
- Cooperation with other agencies interested in the social and sanitary improvement of villages such as: social centres, village councils and municipalities.

A. Activities accomplished in 1950 (March through December):

In the budget of the Rural Health Department for the fiscal year 1950/51, L.E. 10,000 were allocated for the improvement of environmental sanitation by a program that is practical, easily applicable and suitable to local conditions of the villages and villagers.

The following villages have been chosen.

,	Population (approximate estimation for 1950)					
Kom Bira	***					2,000
Kafr Hakim						1,700
El Mansouriah						11,500
Nekla						3,500
Berkash						4,000
		То	TAL	***		28,000

In choosing these villages in Giza province near Cairo, consideration was given to their ease of access and transportation which facilitate supervision. Besides, this area has only recently been provided with medical services and is still in great need of environmental sanitary services.

Since the budget was only approved on August 19th, 1950, with 3 months remaining before the end of the year, only the following were accomplished:

- (1) Renting premises for office and store in each of Nekla and Kom Bira villages.
- (2) Survey and preparing of 1/1000 scale maps showing the important landmarks for Kom Bira, Kafr Hakim, Nekla and Birkash villages.
- (3) A complete sanitary survey of all the houses was made and the sanitary standard in each village was rated so that evaluation of the degree of improvement of these standards could be possible.

The following is a summary of the analysis of the data for Kom Bira village: it gives a general idea of the sanitary condition of the Egyptian village:

- (a) The average sanitary rating for houses in Kom Bira was 34.7 %. 70 % is the minimal score for hygienic housing.
- (b) 5% of the houses have a private hand pump for the supply of water. The remaining houses get their potable water from any available source.

This shows that such a village is in great need of safe water sources and also sanitary latrines in the houses.

(4) Cleanliness of the village and establishment of latrines:

The following have been provided in 1950:

Village	Scavenging gangs	Latrines		
Kom Bira	1 gang	161 latrines		
Kafr Hakim	1 "	_		
El Mansouriah	2 ,,			
Nekla	1 "	700		
Birkash	1 ,,			

B. In the budgets of Provincial Municipal Councils, L.E. 11,000 have been allocated especially for the cleanliness of villages.

Certain villages have been selected in each province for such a purpose. These villages have been chosen according to their need for improvement, to their proximity to the seat of the province for easy supervision by the provincial health administration, and the presence of a health or a social centre to facilitate local supervision of the services.

The follwing is a list of the selected villages:

TABLE No. 60

Provin	ce	Village	Population		
Behera		Lakana	3.000		
Sharkia		Shobak Basta	3.275		
Dakahlia		Mit El-Faramawy	3.016		
Gharbia		Beltag	4.648		
Fouadia		El Hamra	4.173		
Qaliubia		Tahanob	5.633		
Menoufia		El-Ghanamiah	1.109		
Giza		El Mansouriah	10.729		
Fayoum		Matar Tares	9.774		
Beni Suef		Shater Zadah	2.136		
Minia		Zohrah	3.286		
Assiut		El Atawlah	3.500		
Gerga		El Kitkatah	3.152		
Qena		El Dair	2.250		
Aswan		El Sibayah	17.389		

All the rural health centres except Assiut, Gerga, Qena and Aswan have been supplied with the necessary equipment for the work. Because of the late approval of the budget, the work was not started during the year.

IV. Sanitation Division:

Responsibilities:

- 1. Cemeteries.
- 2. Problems for study by the water Commission.
- 3. Supervision of refuse disposal systems and the control of mosquito-and fly breeding places.
 - 4. Fencing and protection of waste lands in cities.
 - 5. Summer and Winter resorts.
 - 6. Sanitary survey and licencing of farms (Ezbas).
 - 7. Public Sewage systems.
 - 8. Enactment and enforcement of sanitary laws.
 - 9. Supervision and control of filtered water plants.
 - 10. Supervision of water systems in mosques.
 - 11. Administration and operation of public baths in villages.
 - 12. Control of public slaughter houses and enforcement of laws relating to them.
- 13. Application of the Rural Health Reform law to ponds and marshes by filling them in either by the inhabitants or by the department of village affairs.

Activities accomplished in 1950.

1. Cemeteries:

- (a) New cemeteries:
- 38 cemeteries have been established or expanded.
- 156 other cemeteries: steps are being taken for their establishment or expansion
 - (b) Disused old cemeteries:
- 123 disused cemeteries have been evacuated and reclaimed.
- 346 other disused cemeteries are being substituted and evacuated.
 - (c) Private tombs:

Number of licences issued ... 8.

Number of tombs under licensing 17.

Administration and Operation of Public Baths and Laundries outside the Health Centres:

TABLE No. 61

	3	fonth				No. of operating baths and Laundries	No. of persons who used the baths	No. who used the Laundries
January	 				 	 29	18,020	1,177
February	 				 	 29	1,814	1,816
March	 				 	 35	1,578	1,636
April	 ***				 	 37	5,757	3,387
Мау	 				 	 40	14,646	2,680
June	 		***	***	 	 43	7,311	1,799
July	 				 	 44	10,512	2,665
August	 				 	 44	18,907	4,268
September	 				 	 44	16,900	4,294
October	 				 	 48	21,606	3,282
November	 				 	 . 52	31,214	5,652
December	 				 	 . 55	30,142	8,714

By providing these public baths and laundreis for the use of the poor, this Division has much contributed towards the preservation of public health and reduction of morbidity. During epidemics, visitors to these baths and laundries are also dusted with D.D.T. for insect control.

Finally, this Division is responsible for laying down the sanitary specifications for water supplies, sewage drainage systems and disposal of mosquito and fly breeding places particularly in rural areas.

		of Exam	JilaU			1	10	+	No.				1				120	
	trol	f samples results of ratory Ex	Adulterated		10	-	12	3 85	18	0	4 0	0 -	12	1	10	1	120	
	Food Control	No. of samples and results of laboratory Exam	Ele		782	295	44	132	145	165	334	139	162	112	57	1	3,761	1
	Fe	Food Condemned (No. of times)			1,019	1,191	1,485	533	239	216	455	251	471	129		1	7,939 3,761	
WELFARE		99869	other dis		355	272	413	248	393	130	200	6 833	98	274	31	1	10,253	1
		x	od .8		11	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
AND (diseases		Cholen		11	1	1	1 1	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	-	1	1
ENDEMIC DISEASES, MATERNAL AND CHILD	Cases of infectious diseases	P	Typhoi		19	23	12	12	48	4	1	200	13	10	-	1	217	1
SES, MA	ases of it	30	Relapsin		11	1	1	11	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
DISEAS	0	81	Labyn		11	1	1	- 4	1	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	9	1
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IT OF E			3rd.		670	1,	1,									1	9,188	1
AND TREATMENT OF	Diphtheria		2nd shot		715	1,508	2,300	1,030	442	457	396	1,141	446	119	217	1	11,411	
IND TR	п		1st. shot		1,032	1,731	3,174	1,439	434	527	809	1,441	492	184	286	-	2,300 15,376 11,411	1
ERVICES A	x	cinated of Ilams	No. Vac		16,171	11,267	19,728	7,040	10,584	- 5,535	3,409	7,292	6, 457	8,449	2,717	1	122,300	1
RATIVE SI	hs		Total Deaths		3,255	5,029	10,161	3,466	4,727	3,224	1,861	5,016	3,495	3,836	1,495	1	28,561	14 Per 1000
TICES, CU	Deaths		Infant Deaths		2,626	1,563	2,826	1,651	2,605	1,105	532	1,467	040,1	897	588		21,216	139 14 Per 1000 Per 1000
TIVE SERV			No. Still- Births		58	92	53	14	57	46	27	6	n 00	1	1		84	
-PREVEN	Births		No. of Births		18,284	12,483	25,857	8,822	19,918	6,467	3,374	10,516	6.373	9,745	3,335		152,597	37%
TABLE NO. 62.—PREVENTIVE SERVICES, CURATIVE SERVICES	47	oah do n	Population		319,668	194,384	869,009	1,075,036	226,829	146,769	95,209	251,970	240, 402	303,665	71,299		4, 165, 399	
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		Province			Dakahlia	Sharkia	Gharbia	Menoutia	Giza	Fayoum	Beni-Suef	Minia	Gerea		Aswan		TOTAL	RATE

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		ter	Nega-	12,644 4,780 4,770 5,520 5,520 4,507 1,154 1,154 1,194 1,127	37,553	81%
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Ende	No. of Bilharzia cases	sports	lo .oV	354, 689 208, 026 176, 692 451, 261 253, 519 45, 578 72, 418 148, 001 14, 354 15, 429 16, 423 16, 423 16, 423	391, 664 249, 575 2249162 113, 563 83, 160 15, 607 67, 553 9, 974 8	
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	Province			Dakahlia Qaliubia Sharkia Gharbia Menoufia Behera Giza Fayoun Beni-Suef Minia Assiut Gerga Qena	TOTAL	RATE

TABLE No. 62 (Contd.)

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lotters g centre)		To mothers neablida	1,719 5,317 1,446 1,639 2,902 2,902 1,639 153 153 124 153 122 122 122 123	1
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Hot	ants	During 9th month	2,289 2,289 3,855 2,289 3,619 3,561	Ti
	Pregnants	-noN stanhanotta	534 5,634 468 5,298 4,365 48 3,321 1,254 3,942 4,152 41 4,484 2,756 3,965 4,368 193 7,067 2,475 7,214 8,632 335 3,598 1,312 4,481 5,500 261 3,620 305 1,671 2,619 5 3,877 698 3,394 4,535 30 1,380 564 1,436 1,561 1 1,544 869 2,795 2,267 5 2,500 1,465 4,101 2,673 16 2,322 903 3,543 2,289	1
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lfare	noiten	S. Pox vacci	2,634 2,321 4,484 7,067 3,598 3,620 3,620 1,380 1,544 1,544 1,544 1,560 1,660	11
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	20	Positive I sagad	1 111111 11	1
alysis	vs for men	Bilbarzia ovi3 —	299 3,239 341 7,761 181 835 152 132 583 4,217 200 81 173 50 122 69 47 47 54 5,197 17,339	
Urine Analysis	Positivs for Albumen	Bilbarzia evit +		1
		No. of Samples	16,539 30,565 15,550 22,707 11,400 25,459 9,048 1,776 18,863 8,056 5,697 775 193,717	1
	Province No. Samp		Dakahija Qaljubia Sharkia Gharbia Menoufia Gharbia Genera Espoum Beni-Suef Assiut Gerga Qena Aswan Toral	RATE

Chapter VII.-Quarantine

Maritime Navigation

TABLE NO. 63.—QUARANTINABLE DISEASES REPORTED IN THE PORTS DURING THE YEAR 1950

	Plag	que	Ch	olera	Sma	allpox	Typhus		
Ports	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
Alexandria	-		-		_	-	7	-	
Port-Saïd	-			-	-	-	-	-	
Suez	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	

Other Ports:— Abu Zenema, Safaga, Hurghada, Shellal, Kantara, Ras-Ghareb, Rosetta,
Abuqir, Mersa Matrouh and Sollum: Nil

Inspection of Vessels

As provided for in Article 48 of Quarantine Regulations, all vessels arr ving at Egyptian Ports must, before communication with the shore, be medically inspected.

Vessels arriving from infected ports are subjected to a detailed medical inspection (arraisonnement).

In the tables that follow are given :-

- 1. List of localities declared infected during the year by the Quarantine Authority (Table No. 64)
- 2. List of localities declared clean during the year by the Quarantine Authority (Table No. 65)
- 3. Number of vessels subjected to simple medicial inspection (Table No. 66)
- 4. Number of vessels subjected to detailed medical inspection (Table No. 67)
- 5. Diseases found on vessels on their arrival at Egyptian Ports (Table No. 68)
- 6. Vaccinations carried out on board vessels in Egyptian ports (Table No. 69).
- 7. Passengers (Table No. 70)

TABLE No. 64.—LOCALITIES DECLARED INFECTED DURING THE YEAR 1950

Pate		Disease	Name of Country	Name o Locality considered as infected
1950 January	11 23	Plague	Peru	
	23	"	Transval (Union of South	
March	5	Plague		Lady Grey Municipal Area (Cape Province).
	5	,,	 Hawaii	Honokaa & Kapulena Areas.
	8	Smallpox .:.	 Saudi Arabia	Whole Territory.
	19		 Indonesia	Medan.
	27	Plague	 Transval (Union of South Africa)	Waterburg, Viljoenskroon.
April	11	Plague	Peru	Piura Department, Ayabaca, Huancabambe Province. Cajamarca Department Chota Pro- vince.
,	15	Smallpox	 Java Island	Sourabaya.
,,	30	Plague	 Rhodesia (Northern)	Barotse Province.
	30	"	 Venezuela	Tacata, State de Miranda.
May	7	,	 Burma	Rangoon.
,,	7	Smallpox	 Chile	Whole Territory.
	17	Plague	 Washington State (U.S.A.)	Lincoln, Douglas, Grant Counties.
,,	17	Smallpox	 Indonesia	Pontianak, Borneo Island.
	17	Plague	 Union of South Africa	Dewetsdrop District, Orange Free
,,	25	,,	 ,	State. Thaba, Nchu District.
June	5	Typhus	 Yugoslavia	Whole Territory.
,,	5	Smallpox	 Indonesia	Jogjakarta
,	5	A CONTRACTOR OF	Belgian Congo	
,,	15		 Gold Coast	Whole Territory.
	21		Iraq	
"	28	Plague		Luckhoff Municipal Area (Orange Free State).
July	13	Smallpox	 . Greece	Whole Territory
,,	13	,,	Borneo Indonesia	
	31	Di	Washington State (U.S.A.	
	31	Smallpox	. Argentine & New Mexico	
"				

TABLE No. 64. (contd.)

-		-		
Dat	0	Disease	Name of Country	Name of Locality considered as infected
195	0			
August	7	Smallpox	Cameroons under British	
,,	7	Cholera	Administration Burma	
,,	7	Yellow Fever	Union of South Africa	Variable 1 D (1)
,,	27	Plague	Union of South Africa	Nyassaland and Barotseland. Johannesberg.
,	27	,	. , , ,	Lady Grey Dist.—Aliwal North Dist.—Queenstown Dist.—Sterkst. room Dist. (Cape Province).
,,	30	,,	U.S.A	Texas County, Oklahoma State.
Sept.	7	Smallpox	Union of South Africa	Belgian Congo, Angola.
,,	7	Typhus	India	Kashmir Province.
,,	9	Plague	Indonesia	Jogjakarta.
,,	9	Smallpox	French Establishment in India	Doudishama
,,	10	Plague	Union of South Africa	Johenesburg and Kurgersdorp Dis-
,,	30	Cholera	Portuguese India	treits. Whole Territory.
,,	30	Plague	U.S.A	Arizona State
,,	30	"	Brazil	Inhambupe, Bahia State.
,,	30	Cholera	Portuguese India	Whole Territory.
Oct.	15	Smallpox	Java Island	Panurukan, Pasuruan.
,,	15	Plague	Union of South Africa (Transval)	Vlak Fontein, Fauresmith District
,,	15	,,	U.S.A	Kansas State.
,	15	,	Hawaii—Mani Island	Makawaa.
Nov.	4	,,	Union of South Africa	Beaufort West Dist.
,,	4	,	Brazil	Bahia and Alagoas States.
"	22	Smallpox	Borneo—Indonesia	Samarinda.
,,	22	Typhus	Peru	Whole Territory.
Dec.	14	Smallpox	Bechuanaland	Whole Territory.
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TABLE No. 65. RESTRICTIONS WERE WITHDRAWN FROM THE FOLLOWING LOCALITIES

Date		Disease		Name of Country	Name of Localities considered as decontaminated
1950					
January	28	Plague		Chile	Sentiago.
March	19				Hay; Gordonia; Parys; Hopstaad;
May	3	Typhus	100	Greece	Vredvort. Whole Territory
,	3	Smallpox		Algiers	Whole Territory
,	29	Plague		Peru	Tumbes Department.
June	6	"		Cape Province	Grey Municipal.
,,	6	,,		Transval	Waterburg and Viljoenskroon.
August	12	"		Venezuela	Tacata, State de Miranda.
"	21	Smallpox		Greece	Whole Territory
,,	22	Plague		Hawaii	Honokaa and Kapulena Areas Haina; Hamakua District.
October	10	Smallpox		Union of South Africa	Whole Territory.
,,	17	Plague		Burma	Rangoon, Mulmein.
,,	17	Smallpox		Burma	Rangoon, Akyab.
November	4	Yellow Fever		French Somaliland	Whole Territory including Djibouti
"	4	Plague		Indonesia	Jogjakarta.

Simple Medical Inspection (Reconnaissance)

TABLE No. 66.—STATEMENT FOR ALL SHIPS ARRIVED DURING THE YEAR 1950

Port	Cargo	Passenger Vessels	Passenger and cargo	Sailing vessels and launches	Tankers	Various	TOTAL
Alexandria		275	930	113	80	21	1,419
			4 5				
Port-Said	1,939		3 - 50		3,126		6,760
Euez	410	27	48	425	484	16	1,410
Tor	-	-	7	97	4	-	108
Quseir	59	-	-	95	4		158
Damietta	-	-	-	145	-	14	145
Rosetta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurghada	80	_	-	20	-	-	100
Safaga	10	1	-	31	2	-	44
Kantara	-	_	-	2	-	-	2
Sollum		-	-	-	-	_	-
Ismailia	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Abu Zenema	5	-	-	109	-	_	114
Mersa Matrouh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ras Ghareb	136	-	158	3	-	-	297
Abu-qir	-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brollos	-	_	-	_	-	-	-
Shellal	-	-		1	-	_	_ 3

Detailed Medical Inspection (Arraisonnement)

TABLE No. 67

Port	Cargo	Passenger Vessels	Passenger & cargo	Sailing vessels & launches	Tankers	Various	TOTAL
Alexandria		89	832	58	23		1,002
Port-Said	1,532	320	633	48	3,566	180	6,279
Suez	1,535	313	592	140	2,429	114	6,123
Tor	-	-	4	69	10-10	1	74
Quseir	33	-	-	6	SUMMER SE	-	39
Damietta	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Rosetta	-	-	-	109	-	-	109
Hurghada	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Safaga	12	-	-	17	-	-	29
Kantara		-	-	-	-	-	-
Sollum	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Ismailia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abu Zenema	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Mersa Matrouh	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ras Ghareb	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Abu-Qir	-	-	-	24	N-Total	- ·	24
Brollos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shellal	99	53	5	486	-	166	809

Table No. 68.—Quarantinable and Infectious Diseases Found on Board Vessels.

ALEXANDRIA : Nil

POBT-SAID:

(a) Quarantinable Diseases:

Nil.

- (b) Infectious Diseases: 38 cases on board 37 vessels consisting of the following diseases:
 - 3 Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - 10 Pneumonia
 - 3 Influenza
 - 2 Bronchitis
 - 1 Dysentery
 - 2 Enteritis
 - 2 Coughing
 - 1 Poliomyelitis
 - 2 Typhoid
 - 1 Paratyphoid
 - 1 Hemorrhage
 - 6 Fever
 - 2 Typhoid Suspected
 - 1 Asthma
 - 1 Tonsilitie

38 TOTAL

SUEZ:

(a) Quarantinable Diseases:

9 Feb. One case of smallpox (Indian crew on S.S. "Dorchester" arriving from Jogjakarta and Colombia) was isolated.

March-One case of Modified Smallpox, isolated from s.s "Clan Pridie".

September-Three cases convalescent Smallpox on S.S. "Orkadis" arriving from Sydney and Colombo.

13 December—Three cases of mild smallpox (Indian crews) were isolated from S.S. "Ulrana" arriving from Calcutta, Visagabatam, Madras, Colombo and Aden.

- (b) Infectious Diseases: 1091 cases on board 227 vessels consisting of the following diseases:
 - 81 Influenza
 - 2 Whooping Cough
 - 302 Tuberculosis
 - 387 Malaria
 - 19 Chickenpox
 - 39 Measles
 - 6 Pleurisy
 - 1 Typhiod
 - 192 Dysentery
 - 7 Mumps
 - 2 Poliomyelitis
 - 2 Syphilis
 - 2 Leprosy
 - 21 Pneumonia
 - 3 Erysipelas
 - 18 Scabies
 - 2 Hepatitis
 - 2 Bronchitis
 - 3 Scarlet Fever

1091

TOTAL

Table No. 69.—Vaccination carried out on Board Vessels Suez:

- 42 Crew of the s.s. Semiramis, Jacavos Illa and Youssif Zinal Aly Rida
- 790 Crew of the s.s. Dorsetshire
 - 3 Crew of the s.s. Timavo
 - 7 Crew of the s.s. Carlo
- 95 Crew of the s.s. Triumph
- 3 Crew of the s.s. Portrose
- 42 Crew of the s.s. Youssif Zinal Aly Rida
- 5 Crew of the s.s. Star of Cairo
- 82 Crew of the s.s. Clan Pridie
- 5 Crew of the s.s. Troubadour
- 84 Crew of the s.s. Saqqarah
- 27 Crew of the s.s. Youssif Zinal Aly Rida
- 1 Crew of the s's. Semiramis
- 4 Crew of the s.s, Youssif Zinal Aly Rida
- 2 Crew of the s.s. City of Exeter
- 22 Crew of the s.s. Yossif Zinal Aly Rida
- 24 Crew of the s.s. Al Amin
- 15 Crew of the s.s. Phillips
- 1 Crew of the s.s. Indian Trader
- 16 Crew of the s.s. Misr
- 11 Crew of the s.s. Al Sudan
- 6 Crew of the s.s. Al Amin
- 93 Crew of the s.s. Ulrana
- 32 Crew of the s.s. Derbyshire

All were vaccinated against smallpox

CONTROL OF PASSENGERS

TABLE No. 70.-LANDING

Port	Class I and II	Class III and IV	TOTAL
THE LY		The second second	The second
Alexandria	17,784	14,994	32,742
Port Said	15,683	31,090	46,773
Suez	3,636	18,829	22,465
Tor	36,041	-	36,041
Qusier	- 10	-	(Pilgrims)
Kantara	2,598†	810*	3,408
Safaga	_	_	-
Hurghada	20	10	30
Ras Ghareb	538	396	934
Mersa Matrouh	_	_	-
Sollum	_	_	-
Ismailia	_	_	
Damietta		1	1

^{*} Arrived by Camels

TABLE No. 71-EMBARKING

Port	I and II Class	III and IV Class	TOTAL
Alexandria	14,361	15,712	30,073
Port-Said	16,174	23,904	40,078
Suez	2,077	8,694	10,771
Tor	36,036		36,036 pilgrims
Qusier	-	- 10 to	
Kantara	2,956*	Talk (a)	2,956
Safaga	-	-115	
Hurghada	10	8	18
Ras Ghareb	387	417	804
Mersa Matrouh	-	-	-
Sollum	-	THE PERSON NAMED IN	
Ismailia	-	-	-
Damietta	-	-	27 210 100 2 3

^{*} arrived by train.

TABLE No. 72.—AIRCRAFT DEALT WITH DURING 1950

Name of Airport	Landing	Departing	Aircraft disinsectised	Reconnaissance	Arraisonenment	
Cairo	6,521	6,494	1,743	1,910	4,611	
Almaza	2,184	2,085	417	1,388	1,138	
Luxor	323	323	288	35	288	
Alexandria	834	837	234	448	386	
Mersa Matrouh	10	12	-	10	-	
Fayed	2,571	2,715	678	1,040	1,531	

TABLE No. 73.—Passengers Landed from Aircrafts

Name of Airport	Landing	Departing	Transit	Isolated	Remarks
Cairo	134,732	34,633	103,248	634	13 Irregular certificates of anti cholera inoculation.
Almaza	21,166	20,852	4,784	63	
Alexandria	4,820	4,880	13,538	37	Irregular certificates of anti-cholera inoculation. Irregular certificates of yellow fever inoculation.
Fayed	10,789	18,000	6,871	4	Irregular certificates of inoculation.
Luxor	216	88	7,231	2	Irregular certificates of yellow fever inoculation.
Mersa Matrouh	26	26	-	-	inoculation,

ANTI-PLAGUE WORK

Details of rat catching in town and port areas carried out in Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez and their identification by the laboratories.

As regards the fumigation of vessels, this is done by either the Clayton Gas process which is carried out by the Quarantine Administration, or by the Cyanide process which, until October 1948, was carried out by the Imperial Chemical Industries under the Quarantine Administration supervision.

Under Article 28 of the 1926 International Sanitary Convention which was modified in 1938, masters of ships have the option of either process.

The Imperial Chemical Industries withdrew from this work as from October 1948 and the Near East Chemical And Fumigation Company took its place as from January 1949 under the same conditions.

TABLE NO 74 .- NUMBER OF RATS CAUGHT, DESTROYED OR EXAMINED IN THE PORTS.

Number and species of rats caught	Alexandria	Port-Sald	Sues
R. Norvegicus { town port	4,129 17	7,838 358	1,404 110
R. Rattus { town port	5,743 1,863	21 294	1 18
Acomys Cahirinus { town } port	2,152 97	=	654 155
TOTAL	14,001	8,511	2,342
Soory { town } port	=	_	706 831
Rats found dead { town port	=	=	=
Rats killed { town } port	61 299	=	=
Plague infected rats found { town port	_ 5	=	Ξ
Rats found dead after fumigation on board vessels:			
R. Rattus	15	- 19	24
R. Norvegicus	629	23	-
Acomys Cahirinus	21	-	-
Soory	441	2	5

— 85 **—**

TABLE No. 75,-Fleas found on Rats Caught

			Tow	n -	Port A	trea	TOTAL	
			LM.	X.Ch.	L.M.	X.Ch.	10110	
		300		A PARTY TO A				
A.—Alexandria:		1980		The second	The same of			
R. Norvegicus		 	38	96	-	28	162	
R. Rattus		 	609	674	83	54	1,420	
Acomys		 **	-		-	-	Tolar or	
B.—Port-Said:		100						
R. Norvegicus		 	182	316	65	134	697	
R. Rattus			19	31	75	105	230	
Acomys			-	-	-	-	_	
C.—Suez:		33	State of the last	200				
R, Norvegicus		 		-	-	_	-	
		 	-	-	-	-	-	
Acomys	1900	 	_	-	-	-	-	

 $\begin{array}{ll} {\rm L.M.} &= {\rm Leptopsylla~Musculi.} \\ {\rm X.~Ch.} &= {\rm Xenopsylla~Cheopis.} \end{array}$

Table No. 76.—Vessels denatised A.—Vessels denatised by the Quarantine Administration, (Clayton Process):

	D	ort o	,				Vessels		
	-	ort o			30	Steamers	Sailing	TOTAL	Process of deratization
MI AND						AC SUMME	10000		Carlo Service
dexandria				 		10	-	10	Sulphur
ort-Said				 		-	_	-	,,
uez				 		4	-	4	,,

B.—Vessels deratised by the Near East Chemical and Fumigation Industries, Ltd. under the surpervision of the Quarantine Administration.

	Po	rt of			Steamers	Sailing	TOTAL	Process of deratization	
Alexandria	 		 	 	17		17	Cyanide	
ort-Saïd	 		 	 	-	-	_	,	
uez	 		 	 	5	-	5	,,	

C.—Certificates of Exemption from Deratization issued to:

		D.	ert of			1000	Vessels	
		re	art or			Steamers	Sailing	TOTAL
Alexandri	a			 	 	61	15	76
Port-Said				 	 	80	27	107
Suez				 	 	74	70	144
Damietta				 	 		40	40
Quseir				 	 	_	45	45

Disinfection.

TABLE No. 77.—DISINFECTION BY CHEMICAL MEANS

	Alexandria	Port-Said	Sues	Shellal	Tor
Disinfection of Decks of Vessels	19	_	- 1000	al spends	43
Vessels with sick on Board	-	-	4	-	-
Water tanks disinfected	37	_	22		-
Water tanks purified	-	_	89	dat smarried	-
Vessels carrying animals	-	9	81	_	1
Barges and boats	141	-44	360	_	5
Cabins occupied by sick	-	8	2	_	-
Motor cars and transport carts	108	-	5	7	
Vessels from yellow fever zone	3	The same	3,146	-	-
Effects of personnel disinfected		rite of Daniel	50 K.	-	-
Miscellaneous	13	-	208	Con Junta	
Effects in Kilos	-	- 10	1,173 K.	-	
Effects of porters	1,378	THE PARTY NAMED IN	338 K.	40	-
Number of stovefulls		82	_	part Trade	
Parcels disinfected without charge	-	3	_	-	-
Mooring Barges	-	486	-	-	-
Parcels disinfected and fees paid to Quarantine Administration	-	14,602.9k.	_	-	-
Parcels disinfected and fees paid to the Customs-house	-	120	-	_	_
Aircraft	- 1	-	-	-	68
Post parcels	67	-	=	-	-
Vessels disinfected with D.D.T	1	-	-	-	-
Holds of vessels	190	-	-	-	-
Effects of passengers	-	-	1,326	-	1

DISINFECTION BY STEAM UNDER PRESSURE

				Alexandria	Port-Said	Sues	Shellal	Tor
Customs Parcels	 	 	•••	147 K.	-	_	-	-
Hessian and wool	 	 		108663 ,,	-	-	-	-
Effects and clothes	 	 		167 ,,	-	-	-	-

TABLE No. 78.—CONTROL OF WATER DISTRIBUTION TO VESSELS IN THE PORTS:

	Alexandria	Port-Said	Suez
No. of specimens taken from water-tanks supplying the vessels	-		292
No. of specimens taken from taps supplying the water- Tanks	-	146	201
No. of specimens taken from taps supplying vessels	818	893	
Specimens found fit for use			
Specimens found fit for use	90	86	188
Water-Tanks	742	385	162
Specimens found unfit for use:			
Tape	91	60	104

Specimens found unfit for use:

1

TABLE No. 79. — CONTROL OF HIDES, SKINS AND ANIMAL DEBRIS

	Alexandria			Port-Said	-	TO THE PARTY OF	Suca		Shellad	llal .	Tor	
Import Export Transit	Prantit	1 -1 -1	Import	Erport	Transit	Import	Export	Transit	Import	Export	Import	Export
	1000		-					1				
64 49,470 1,456	99	10000	kilos 118,623	1	bales 41,523	kilos 52,368	1	kilos 15,260	kilos 1,372,646	1	1	278
2,845 188,599 bales 543	les 543		1	1	harrels	Filos	Filos	bales 30	1	1	1	00
874	1		1	1	sacks	12,085	1,095	20	1	1	1	1
	bales		1	1	23 bales	kilos	kilos	-	kilos	- kilos	1	1
405 580,134 19	19		1	1	34,858	268,403 bilos	19,830	1	104 1	104 12,591,500	1	1
25,581 167,595 — —		1	-	1	1	241	1	15	28	1	1	1
	P	-	1	1	bales 477	1	1	330	1	1	1	1
		m										
			Coo	CONTROL OF R.	OF RAGS, USED CLOTHES, ETC.	LOTHES, ETC						
							To the same of	bales				
126,515 20,117,024 - 5		+ 10	tons 590.685	tons 515,405	bales 43	kilos 532	1	1	1	-	1	1
1 1	1		4.386	24.022	8,394	1	1	I w	1	1	1	1

	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1
	-	1	ļ	1
	1	1	1	i
bales	1	-	1	1
	1		1	1
trilos	532		1	1
halas	43	8,394	33,835	1
tone	515,405	24.022	72.114	1
tone	590.685	4.386	78.316	1
	1	1	1	ĭ
	126,515 20,117,024	1	1	2,400
The state of	126,515	1	1	-
	:	:	:	:
	:	:	:	1
			:	0
	:	slothes	ute	(Used
	Rags	Used clothes	Used juto	Shoes (Used)

Chapter VIII.-Food Control

TABLE NO. 80. STATISTICS SHOWING QUANTITIES OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AND NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND THE RESULTS OF THEIR ANALYSIS DURING 1950

	Unfitness	%	2.5	1		6 15 		1 1 10.5
Percentage						7		
Per	Adulteration	%	1111	1		111111		81 81 81 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	Unfit		2 1 1	1		12 12		988
taken	Adulterated .		jiii	1		(1)17		4540
Samples taken	Genuine		76	00		113844		139 300 174 8 8 19 209
	Number of Samples		78 - 1	8		128671		149 815 189 9 19 209
P	Oke		34,703 3,944 462 48	1,942		2,153 2,153 2,712 390		- 466 - 162 - 163
peut	Roti (lb.)		32,230 2,844 2,502 436	1,879		46 10 331 50 565 261		170
Foodstuffs Condemned	Cans		3,240	348		260 1111 2,638 10,321 3,163		111111
Foor	Bottle		111	23		4 119 119 31 313		iiiii
	Number		71,016 996 9,263	60,575		83 1,131 3,056		111111
The state of the s	Aames of Arrigings	1.—Fresh Foods:	Fruits and Vegetables	2Cooked Foods	3.—Canned Foods:	Milk and its Products Fruits and Vegetables Meat Fish Other Canned Foods	4.—Oils:	Sesame Oil Sesame Oil Sesame Oil Sesame Oil Sesame Oil Sufflower Oil Sesame Oil Sufflower Oil Sesame Oil Sufflower Oil Sesame Oil Sufflower Oil Sufflower Oil Sesame Oil Sufflower Oil S

1.8 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	
20.1.1 88.1 8.0 8.0 8.1 9.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1	1
252 234 252 252 252 252 252 252 255	824
25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2 25.2	1,028
2,429 424 907 424 5,429 3,48 3,218 3	25, 664
2, 28. 1,178 4,186 2,991 2,526 3,252 3,253 3	27,546
121 666 1,131 1 10 1,131	56,893
85 1,137 16 16 16 170 170 100 39 50 100 100 39 50 100 100	44,348
1,2,449	38,928
6,418 1,396 1,396	899'8
50,439 6,224 6,224 100 100 126	204,649
	:
111111111111111111111111	TOTAL
	To
11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11:11	
1 : 8 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 : 1 :	
Pifferent Foods: Flour Flour Products Sweets ard Chocolates Sugar Cheese Cheese Mash Margarine Halawa Tahnia Tea Coffee Coffee Ooffee Non Alcoholic Drinks Non Alcoholic Drinks Seeds and Corns Nuts and Almonds, etc. Spices Other Kinds Tahina white Honey Tin	
Flour Products Sweets and Choco Sugar Cheese Cheese Massi Margarine Margarine Margarine Coffee .	100
Different F. Flour From Sweets and Cardled Milk Butter Cheese Mashi Cheese Mashi Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Cheese Coord Coor	
Digas Butt Hallen Mas. Mar. Hallen Mas. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar. Mar	

Table No. 81. - Statistics Showing Work done by Food Control gangs in Customs Houses during 1950

A. - Consignments Examined and Results of Samples taken therefrom.

No. of	No. of Samples		Results of Analysis	
Consignments Examined	taken	Genuine	Unfit	Adulterated
35,169	1,290	874	214	202

B. - Foodstuffs Condemned or Refused their entry into the Country

K	and of Fo	oods	PRI			Kgrs.	Boxes, Sacks or Drums	Bottlee	Cans
-Fresh Foods:							17812		
						52,755			
Vegetables	*** ***					26,142	1,060		
Fruits Meat						22,399	914	-	-
-Canned Foods:									
Jams and Dried Fr	uits	***			***	79,984	27,267		43
Milk						26,475	2,044		. 16
Meat					***	58,142	2,299	1	22
Fish						22,954	4,631		3
-Oile:									
Cotton seed oil						172	5		
Butter and Masli						15,782	705		_
Fat and Margarine		***				1,150			14
-Other Foods:							A THE		
Cheese						705	917	-	-
Flour						131,691	1,016	-	-
Flour Products						748	1,584	-	-
Seeds and Corns						10,143	856	-	-
Nuts and Almonds					1	85,851	1,877	-	-
Nuts and Amonda			*** **		1	19,859	3,299	-	-
Spices						6,408	3,931	-	-
Sweets and Chocola	te	***			***	1,069	3,445	-	-
Tea					***	130,308	2,005	17	
Coffee		200				1,966	198 42	1,352	
Alcoholic liquors		***			***	64,199	297	1,502	A TRAIN
Sugar		***			***	311	100	12	11000
Chemicals		***			***	5,080	100	14	3000
Tamarind Dry Beans		***			***	3,480	237	12013	1
77 D 3		***				9,994	63	120	7-00
Egg Powder						,,,,,			No B
			Тота	L		776,827	58,950	1,364	1,003

Table No. 82 (A)—Consignments of tea and those of Inferior quality imported to Customs Houses during 1948, 1949 and 1950.

Names of Customs		ents of tea in ustoms in gen		The second second	s of tea of interest of the corted to Custo	
	1948	1949	1950	1548	1949	1950
Canal Customs House	1,086	2,047	1,942	1	34	12
Alexandria " " " …	612	985	1,461	4	- 8	29
Suez ,, ,,	230	355	718	-	1	3
Damietta " " " …			-	10-70 -	-	1011-1
Cairo ,, ,,	2	1	149	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,930	3,388	4,270	5	43	44

(B)-Different Samples of Foodstuffs taken during 1950

Total number	Genuine	Adulterated	Unfit
27,546	25,664	1,028	854

Table No. 83.—Different Samples of foodstuffs (Genuine, Adulterated and Unfit) at three important Localities Having no sanitary inspectors.

Name of Locality	Year	Total Number	Genuine	Adulterated	Unfit
Luxor {	1948	148	137	5	6
	1949	282	247	7	28
	1950	408	383	9	16
Mallawi {	1948	172	154	15	3
	1949	155	138	16	1
	1950	177	166	10	1
Fouadia	1948	1,066	967	30	69
	1949	999	934	17	48
	1950	711	675	18	18

TABLE No. 84.—DIFFERENT SAMPLES OF FOODSTUFFS (GENUINE, ADULTERATED AND UNFIT)
AT THREE IMPORTANT LOCALITIES HAVING SANITARY INSPECTORS

Name of Locality	Year	Total Number	Genuine	Adulterated	Unfit	
Mansoura {	1948	1,347	1,207	65	75	
	1949	1,440	1,300	80	60	
	1950	1,556	1,414	97	45	
Tanta {	1948	1,177	1,072	86	19	
	1949	1,686	1,526	128	32	
	1950	1,719	1,576	110	32	
Giza {	1948	1,455	1,306	119	30	
	1949	1,950	1,777	165	8	
	1950	2,140	1,870	252	18	

Table No. 85.—Samples of tin examined during 1948, 1949 and 1950

Year	Samples examined	Samples adulterated
1948	142	7
1949	187	7
1950	280	3

Table No. 86 -Various Statistics, 1950

P.V. drawn up according to article H of Law No. 48 of 1941	ording to article up against up against iti 18 of 1941 Vendors Milk Vendors don		Bandars to which the itinerant ven- dors regulations were applied	Bandars to which the regula tions of milk Vendors were applied	No. of itinerant Vendors licensed during 1950	No. of Milk Vendors licensed during 1950	
1,737	9,066	5,529	15	10	1,335	343	

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN AND THE RESULTS OF THEIR ANALYSIS 1950.

THE REAL PROPERTY OF					
No. of Samples	Genuine	Adulterated by removal of fat	Adulterated by addition of water	Adulterated by both	Percentage
13,164	12,094	545	475	53	7.65 %

PART II. - SOCIAL HYGIENE

Chapter IX.-Maternity and Child Welfare

During the year, a number of representatives of the foreign press and world health experts paid vists to child welfare units with a view to studying the health and social problems in Egypt. Dr. Taylor and Miss Codleman visited child welfare centres in Cairo and the provinces and submitted a detailed report which is still under consideration. Dr. Plryl Halet, Director of child Welfare in France and Dr. Fieldman also visited these centres and expressed their appreciation of their activities.

Fellowships were awarded by UNICEF and WHO to members of the section to study new developments in child care in France, England, Switzerland and Scandinavian countries

During the year, the Itsa and Abshaway child welfare centres, hitherto under the supervision of Fayoum Provincial Council, have been attached to the Ministry.

A clild welfare centre was opened on 1/1/1950 at Manchiet el Bakry, Cairo. Souhag centre was transferred to Salama Abdulla memorial home on 27/1/1951.

Two in-patient sections were provided in Suez and Ismailia centres.

Considering the nutritional value of milk, the amount of milk distributed by the centres has been increased threefold.

The child welfare units contributed in the B.C.G. mass vaccination campaign conducted by the Chest Diseases Section in conjunction with WHO and UNICEF by undertaking the vaccination of their births and others.

New transport vehicles have replaced old ones in Cairo. This arrangement is being adopted in the provinces. 30 assistant midwives have been appointed against a credit of L.E. 1,980 under the Labour Act.

TABLE NO. 87.—DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW:

Cases	Number								
Old Pregnants									524,436
New Pregnants									131,985
Blood specimens for Wassermann Reac	tion								50,732
" returned positive for	Wass	srem	ann	Rea	etio	n			3,003
Children attending centres		***							1,917,211
" vaccinated against small pox									35,181
" inoculated against diphtheria									31,523
Confinements attended by midwives									11,598
" " " assistants			***						110,884
" " " medical office	rs		***			1			343
" from out-side (not registered)								11,691
Total confinements			***			***	***		122,825
Confinements forwarded to hospitals									3,008
Still Births full term									1,009
A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR						***			94
Premature still births									629
Maternal mortality due to child birth						***			51
Infantile deaths within first month of									703
Medical officers visits to sick puerpera									515
									\ 46,012 by midwiv
Visits to pregnants during 9th month	***	***	***		***	***	***	***	3,386 by assistan
1 - 1									\ 95,280 by midwiv
" to pureperal mothers	***	***	***	200	***	***	***	***	37,047 by assistan
Other visits					***				37,331
Visits to homes of pregnants									44,401
" " , infants									95,190
Cases of eclampsia					***				66
" " Laceration of Perineum									632
" " Placenta Praevia					***				48
Visits to puerperal fever cases									3,734
Specimens of urine taken									52,090
Prenatal albuminuria	***							***	11,140
,, diabetes									229
Lectures delivered by medical officers							***		5,573
,, ,, ,, midwives								***	6,965
", health visitors									12,791
Food contributions to mother and bab									333,754 kgs.
Ready made garments contributed									2,763
Cloth Material						***			6,340 metres
								-	

Chapter X. - Chest Diseases

Statistical Data:

According to the 1949 report, a total of 95,292 positive tuberculous cases diagnosed by the Chest Diseases dispensaries were recorded between 1929 and that year. A further 11,404 positive cases were detected during the year 1950, making a total of 106,696 cases at the end of 1950.

During the year, the follwing units were opened :-

- 1.Mellawi Chest Diseases Unit-on 15/10/1950, with an out patient dispensary, an in-patient department and a children's preventorium (opened in November 1950).
- 2. Zagazig Chest Diseases Hospital—constructions completed and opened on 11/11/1950.
- 3. Shebin El Kom Chest Diseases Dispensary—In-patient department opened on 2/12/1950.
- 4. Damanhour Chest Diseases Hospital—constructions completed and opened for treatment on 16/12/1950.
- 5. Stationary Mass Radiography Unit—set up at Mubtadayan Chest Diseases Dispensary in December 1950.
- 6. Stationary Mass Radiography Unit—set up at Alexandria Chest Diseases Dispensary in December 1950.

Thus, the Chest Diseases Units are now as follows :-

24 dispensaries

1 mobile mass radiography unit 'actually annexed to Mubtadayan Chest Diseases Dispensary).

17 branch dispensaries

17 in-patient departments within dispensaries

5 sanatoria

2 surgical T.B. institutions exclusive of Port Said Maritime Sanatorium, which, besides functioning as a chest diseases unit, has received few bone cases.

4 preventoria

1 colony for convalescents.

Patients of Giza Sanatorium have been transferred to Almaza Sanatorium as from 13/4/1950 and those of Sherbin In-patient Department to Damietta Chest Diseases Hospital as from 9/5/1951, owing to the demolished condition of the buildings.

The headquarters of the Mass Radiography Mobile Unit has been transferred from Khalifa to Mubtadayan Chest Diseases Dispensary as from 28.9.1950.

The Alexandria Preventorium was closed down and resident children placed in the care of the Women's Society for Health Improvement under an agreement whereby an annual sum of L.E. 2,000 would be contributed to the Society for keeping such children as may be forwarded by the ministry who retains technical supervision.

The following are the occupations of tuberculous patients detected during the year 1950:

699 Tradesmen consisting of:

164 foodstuff vendors.

53 poultry and cattle merchants,

134 grocers,

61 fruiterers and

287 other trades.

899 Employees including:

438 civil servants,

181 commercial employees,

43 teachers and

237 other employments.

3,124 Craftsmen consisting of:

118 cooks, 77 waiters, 193 barmen, 118 domestic servants, 80 servants (farrashes), 59 gate-keepers, 160 barbers, 96 laundrymen, 168 drivers, 183 tailors, 127 shoemakers, 150 carpenters, 114 painters, 134 building labourers, 121 employees in cigarette firms, etc. 398 weavers, 200 mechanics, 71 printers and 557 other occupations.

2,136 Farmers.

445 Pupils.

4,104 Unemployed including:

2,572 invalids

754 children

775 unemployed.

Of 188,020 new patients examined during the year, 11,404 were found positive for tuberculosis. Of these, 762 were children (less than 10 years old) and the remaining 10,642 were adults.

Of 7,288 contacts, (3,419 children and 3,869 adults) examined, 194 developed tuberculosis.

34,731 home visits were paid this year by health visitors and 8,663 by medical officers.

Appended to this report are detailed statistical data of the work carried out by the various dispensaries and other institutions.

RESUME OF ACTIVITIES IN MEDICAL AND SOCIAL SPHERES.

Medical, social and preventive activities proceeded according to plan.

During this year, the following measures were undertaken :-

- I. In persuance of the policy of developing the anti-tuberculosis service in Egypt, the Ministry has, with the aid of the inhabitants, completed the construction of several institutions for tuberculosis, namely:
- (a) Mellawi Chest Diseases Unit erected on a site of land three feddans in area. It consists of an out-patient dispensary, a 35-bed in-patient department, and a 60-bed preventorium. The total cost of the buildings amounted to L.E. 40,000 of which L.E. 10,000 were contributed by Abdel Meguid Seif El Nasr Pasha. The unit was opened for treatment on 15/10/1950.
- (b) Damanhour Chest Diseases Unit erected on a site of land about five and a half feddans in area. It consists of an out-patient dispensary and a 100-bed in-patient department and is capable of future expansion. The total cost of the buildings amounted to L.E. 70,000 of which L.E. 29,153 were contributed by the inhabitants of the Province. The equipment cost L.E. 10,000. The unit was opened for treatment on 16/12/1950.

(c) Zagazig Chest Diseases Hospital - erected on a site of land about two feddans and a quarter in area. It consists of an out-patient dispensary and a 50-bed in-patient department and is capable of future expansion. The total cost of the buildings amounted to L.E. 8,000. Equipment of the hospital cost L.E. 2,000. It was opened for treatment on 11.11.1950.

II.—B.C.G. Vaccination: According to an agreement between the Government of Egypt and the World Health Organization, a B.C.G. vaccination campaign was launched for one year, then sanction was obtained to prolong the period of stay of the international teams till 30.6.1951. Meanwhile, the Egyptian teams were increased to 16, besides 6 stationary centres in dispensaries. Test examination was undertaken throughout the Country. The Chest Diseases Section has undertaken the training of all its medical officers and nursing staff in the vaccination technique; and steps were also taken, jointly with the Child Welfare Section, and the School Hygiene to train their medical staff, so that they might co-operate with the Chest Diseases Dispensaries in this work. Arrangements have also been made for all the dispensaries in the Country to act as vaccination centres, besides the provision of some mobile teams for this purpose.

The total number of persons tested by tuberculin from the beginning of this Campaign on 1.12.1949 until the end of January 1951 amounted to 1,155,465. 336,483 of these have been vaccinated. They can be distributed according to the various Governorates and Provinces as follows:

TABLE No. 88

	Locality					No. tested	No. vaccinated	
25 12 6			14.		101		100000	
Cairo Go	vernora	te	·			67,820	27,834	
Canal	,,					1,390	122	
Suez	"					31,351	11,431	
Damietta.						52,707	17,869	
Gharbia P	rovince					332,200	84,073	
Fouadia	,,					3,023	607	
Menoufia	**					284,936	78,002	
Dakahlia	,,					189,886	56,638	
Qaliubia	,,					2,901	- 373	
Fayoum	,,		***			11.116	3,411	
Assiut			***	***		75,034	27,173	
Gerga	,,					42,264	9,439	
Qena	.,					6,663	501	
Aswan	"					45,637	18,016	
Sinai Gove	rnorate					8,537	994	
		То	TAL			1,155,465	336,483	

The approval of the Ministry has been obtained for the erection of a laboratory for the preparation of B.C.G. vaccine within the present buildings of the Vaccine and Serum Institute, Agouza. The laboratory is in course of completion and will be opened during the year 1951. The necessary apparatus have been kindly presented by the World Health Organization. Concentrated tuberculin will be imported from Copenhagen quarterly, and will be diluted at the Vaccine and Serum Institute, Agouza and supplied to the various teams.

The institution of a Central Statistical Office has also been approved with a specialized Statistician from WHO for the inspection of vaccination cards. Egyptian staff will be trained in that office in future.

A Bacteriological Diagnostic Laboratory has been proposed within the Laboratories Department. It is hoped that WHO will provide the necessary equipment.

III. The Section takes special interest in Mass Radiography. Two stationary units for this purpose have been erected: one at Mubtadayan Dispensary and another at Alexandria Dispensary, in addition to the Mobile Unit already in service.

The two apparatus are intended for the examination of attendances at the two Dispensaries, and other localities where this examination is deemed necessary.

The Mobile Unit has already visited various parts of the country. A total of 51,087 cases were examined during 1950, of which 132 cases were returned positive, 1,011 suspicious and 49,944 negative, distributed as follows:

TABLE No. 89

	No. examined	Positive	Suspected	Negative
1. Officers and men of the Police College and Auxiliary Police of Cairo and Provinces	10,412	56	353	10,003
2. Cairo Water Co	953	2	15	936
3. Fertiliser Factory, Abu Zaabal	251	1	11	239
4. Al Horrya Institute and Asylum, Mataria	225	1	7	218
5. Mass Survey for inhabitants of Sindibis village	2,879	12	113	2,754
6. Leprosy Colony, Abu Zaabal	784	11	27	746
7. Suez Area: Shell Co. workmen, Petroleum, Police and Government Officials		11	139	4,999
8. Mass Survey of inhabitants of El Serw area	1,670	11	15	1,644
9. Mass Survey of Personnel and Pupils of Mansoura Control of Education		21	162	6,100
10. Mass Survey of Personnel and Pupils of Damietta Control of Education		7	169	22,305
TOTAL	51,087	132	1,011	49,944

Positive and suspected cases were summoned to examination centres, where large films were made for them, and sputum of several cases examined. Annexed is a statistical list of the Mass Radiography Survey carried out during 1949 and 1950.

IV.—Since the annual governmental subsidy of L.E.45,000 provided last year for the aid of poor tuberculosis patients proved insufficient owing to the ever increasing number of needy patients, occasioned by the prevailing bad living conditions, a credit of L.E. 60,000 has been granted this year.

Besides, credits to the value of L.E.3,500 have been contributed by the Municipalities, and a sum of L.E. 1,500 was granted by the Council of Ministers.

The total of L.E. 60,071 were distributed during the year among 3,255 families by the Chest Diseases Dispensaries.

V.—As in previous years, the Section has sent inmates of Helwan and Marg Preventoria to Alexandria during Summer. They were sent in three groups of 30 children each to spend three weeks in the summer resort, and for heliotherapy treatment. They were accommodated at the Maritime Sanatorium, San Stefano. The bus of Fouad Sanatorium was placed at their disposal for transport to and from the sea side. They were under the charge of a social worker.

The following are details of the different courses of treatment given at the units during the year:

Table No. 90.—Treatments followed in the Dispensaries and Results thereof, during 1950

Tuberculous patients	
Sputum Positive 7,858 Refills 4 4,787	umber
Sputum Negative	1,147
Negative 3,896 Refills 4,787	835
Last Spatum Examination Negative 5,315 Negative 5,415 Increase of weight 5,304 Decrease of weight 2,333 Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Lesion Bilateral Cavitary	,452
Last Spatum Examination Negative 5,315 Negative 5,415 Increase of weight 5,304 Decrease of weight 2,333 Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Lesion Bilateral Cavitary	3,469
Last Spatum Examination Negative 5,315 Negative 5,415 Increase of weight 5,304 Decrease of weight 2,333 Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Lesion Bilateral Cavitary	678
Last Spatum Examination Negative 5,315 Negative 5,415 Increase of weight 5,304 Decrease of weight 2,333 Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Lesion Bilateral Cavitary	,842
Stationary 3,216 Died	,305
Stationary 3,216 Died	,642
Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Full work 599 Sputum still positive 1 Sputum still negative Sputum returned negative 1 Sputum returned positive 1	436
Stationary 3,216 Died 901 Unable to work 4,249 Walking 3,418 Light work 2,587 Full work 599 Full work 599 Sputum still positive 1 Sputum still negative Sputum returned negative 1 Sputum returned positive 1	,597
Full work	504
Full work	33
Full work	13
Full work	,763
Full work	252
Effusion Sputum still positive Sputum returned negative Increase of weight 2 Decrease	254
Sputum still negative Sputum returned negative Sputum returned positive Increase of weight 2 Decrease	221
Sputum returned negative 1 Sputum returned positive Increase of weight 2 Decrease	,545
Sputum returned positive 2 Increase of weight 2 Decrease	798
Sputum returned positive 2 Increase of weight 2 Decrease	,606
Increase of weight 2	198
Decrease ,, ,,	528
	747
Stationary	671
Stationary	201
Incapable of work	956
Walking	942
Light work 1	702
Full work	346

TABLE No. 91.—Statistics of Patients in Sanatoria and In-Sections of Dispensaries:

(Damanhour, Tanta, Mansoura, Shebin el Kom. Zagazig, Damietta, Sherbin, Zifta,
Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minia, Mellawi, Assiut, Souhag, Aswan); in 1950—

and the Results of Their Treatment.

				8	Sanatoria				Sec
	UNITS	Almaza	Abbassia	Giza	Alex- andria	Mehalla Kobra	Suez	Port Said	Sections in Dispersaries
of	Inpatients discharged	1,894	1,162	243	324	449	72	528	
1	Sputum Positive	1,369	790 372	123	270	349	54	341	70
1	Megative	525 1,097	491	120 116	54 164	100 289	18 56	187 412	1.0
	Lesion Unilateral	797	671	127	160	10000	16	116	4
1	/ Constant	666		120	176		12	180	6
1	(Normal	1 970	1000000	148	84	370	20	461	7
1	Temperature Abnormal	KIK	200	95	240	2000	52	67	6
1	General treatment	1 804	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	243	183	228	20	528	1,0
1	Exercise ,	990		243	164	221	50	462	4
	Geld therapy No. of patients		2	-	-	-		-	
	/ No. of injections		6	-	-	-	-	-	
1	Streptomycinj No. of patients	-	-	-	35		-	-	2
1	Injections) No. of Injections		10,497		1,662	200.00000		-000	6,2
1	A. P. Inductions	904	1000 B 0000 C	153			30	239	
1	/ Kenils		The second second	2,844	1,486	2,622	485	1,964	12,2
1	Extra pleural A.P		100000		- 6	30	10	9	
п	Phrenic Crush	401			- 0	_ 30	10		
	Tioniocomy	479	253		24	15	5	81	2
13	Aspiration	101		100000		5	2	1	-
	A 3h advatament	K 950	1000	1000	21	63	15	36	
	Complications	50	200		5		LIE S	-	
1	No. of other injections given		15,018		3.211	1,025	242	4,240	3,8
1	Pat. went on leave and did not return				10	24	2	20	
((Pte refused treatment	476	572		1-	-	1	-	
3 A	t request Pts.having special difficulties	114	57	22	137	100	25	143	
(A	greement of Physician	981	520	196	177	325	44	365	
(\ Increase of weight	1,227	683	182	201	302	52	316	
	Weight Decrease of weight	512		26	11111	1000	8	144	2
	Stationary	155					12 58	68 472	1,1
	Temperature Normal	1,318	815	192 61	173 151	403 46	14	56	
	(Abnormal	576	4 (200)					111	4
	Still positive	814		7 12 2		4 4 4 4		187	5
	Stutum Still negative	2		7000		1 2 2 4		131	
	Became negative Became positive			7000	5		25	99	
3	Successful A.P. continued		386	700000	_	-	45	239	
	A.P. failed		135		_		7	23	
	Condition improved	1 050			12	313	51	379	
20	Condition worse	100		29			6	13	
	Condition stationary	975						92	
	Died	. 164					7	44	
1	Full work		38	1000000	2		19	-	0
	Ability to Work Partial work							386	
-	Incapable					1 2 3	13	98 99	
	re duration of stay in days						210 52	51	
nen	ts staved 6 months or more		1 000		1 300		200	477	1,0
den	ts stayed less than 6 months	. 1,259	929	68	211	010	20	T11	4 3 11

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T	Dispensaries	Boulag	京田 日本

Table No. 93.— Cases Reported Dead to Dispensaries during the year 1950, according to Ages.

Dispensaries	1-5 Years	5-15 Years	15-25 Years	25-35 Years	35-45 Years	Above 45 Years	TOTAL
toulaq	29	34	78	90	40	23	294
Mubtadayan	4	15	72	56	16	10	173
Khalifa	6	29	49	35	25	6	150
Damanhour	-	2	16	16	17	10	61
Alexandria	15	10	16	18	6	9	74
Baccus	1		5	3	1	-	10
Fanta	3	4	11	9	9	11	47
Mansoura	-	5	18	17	7	8	55
Shebin el Kom	-	1	14	25	8	1	49
Mehalla el Kobra	-	2	19	27	23	5	76
Zagazig	-	1	7	6	6	3	23
Damietta	2	. 5	15	20	2	3	47
Port-Said	-	7	28	21	12	12	80
Sherbin	4	11	23	14	11	3	66
lifta	5	4	10	13	8	5	45
Suez	-	-	5	13	9	2	29
Fayoum	-	4	23	35	17	3	82
Beni Suef	1	3	11	12	1	5	33
dinia	-	4	16	15	11	4	50
Mellawi	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Assiut	1	7	19	8	8	6	49
Souhag	4	7	7	6	4	4	32
Qena	2	3	8	. 11	6	10	40
Aswan	1	2	5	6	3	5	22
TOTAL	78	161	475	476	250	148	1,588

Table No. 94.—Number of Various Units Attached to the Section and its progress year after year from 1929 to 1950.

				Chest Disc	enses Di	pensaries	Chest	T.B. Bone		T.B. Convales-
	Ye	ar	4	Dispensaries	Branches	In-Patient Sections	Sanatoria	Sanatoria	Preventoria	cent Colonies.
1929				2	-	-	-	-	-	-
1930				3	-	-	-77	-		-
1931				3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1932				3	-	-	-	_	-	-
1933				4	-	- 1	100	-	-	-
1934				4	-	-	1	-	-	-
1935				5	-	-	1	-	-	-
1936				6	-	-	1	1	_	-
1937				8	-	-	1	1		
1938	1			12	-	2	-2	1	1	-
1939				13	-	2	2	1	1	-
1940				14	-	4	2	1.	4	-
1941				14	1	4	2	1	4	-
1942				15	3	6	2	. 2	4	_
1943				15	3	6	2	2	4	1
1944				16	4	. 8	3	2	4	1
1945				17	4	10	3	2	4	1
1946				19	12	12	4	2	4	1
1947				19	14	12	5	2	4	1
1948				21	15	13	5	3	4	1
1949				24	17	15	5	3	4	1
1950				25*	17	17	5	3	4	1

^{*} Including one mobile Dispensary,

Table No. 95.—Annual Return of Beds Available in the in-patient Units at the end of the year 1950

Unit	1st. (Class	2nd. (lass	3rd. Class	Paying	3rd.	Class G	ratis	for	-
	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	м.	Children		TOTAL
Almaza Sanatorium		10		72		132		520			
		10	28	14	52	102	328	520	- 00	128	862
Abbassia C. D. Hospital			20		52		320		80	30	518
Giza Village Sanatorium	TEN						_	155	1	-	155
Alexandria Sanatorium Mahalla El-Kobra Sana- torium		-	2	- 6	3	6	30 52	79 88	19.3	-	126
Suez Ch. D. Hospital	-	_	1	1	2	2	22	22	-		50
Damanhour Dispensary	_	-	-	-	6	6	20	72	_	-	104
Tanta "		-	-	-	-	-	-	20	_	_	20
Mansoura ,,	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	-	_	25
Shebin El-Kom ,,	-	-	_	_	-	-	9	11	_	_	20
Zagazig "	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	35	-	_	65
Damietta "	_	-	2	2	4	4	69	69	-	_	150
Sherbin "		_	_	-	_	_	_	30	_	_	30
Zifta "		-	_	_	_	_	-	26	_	_	26
Fayoum ,,		_	-	_	_	-	_	30	_	_	30
Beni Suef "		_	_	_	-	_	10	15	-	_	25
Minia ,,		-	_	-	_	-	6	14	_	_	20
Mellawi "		-	-	-	_	-	17	18	-	-	35
Assiut "		_	-	_	_	-	25	50	_	_	75
Souhag "		1-	-	_	-	-	4	. 20	_	-	24
Aswan "		-	1	_		_	7	15	_	_	22
Maritime San. (Pulmonar) Port-Said T.B. Bone	7 -	-	=	2	8	_11	_ 31	89		=	153
Maritime San. Alexandria		-	-	-	_	_	24	25	51	-	100
Bones Hosp. Helwan		_	1	3	4	12	60	65			200
Helwan Preventorium		-	_	_	-	_	_	_	90	-	90
Marg "		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Mellawi "		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
Assiut "Convalescents Settlement		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	50
Marg	-	-	-		-	-	_	Families			Families
TOTAL		10	34	86	79	180	754	1,572	457	158	3,330

Table No. 96.—Account of Expenditures of the Chest Diseases Units—during the Year 1950

1		nent ents		Water, and	ort	ses			Grant	8
Unit	Salaries	Equipment Instruments & Drugs	Diets	Rent, Wate Light and Sewage	Transport	Expenses Mi cellaneous	Тотаь	Sums	paid	No. of Familie
	L.E.	L.C.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	M.	
Boulaq Disp	2,832	329			930	13	4 104	11,480	426	410
Mubtadayan "	3,162	276		257	666	1 2	4,378	5,937	693	404
Khalifa ,,	2,880	1,501		251	101			12,978	297	460
Damanhour "	1,580	5,688	173	141	159		7,746	1,625	698	153
Alexandria ,,	1,618	140	-	214	352		2:383	5,411	337	220
Tanta "	1,854	508	1,036	129	48		3,595	1,040	163	67
Mansoura ,,	1,982	56	1,117	70	45		3,310	1,116	400	193
Shebin El-Kom ,,	1,504	456	80	339	2		2,451	1,508	915	76
Mehalla El-Kobra ,,	1,168	424	6	141	127	19	1,885	1,583	125	123
Zagazig "	3,301	1	1,308	257	3	151	5,021	1,709	624	145
Damietta ",	4,544	431	6,326	204	279	158	11,942	2,467	260	263
Port Said "	5,527	2,749	7,615	462	22	57	16,432	1,851	770	92
Sherbin ,,	1,533	212	467	97	137	16	2,462	1,662	566	87
Zifta ",	3,527	5	911	264	14	26	2,747	711	414	36
Suez ",	2,156	13	3,044	20	67	38	5,338	1,032	176	63
Fayoum "	1,997	492	1,685	169	226	50	4,619	1,313	080	115
Beni Suef "	1,757	-	995	197	1	32	2,982	652	533	38
Minia ",	1,842	222	1,025	229	60	32	3,410	878	954	57
Mellawi ,,	596		224	-	15	4	839	-	-	-
Assiut ,,	2,452	2,293	2,800	262	222	143	8,172	2,030	398	92
Souhag ,,	1,246	600	1,294	300	2	118	3,560	1,200	455	82
Qena "	1,141	-	1 000	99	36	317	1,593	419	708	20
Aswan ,,	1,502	337	1,337	334	30	42	3,582	1,459	343	49
Almaza Sanat	32,155	1,240	49,136	12,593	381		106,415	-	-	-
Abbassia Hospital		13,452	25,019	1,794	428	1,973	62,431	100	-	-
Giza San	7,309	1,150	14,103	25	222	506	23,315	-	-	-
Alexandria ,, Mehalla El-Kobra ,,	4,961	2,239	6,558	283	4	121	14,166	-	-	-
Alowandria M	6,282	3,650	9,597	2,420	219	59	22,227	1	-	-
Helwan Disp.	2,609	263	4,970	137	6	317	8,302	-	-	
Marc Colour	7,287	2,343	9,046	289	78	27	19,070	-	-	-
Holmon Drove	9,742 2,742	59 143	902	51	93	148	10,995	-	-	1
Mana	420	140		11	33	90	4,590	-	-	
Amusek	840	267	284 693	123	11	190	704	-	-	-
B.C.G. Mission	6,267	153	- 000	1,500	- "	139 2,710	2,073 10,630	-	-	_
						-				
TOTAL	150,086	41,692	153,322	23,662	5,049	18,596	392,407	60,071	335	3,255

TABLE NO. 97. -ANNUAL DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS OF THE UNITS DURING YEAR 1950.

OTAL	×.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	314
GRAND TOTAL	L.E.	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24,443
	M.	961	282	1	381	623	054	269	811	9119	986	3.4
Total	L.E.	13,516	6,433	1	1,430	318	161	-	486	1,047	587	24,443
cous	N.	706	192	1	687	739	974	1	988	179	646	2,009
Miscallaneous Receipts	L.E.	2,058	92	W - 100	15	25	52	0 100	70	42	33	2,398
id by	M.	1	1	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Articles sold by Public Auction	L.E.	1	-			1	1	-	-	1		1
s vetors	M.	T	1	al .	T	009	545	400	900	1		220
Deposits from Contractors	L.E.		1			01	4	0	11			85
Official	M.	290	290	1	1	1	098	998	950	1	098	080
Fees of Offic Documents	L.E.	15	-	+	+	1	0	0	0	1	0	30
pts .	M.	000	000	1	000	000	000	I	000	000	000	900
Deposits from Patients	L.B.	2,023	708		240	27	18		68	174	225	3,519
Fees	W.	200	800		200	300	675	1	000	009	400	615
Treatment Fees	L.E.	9,420	5,627	11,	1,174	323	418	1	365	831	322	18,483
Охи		Almaza Sanatorium	Abbassia Hospital	Giza Sanator'um	Mehalla el Kobra "	Alexandria "	Suez Hospital	Damanhour "	Damietta "	Port-Said Sanatorium	Helwan Bones Hospital	Total

RECEIPTS OF THE VARIOUS WORKSHOPS AT THE T.B. CONVALESCENT SETTLEMENT AT MARG

OTAL	M.	200
GRAND TOTAL	L.E. M.	2,441 825
3	M.	825
TOTAL	L.E.	2,441
eous	M.	The same
Miscellaneor	L.E.	Sidniko s
do	M.	723
Brooms Workshop	L.E.	00
sq do	M.	689
Tinsmiths	L.E.	310
ers P	M.	009
Shoemaker	L.E.	940
de	M.	029
Tailors	L.E.	976
op	M.	143
Carpenters Workshop	L.E.	205
Control	Kan	
Ови		Marc Convalescents .

		REMARKS				100000000000000000000000000000000000000									, ,			
	od to	stoata	Co	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	d	+	T	1
1950	Referre	nyales.	Con	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	60	1	Î	2-
YEAR 1950.	rged S	ptacte	Co		1	1	00	1	1	1	1	1	65	1	1	1	1	9
	Discharged Sanatorium	DARJOS.	Co	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	T	00
O THE		J. a.A	-	8	9	83	H	3	5	1	1	5	4	63	12	6	1	93
DURING	Occasional	oinif	,	1 11 11	CFT	170	189	225	281	285	264	188	131	231	169	173	1	2481
	0	thor salves			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	05
COLONY		stote			1	1	1	1	I	-	1	1	1	71	1	1	1	-
	Relationship to Contacts	others	Br		1	1	1	1	1	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	65
LESOE	p to G	suos			+	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	60	1	1	1	20
ONVA	jonshi	oliw		T.	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	63	1	1	1	-
T.B. CONVALESCENTS	Relat	Todiol	W	WAY.	1	1	1	1	L	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	İ	-
		Todie	I		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	T	1	1	1	1	T	1
TO MARG	311	onvalescents ander treatme	a l		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	İ	T
		spiritabal r			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
MITTIN	lescents	Peasant	9	THE REAL PROPERTY.	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
s An	Convale	Tealald-sod	S		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	İ	95
CASE	Jo sa	Tinsmith		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	= 1	63	1	1	T	90
N OF	Occopations of	ToliaT			-	1	T	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	1		-
ETUR	0000	Carpenter			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Í	
AL B	9	eresY 03 ev	oqv		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	T
ANNU	lescent	8169 X 61-	09	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	05
TABLE No. 98.—Annual Return of Cases Admitted	Ages of Convalescents	-39 Years	30		-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	İ	65
No.	jo sei	ezas Y 62-	02	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	- 1	T	1	1	1	1	İ	65
ABLE	Ag	8169Y 02 W	Belo		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	i	T
T	езпесер	lavaco wen lo	No.	c	9	1	1	1	1	2	1	I	1	63	1	1	1	9
			1	10	:	i	No.	:		-		-		i		-		:
1		4							-	1					1	1		:
Carlo Chies		Мовъ			oanuary	February	March	April	May	June	July	Angust	September	October	November	December		TOTAL
HE	4				2	H	N.	A	N	1	1	Y	TŽ.	0	Z	D		

No. of Convales. discharged during the year 3

on 1st. Jan. 1950 ... 79 admitted during the year 6

No. of Convales. on 1st. Jan. 1950

**

																						New	Circ	LDBI
														825	133	AGE	3							
	P	rever	toria			ohildren	less 1;	than	1-2 y	cars	2-3 5	ears	3-43	ears	4-53	rears	5-6	ears	6-73	ears	7-8	years	8.9	CAR
						No. of new o	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
																							2000	1
Helwan		***				 86	14	11	5	6	-	1	3	2	3	3	2	15.00	2	100		0		
Marg			***	***		 32	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	11	5	7		1	-	1	
Assiut						 34	5	2	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	2	3	2	2	-	1	
Mellawi						 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	
			Ton	TAL	***	 160	19	13	6	6	2	1	4	4	5	4	13	9	12	6	7	5	5	

REMARKS: (1) Alexandria Preventorium was joined to Women Society on 1,1.50.

(9) Mallawi

,, was opened within Mellawi chest diseases unit and commenced in November 1950.

		Helwan	Helwan Marg		Mellawi
umber of Children on	lst. January 1950	74	28	31	-
" " adn	nitted during the year	86	32	34	8
,, ,, disc	charged ,, ,,	117	16	31	2
" " on	December 31, 1950	43	44	34	6

TABLE No. 100.—Annual Return of Bone Surgery Units—During. 1950.

				1000	1000				OUT-	PATIE	INT S	ECTIO	N							
	7.90				New 1	Patienta	-							Old	Patie	ents				
Units	nts	1	196	Age					Ca	808		ents		Ca	sce		Treat	tment	Operations	
Chito	new patients	Under &	years	5-10	years	Above	10years	Rickets	Spine	B. of Joints	diseases	f old patients	Rickets	Spine	B, of joints	diseases	Electricity	ra violet	Minor Oper	XRay
	No. of	м.	.ъ	м.	F.	м.	F.	Ric	T.B.	Bones o	Other	No. of	. Ric	T.B.	Bones T.	Other	By Ele	By Ultra	M	
Alexandria	305	41	30	45	25	92	72	3	65	94	143	321	2	40	89	190	-	49	10	93
Port-Said Marit, Sanat.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-		-
Helwan Bone Hospital	,953	86	43	106	71	345	302	2	258	274	419	1043	2	312	428	301	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1258	127	73	151	96	437	374	5	323	368	562	1364	4	352	517	491	-	49	10	91

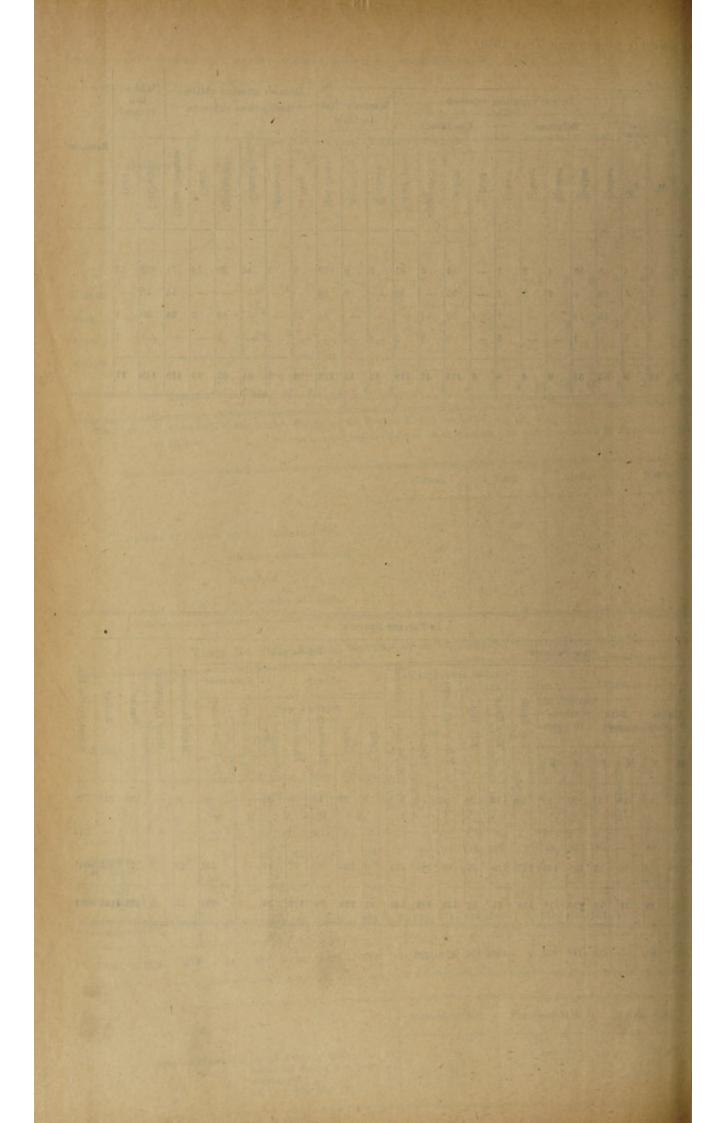
The state of				Alexandria M.S.	Port-Said M.S.	Helwan B.H.
Number	ofp	atients	on 1st January 1950 admitted during the year	94 117	-11	176
**	**	27		115	7	458
**	**	20	discharged " " " " on December 31, 1950	96		418 210
**	22	**	on December or, root			210

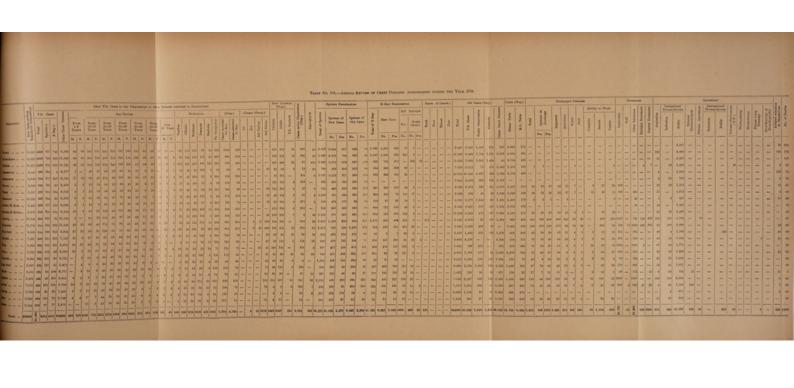
PREVENTORIA DURING THE YEAR 1950.

					1	Detail	s reg	ardin	g rela	tions			Man	toux	Test		eases luring						in-	
0;	years	more 10 Y	than		R	elatio	ns.	76		Condi	tion.		i	Chi	ld							chai	rged	
San San San San San San San San San San	F.	м.	F.	Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Others	Died	Alive	Sputum Neg.	X.Ray pos.	Positive	Negative	Not Done	Skin	Stomach	Enteric	Ophthalmio	Chest	Other diseases	Discharged	Died	Remark
í	2	4	4	46	33	4	2	1	-	86	5	81	5	9	72	8	2	44	20	14	71	102	15	
3	-	3	1	22	5	2	2	1	-	32	-	32	-	6	26	-	-	-	-	-	14	16	-	
3	1	2	3	15	18	-	-	1	1	33	34	-	-	-	34	18	-	-	42	2	34	30	1	
	-	5	1	2	1	-	-	5	-	8	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	
1	3	14	9	85	57	6	4	8	1	159	42	118	13	15	132	26	2	44	65	16	119	149	17	

-		ED	-	Own	MOIT
•	86	PATI	ENT	100 100	TPRO N

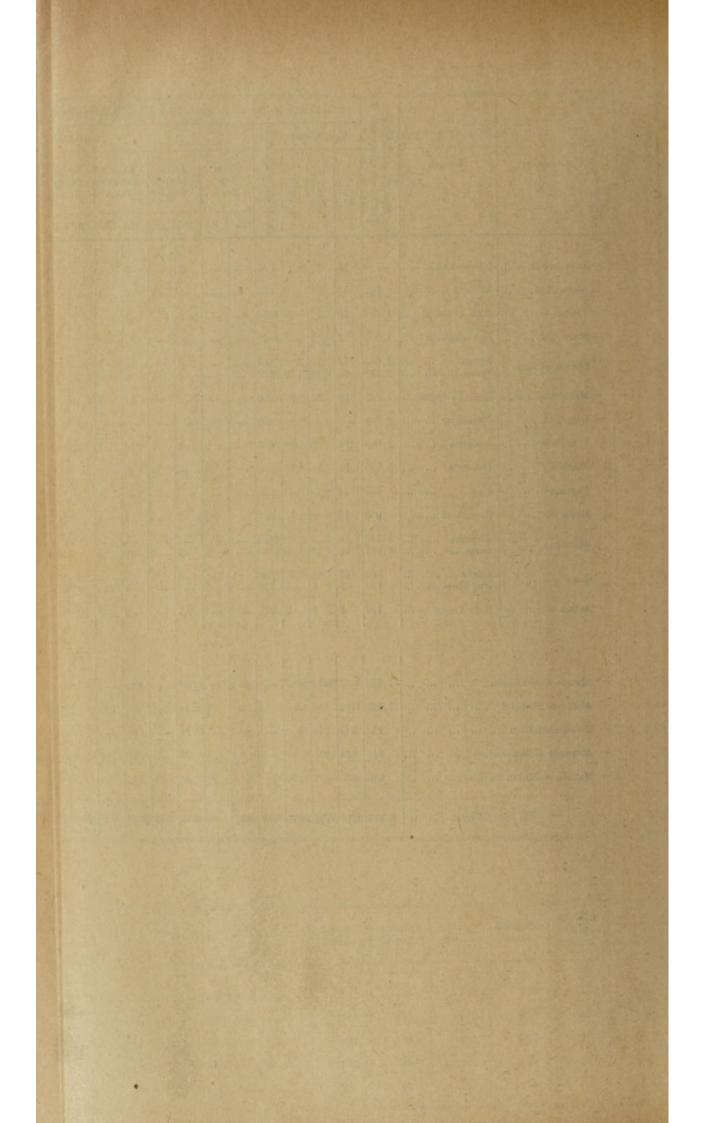
				1	New E	Patien	ta								Di	char	red				1	100		1
			A	ges						joints	90	Discharged			Resul	t		Tre	atment	Operations	Operations		1	in Inj.
Admitted	-	der		-10 ars		ove	T.B. Spine	T.B. Knee	T.B. Hip.	bones	Other diseases	pat.	Died	Cured	Stationary	Improved	Discharged in plaster	Electricity	Ultra-Violet	Major Open	Minor Oper	Plaster	XRay	Streptomycin
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				T.B.	10	No. of	1	0	Sta	Im	Disch	By E	By U	-			1	32
17	20	14	15	11	33	24	50	15	21	25	6	115	.3	19	18	39	36		66	4	-	226	212	720
11	1	1	-	3	2	4	1	-	92	8	+	7	-	-	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	314
52	16	3	56	38	195	144	127	129	29	86	181	418	9	254	57	77	21		232	25	5	277	943	7647
80	37	18	71	52	230	172	178	44	52	119	187	540	12	273	79	117	59	1	298	29	5	503	1155	8681







	1	(See E	A. Carre in to 1	representation of Chical Physics	men admitted to 2	Swerterlaw)			New	Total S		System E	Labelle	S. S.	Ser I		Exam of Ohio	4 041	Less (Dirp.)	Yaras Step		Holog	pd Palaets			Teutersk.				produces Detouglement		
	TA Case	1	Age Group		Ped	horizon	(\$6p.)	Carrot (San	sat.)	1	1 1			10	0	id Palmete			4		1	£		Work !		11	1 . 3	Marie Livers		organiture.	182	8 1
Stant	Nor Gard Designer (5 Typican v Nyster v Nyster v Nyster v	From Your St. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V. V.		E RIE R		Faculty States	Const parents La fine Const relativistic	I I I	tel Coats Chilles	T.R. Contact Class many of Green	Total of Spirit	Now Can	Sta Co	- 0		a Pader Observ.	Non Non	Total TA Com	Cycle Cherr Custom	Name Ton Name Ton M.O. Von	Print	New York	100	Complete	State Talonti	Ober Liper Exercise Tree	Course Tree	Peter Peter	Person Spor	1 2	Citize Opera Thirteeupl Thirteeupl	The Inc
Springston -	800 10 10 -			11-1-1		111						1 1	11 -	2 1	10 10 -			- 140 10		754 129 13												
Don'ts	900 30 10 0		WE -			1 22												- 100 10		- 10 4					=			F 7				
Kult of Expair	500 50 50			4 1-	51	4 4 4		888		1	1 - 1	20 20	11 2	- 14	11 11 -			- 70 2		an a								1 1			BBB	- 1
Mensed	1,000 No. 24 N					13-1-						3 3	5-					- 414	13-1	110 100 340								0 5			Biblio	
Denka	2.270 DE 10 0				= -17	9 9=	111	BBB		777		# #	用二	3 3	1 1=			- 12 1	1 11 11	9 4 3	65							F 3	= = 7		BBB	5
Tenches	1,300 00 10 11		1 4 4 1	4 1 4-1-	- 3 9 1	M -	11			B		14 04	19 14					- 100 73	9 9 4	10 TH 20	-							- 10			3 3 5	
Innia																				100								8 5				
Dienis	P, 500 20 20 21			ARTE SIE		111						3 3	7-					E 20 1	0 20							11						
Det	101 24 21 -	10		2 2 4 4 4		1 1	2010						11 -					- Jin 1		250, 762, 260												
Suredirek	900 33 30 30	10 - 1 1 - 1	1 1 2 2	4- 4-		4 4-	4											- ette 1	0 0 24	= - 2												
Alleria	100 A A A	1100 1 1000 - 0 0 0 0		1-1-1-1	- 33	5 52				100	- 3	2 3	3 =	= 4	2 55			- 100		TO 80 8				123		- = =		- Te				
Lane	200 67 60 10	m	4 14			12 E N	20 11 4					4 2		- 14	42 23 -			- 1130 4	0 - 1	20, 66, 6								- 40				
Ent Units		100 1				15-1	5 5					1 1		- 1		10		- 145 S		200 -												
1	1 -1 -1 -1		1 1 11			1 11	371									11-1		1-1-1		107 177										-1-	1-1-1-	
	1 1 1 1		1111							11			1 1						111			11				- HOUSTALS	1.1					
	3,000 000 000 00		- 417 -	171 - 41 - 2	224, 310 8	12 200 200	M	10 204 2	W(100		- 100,00,0	1,400 1	L/25 R.304	2,410,2200	NO 400 20	501	800 200 20	20				970-3200 M				- NO 25	an en	No. 23,600	400 400	×	-	- 20
	1,100 1001 700 00		# - 1		1-14	2- 20	109							1-110 burn	Tan 190 W		#15 5th 50					also less de					611 210	200 6,500	200 242		4 10 4	4
	\$50 500 500 to			7-17-17		791	14		- 100					40 000	120 2	111	79 00 0	1-1-								- 3011 40		10 2,66				= =
Sugarion	400 400 Hz 100			3 3 3 7 1		כככ			N 200 -					451 270 845 554	2 2					1 3 3		347 MD 6				Ta 2211 51	10 22	80 X.400				
											lle bi																					
Total	4,443 2044 2442 1445	20 211 00 400 200 2000	-	m m m m m	6 246 200 Est	M SEC TREE	m	11 200 40	ichia -		270 N 70.0	OF RACE E	1.00	LINGOL	100 E. NO. 40	HE 230 3	BOIG 2379 SAN	NOW	1-1-1		WIX 2342	1134 SEN TO	ne 310 200	10 0000	100 = 0	四是 1000	100 Tes	2470 24,200	600 600		54 th 1	- 80
																												-				
				Parket		Massa	Attionia	City Air	marks X	falls .	-						Patient See	one to Etopour	who													
				1		Bargh.	Hosp.	Smith S	-	mad. Decem	nice. The	Name .	mrs state	Departy	Duntenta	Postinia	Markle	title Se	a Especia	I will Bed	Non	Mellery	Anna	Strikes	Arrys							
				No. of Phis. on Sal. Par	Trans.	102	414	100		146 -							27		. 20						-							
				No. of Phys. admined d		2443	2226	113	200						est	112		-	ta 24	7		7	100	75	-							
				No. of Par. discharged :		2006	See	240	20a	400	1	-	-		100	100	AL	70	12 12			1	100	76	-							
				In of patients to Rec	mber 11, 2000	794	400	120	200	347	40	30 1	24 8	11 11	341	100		25				24	-	10								
				Stronge Statution of sta	a la dula	Min	479	347	106	to .	2	00 1		10 00	61	100	200	86 74	50 215	218	-	-	100	112	42							



month and depresent the second of the Appears shortens :

TABLE No. 103.-Mobile Mass X Ray Survey Unit Attached to Khalifa Dispensary Sin

	-	Res	ULT OF	Exam.									A o
MONTH	Exam						Less tha	n 5 yea	r8			Fr	om 5 -
MONTH	Total No. Exam.	Pos.	Susp.	Neg.		M.			F.			M.	
	T	+	3	-	+	1	-	+	1	-	+	3	-
YEAR 1949													
January	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-		-		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1
March *	520 490	7 14	-	513 482		-	1		-	33 11		1	1
May	1,968	13					_ *				1	3	1
J. ne	524	2	27			_	_	-		-	-	12	
July	2,518	11	60		_	1 2	-	-	-		1	2	
August	5,913	21	117	5,775		-		-		1	3	13	60
September †	2,574	13	42			-	-	-	-	-		-	3
October	4,608	26	91	4,491	-	1 -		-	1-1	-	-	-	
November	1 0001	01		050		7				App	aratus	out of	order
December	1,009	2	57	950		-			-				
TOTAL	20,130	109	456	19,565	-	-	11	-	-	45	4	30	1,33
YEAR 1950													
		38.7		13.00		1			1000	1938	200		
January	651	3	23		-	-	-	-	-	-			
February	3,291	16	144	3,131	-	-		-	-	- 0	-	-	7.0
March	7,899	40	219			2	. 26	-	-	107	- 2	17	15 34
April ‡ May	2,879 5,415	12 22	113	2,754 5,255	-	3	144 14		4 2	187	- 4	11	9
J.me	2,188	11	43				48		- 2	43	2	1	31
Jaly	1,161	5	52			9-	9		-	4	-	2	16
Argust	7,774	18	128	7,628	4		452	-	1	266	-	13	1,17
September	9,836	2	57	9,777	-	-	534	-	-	300	-	7	93
October	3,731	3	27	3,701		-	13	-	-	32	-	7	67
November	3,881	-	31	3,850	-	-	49	-	-	67	-	13	
December	2,381	-	36	2,345		-	20	-		15		10	54
TOTAL	51,687	132	1,011	49,944	-	5	1,319	-	2	918	4	73	5,00
GRAND TOTAL	71,217	241	1,467	69,569	_	5	1,330		7	963	8	103	6,34

^{*} The apparatus began its work in 1949 at the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

^{† 3} Positive cases discovered by Screen

[‡] Sindibis Village.

STARTED WORK IN MARCH 1949.—THEN ATTACHED TO MUBTADYAN DISPENSARY FROM 28-9-1950

year		200		y	rom 15 —	30 years		soute a		DO TO	rom 30 —	50 year	8	
	F.	3		M.	AN A		F.			М.	R		F.	OSA
	1		+	3	-	+	?		+	?	-	+	9	_
1 ex	4 4 4	53 55 - 145 197 52 4	- - 7 4 10 1 3 14 11 24	45 13 33 70 27 88	87 63 1,560 252 1,385 3,806 1,749 4,369 800			64 74 -6 212 119 5	- - 5 3 - 4 4 4 2 1	 10 17 22 14 3	72 55 159 36 436 980 621 111	3	0.01	- 4 8 - 1
1	8	506	76	318	14,071	4	1	480	19	80	2,612	3		14
1 1 1 3		285 47 188 78 508 458 414 608 1,078	3 7 10 3 12 1 2 6 1	12 72 66 12 39 13 16 39 16 - 2 2	503 1,527 2,721 487 2,380 541 288 1,912 2,769 867 1,215 225	- - 1 1 2 - 3 - 1	- - 21 8 4 6 13 9 3 - 1	1 -4 507 203 179 107 675 961 437 381 89	9 26 4 8 1 2 4 1 1	8 56 113 8 77 17 16 34 15 2 2 1	108 1,396 4,031 279 2,311 580 279 1,421 2,377 584 463 267		- -14 3 11 4 14 7 3 3 -	31 5 13 5 51 64 31 21 4
	100	4,170	100	602	29,506	12	66	4,024	75	429	16,708	7	49	2,43

TABLE No. 103.—Mobile Mass X Ray Survey Unit Attached to Khalipa Dispensary Six

MONTH		Fro	m 50 year	s and ab	Pove		TANK THE				Students	
MONTH		M.			F.			Employees			Students	
	+	3	-	+	3	-	+	1	-	+	3	-
YEAR 1949												
anuary Tebruary Iarch Iay Iuly Iuly Ieptember October November December		- - - 4 1 4 7 1 - 2	- 48 66 22 1 41 58 46 6	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	11111111111		- 1 5 3 1 - - 26	- - - 13 3 1 - - 91	-66 57 172 63 -2 4,475 Ap 507	1 2 10 1 - 1 - 2 parat. 2		1,3
TOTAL	2	19	296	-		62	36	135	5,342	16	103	2,
YEAR 1950												
January Jebruary Jebruary Jerch Juril June July Jugust Jeptember Jetober November December	- 4 1 1 1 1 - -	3 16 34 7 9 6 7 7 1 2 1	6 208 694 97 140 79 102 497 550 212 179 46			112 3 32 24 205 254 149 67 17	- 4 2 -	22 144 186 1 3 23 20 16 1 1 1	559 3,131 6,146 52 250 517 210 1,267 566 163 116 96		-1 -6 1 2 1 - 9 3 10 24 33	1, 1, 1, 2, 2,
TOTAL	8	93	2,810	4	13	863	62	419	13,073	2	90	9,

STARTED WORK IN MARCH 1949.—THEN ATTACHED TO MUBTADAYAN DISPENSARY FROM 28-9-1950. (Contd.)

IONS

	Workmen		1	Farmers		Food	d Vendo	rii	Othe	er vendo	rs	No	Occupation	on
	ş	_	+	3	-	+	3		4	3	-	+	3	_
5 11 21 13	59 117 42 minad.	110 134 — 2,447 5,771 2,519	2	111111111	- 93 76 - - - - -	HEFFERIN	THITHILL	- 36 39 8		1111111111	- 37 46 - - - -			- 66 5
50	218	10,982	2	- 10	169	100	7	83	2	-	83	3		11
3 11 1 1 5 2 1		8 1,303 33 4,355 458 332 1,712 4,152 448 392 156		6 2	2,109 - 410 134 1,066 1,188 234 206 61					- - - 1 - 6 3 - -		11 7 - 8 - 2	- - 22 23 4 12 45 20 10 3	56 56 27 20 1,44 1,9 1,11 55
24	218	13,349	13	125	5,408	201 10	10	1,273	2	10	1,059	29	139	6,6
74	436	24,33	1	125	5,577		10	1,356	4	10	1,142	32	139	6,7

TABLE No. 103.-Mobile Mass X Ray Survey Unit Attached to Kyalifa Dispensary Sp.

		RA	CE						R	ELIGE	o N				1	
монтн	White	in by	Dark			Mosle	m		Christ	ian		Jew			Other	STATE STATE
	Total	+	Total	+	+	7		+	3		+	1	-	+	3	
YEAR 1949 January February March	_ _ :01	- 7			7	111	504	111	111	9	. 111	111	INT	111	141	The state of the s
April	489 1,860 509 2,443 5,690 2,535 4,479	2 11 21 13	7 108 15 75 223 39 129	- ₂	13 13 2 11 18 13 26	62 27 57 107 37 88	494 $2,173$ $5,426$ $2,198$	_ _ _ 3	- - 2 10 5 3	319			25 15 2 r. tus	111	11111111	1 1 1 1 1 1 1
December	1,001	107	623	2	105	429	886	-	26	1, 133	1 1	Appı	42	1 1	1811	der -
YEAR 1950																
January February March April May June July August September October November December	6: 6 3,2:2 7,73 879 5,409 2,188 1,161 7,672 9,836 3,731 3,881 2,381	3 16 39 12 22 11 5 18 2 3	102		3 16 40 12 19 11 5 18 1 3	23 136 205 111 123 42 52 124 57 27 31 34	3,014 7,171 2,694 4,805		-8 14 2 15 1 -4 - 2	15 17 6		11111111111	- 3 - 1 - - - - - -	THE HILLIE	114114111	
TOTAL	50,718	131	369	1	128	965	48,705	4	46	1,235		H.	4	-	-	1.1
GRAND TOTAL	70,225	238	952	3	233	1,394	67,095	8	72	2,368	-	1	46	-	101	

STARTED WORK IN MARCH 1949.—THEN ATTACHED TO MUBTADAYAN DISPENSARY FROM 28-9-1950. (Contd.)

toria	A M.	тим Ех	SPU				FILMS	LARGE		
Transferred to Sanatoria	Not Examined	Negative	Positive	Negative	Under	Effusion	Fibrosis	Calcifica-	Bronchiec- tasis	Positive
Trans		- ,	+							+
	Tables					obpies N		Situa P	hiober	
	- State of			Description of the last						
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	56	219	23	109	no 4 an	-	lo-g-	100-01	76 - 19	159
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Chapter XI.-Venereal and Skin Diseases

According to tables Nos. 104 and 111., a total of 270,188 persons attended the Venereal and Skin Diseases Units during 1950 suffering from one or another of these diseases, as against 260,996 patients during the pervious year, or a slight increase over those of that year. Since recognising the good and effective treatment given to patients at these units, the public no longer hesitate in seeking treatment at these units which exist now in all parts of the country.

1. Gonorrhoea:

Tables Nos. 107 and 113 give the number of acute gonorrhoea patients during the year as 3472 as compared with 5,487 during 1949. The significant decrease in the number of patients this year is attributed to the interest taken by patients in treatment and the use of penicillin and sulpha in treatment. Gonorrhoea infections are thus cured within one day.

2. Syphilis:

Tables Nos.106 and 112 shows that 1,815 syphilis cases attended the V.D. units this year as against 3013 cases during 1949. The sharp fall in the number of attendances this year indicates that the public now take better protective measures and, in the event of contracting the disease, rush to these units for treatment. Moreover, Procain penicillin G. in oil with 2% aluminium monostearate have been used with great success in the treatment of syphilis.

3. Other Venereal Diseases:

The number of patients suffering from other venereal diseases was, according to tables Nos. 104 and 111, 3770 as against 5,954 in 1949. The same causes responsible for the decrease in gonorrhoea and syphilis patients equally apply to other venereal diseases patients.

Technical Works:

All means of propaganda are employed to draw the attention of the people to the serious consequences of venercal diseases and the deformation they produce on the body.

All V.D. units are now supplied with procain penicillin G with 2% aluminium monostearate for the treatment of acute gonorrhoea.

This drug has abortive effect in curing the disease as demonstrated by the apparent fall in the number of patients compared with their corresponding number in the previous year.

The same drug is also supplied to the units for the treatment of syphilis. It is anticipated that it will have the same effect as in gonorrhoea.

Great efforts have been made in the tratment of tinea, a wide spread disease affecting in particular pupils of elementary and primary schools. X. Ray apparatuses have been provided in 26 V.D. units for the purpose. Treatment was commenced in some of the units in September of this year.

Benzyl benzoite is now supplied to V.D. units as well as 100 Rural Health Centres for the treatment of scabies, another wide spread disease.

Two mobile units have been provided in Minia and Sharkia Provinces. Hod El Marsoud and Gabbary hospitals which were formerly assigned for the detention and treatment of public women, have been converted in 1949 into V.D. hospitals with in-patient departments where V.D. and other skin diseases are treated by modern methods.

A special accommodation, with a private entrance, has been provided in each of the two hospitals for the accommodation and treatment of women suffering from V.D. and who are arrested by the police.

Every endeavour is made to increase the number of V.D. units. There are at present 39 units besides the V.D. hospitals at Hod El Marsoud and Gabbari. There is also a prophylactic centre near Ezbekieh Gardens, Cairo, under the supervision of a medical officer for the protection of persons exposed to V.D. infection.

TABLE NO 104.—NEW PATIENTS AND VISITS TO THE SKIN AND VENERRAL DISEASES HOSPITALS DURING 1950.

	TOTAL	M. F.		113 81	328	1	113 409		3.540 5,150	1	1	540 5,160	53 5,569	1 734
	-			-	-		*	-			-	0 2,540	5 3,653	5 346
	Other dis.	F.			44				240	1	1	240	12882	939
sile	Oth	M.		3	1	1	60		383	1	1	383	386	383
Hospit.	Skin	F.		22	1	1	S		4,821	1	1	4,821	4.843	E 871
Alexandria Hospitals	SIK	M.	1	36	1	1	36		2,054	1	1	2,054	3,090	4 649
V	D.	F.		1	09	1	99		-	+	1	*	15	6.0
	Gon.	M.	1000	1	1	1	a de	137	25	1	1,	95	23	24
	-	F.	-	28	224	1	282		- 92	1	1	56	374	521
	Syph.	M.	The same	74	1	1.1	7	1	78	. 1	1	78	152	297
	T	F.:		922	10		25.55	1	3,414	65	1	3,479	3,704	8 366
	TOTAL	M	01	681	1		681	4	1,508	1	1	1,508 3	1,697 3	3 190 6
The same of	dis.	P.	0.5	1	1	101	01 10	-	155	F	1	255	155 1	56
	Other dis.	M.		1	1	1	1		75	1	1	12	25	95
pitals		F.	0.0	45	-	-	13		1,551	1	1	2,551	2,596	487
Cairo Hospitals	Skin	M.	1.1	72	1	1	22		539 1,134 2,551	1	1	1,134 2	2008,	439 3
9		F.	200	108	4	1	=======================================	200	539	34	1	573	902'1 206	804 4.864 1 432 3 487
	Gon.	M.	7	49	1	1	\$		181	1	1	181	230	804 4
		E.	CT.	19	1	1	95	36	169	31	1	200	368	1.992
	Syph.	M.	-	28	1	1	3		118	1	1	118	981	916
-		100		:		-	- T		ī		1	TOTAL TOTAL		
				Public	Prostitutes	Sailors	Toral	- 25	Public	Prostitutes	Sailors	TOTAL	t-patients	:
			In-natients			52	V.	10		Out-nationts		polit or	Total of in and out-patients	Number of Visits

TABLE No. 105- EXPENDITURES DURING 1950.

	Salar	ies	Equipments		Instruments and Medicine		Diet		Sundry Epenses		Total Expenditure	
	L.E.	Mms	L.E.	Mms	L.E.	Mms	L.E.	Mms	L.E.	Mms	L.E,	Mms
Cairo Hosp	5,550	304	227	810	601	600	921	056	218	538	7,519	308
Alexandria Hosp	2,132	576	211	800	310	-	749	359	177	171	3,580	906
• Тотац	7,682	880	439	610	911	600	1,670	415	395	709	11,100	214

TABLE NO. 106-New Cases of Syphilis in Venereal Diseases Hospitals During 1950.

			Early	Cases			Late Cases									
	Prin	nary	Sec	ond.	To	TAL	Te	rt.	L	tent	Ner	vous.	Не	rd.	To	TAL
	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.
Cairo Hosp	21	20	49	42	70	62	11	3	69	171	15		21	32	186	268
Alexandria Hosp.	11	5	15	16	26	21	19	7	77	313	25	19	5	14	152	374
TOTAL	32	25	64	58	96	83	30	10	146	434	40	19	26	46	338	642

Table No. 107-New Cases of Gonorrhoea During 1950.

	Acu	te	Chro	nie	TOTAL		
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	
Cairo H sp	54	56	176	629	230	685	
Alex. Hosp	25	1		66	25	67	
T. TAL	79	57	176	695	255	752	

TABLE No. 108-INFECTED CONTACTS

	Syp	h	Ge	on.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Cairo Hosp	50	76	35	50
Alex. Hosp	-	-	-	
TOTAL	50	76	35	50

Table No. 109—Cases of Venereal Diseases Cured During 1950.

	No.	Outpa	tients			Inpat	tients			
	Syl	oh.	G	on.	Syl	b.	Gon			
Cairo Hosp		-	107	190	20	21	30	66		
Alex. Hosp	42	66	24	-	73	136	-	37		
TOTAL	. 42	66	131	190	93	157	30	103		

TABLE No. 110—Cases of Skin Diseases Cured During 1950.

	Sea	bies	Ringv	vorms
	Scabies M. F.	M.	F.	
Cairo Hosp	194	334	38	29
Alexandria Hosp	168	:03	63	49
TOTAL	362	537	101	78

					NEW CAS	EES				
Locality of Clinic	Syphil	is	Gonorri	ioca	Skin D) seases		her is.	To	TAL
	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	М.	F.
										1
Sayeda Zeinab	95	97	247	161	2,707	3,434	22	25	3,071	3,71
Shubra	136	130	323	84	3,849	18,351	65		4,373	18,75
Gamalia	193	123	503	305	987	1,923	113	321	1,795	2,61
Abbassia	8	63	127	56	2,782	3,633	60	30	3,055	3,78
Old Cairo	14	19	37	37	917	2,110	-	95	968	2,26
Khalifa	42	16	47	53	1,591	8,209	-	-	1,680	8,27
Heliopolis	38	13	160	14	1,225	3,108	-	-	1,423	3,13
Port-Said	37	64	61	27	2,025	2,832	34	88	2,157	3,01
Port Said Health Centre	47	82	21	19	1,933	2,846	2	33	2,003	2,98
Ismailia	67	98	34	15	1,850	1,864	2	60	1,453	2,03
Suez	72	72	164	89	3,071	4,428	49	585	3,356	5,17
Damietta	144	258	5	6	3,178	8,105	6	6	3,333	8,37
Benha	27	35	57	44	2,282	2,423	34	58	2,400	2,50
Shebin-el-Kom	66	48	50	30	4,775	8,237	-	-	4,891	8,31
Menouf	31	22	3	-	2,092	4,923	2	-	2,128	4,94
Tanta	330	39	114	9	3,771	4,324	9	5	4,224	4,73
Mehalla-el-Kobra	74	94	33	22	2,061	3,679	21	12	2,189	3,80
Kafr El Zayat	104	142	31	23	2,585	2,853	-		2,720	3,01
Zagazig	82	85	53	18	3,350	3,210	4	2	3,489	3,31
Facus	55	120	9	8	1,534	1,893	-	-	1,598	2,02
Mansoura	133	232	47	6	2,191	2,997	79	722	2,450	3,95
Mit-Ghamr	78	158	2	1	3,571	4,329	8	8	3,659	4,49
Damanhour Kafr-el-Dawar	84	108	118	82	3,865	9,080	9	-	4,076	9,25
Cina	21	28	6	9	1.066	1,785	-	-	1,093	1,82
	63	66	73	9	814	3,307	10	7	960	3,40
Fayoum	122	245	39	26	2,035	2,518	-	-	2,197	2,78
Sennuris	34	88	19	13	1,331	3,101	2	5	1,386	3,26
Beni-Suef	63	84	89	7	3,256	3,400	6	-	3,414	3,49
Samalut	135	204	59	1	2,011	2,394	-	1	2,205	2,60
Againt	69	86	10	13	619	840	-	-	598	94
Deirout	195	406	95	-	2,009	3,971	2	-	2,301	4,37
Garga	62	99	2		2,383	3,095	16	21	2,463	3,21
Tubto	111 224	128	56	20	4,963	9,860	CHARLES AND	-	5,130	10,00
Souhag	155	350	1	-	1,070	3,427	-	-	1,295	3,77
Oene		198	11	-	1,326	1,309		-	1,492	1,50
Neg Hammadi	35 70	46	10	6	1,981	3,132	-	-	2,026	3,18
Luyor	95	193	25	2	975	1,218	1	-	1,071	1,41
Aswan	84	94 101	29 67	11	726 808	1,532 1,518	23	11	851 982	1,63 1,64
									30%	
TOTAL	3,573	4,908	2,837	1,215	84,965	155,198	580	2289	91,956	163,60

HE SKIN AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS DURING 1950.

Вур	hillis	Gono	rhoea	Skin 1	Diseases	Oth	er Dis.		TAL
	у.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.
				213		1			
88	7,135	128	445	861	2,649	3	14	4,830	10,24
08	4.768	484	328	1,260	3,018	697	1,314	6,099	9,42
59	9,777	1,016	1,226	1,543	2,144	377	815	10,895	13,96
06	2,753	166	67	958	1,323	7	-	3,237	4,64
71	1,560	128	146	326	1,366		36	1,525	3,10
22	2,230	45	26	1,751	10,059	-	100	3,018	12,31
94	257	83	19	1,121	1,667	100	-	1,898	1,94
17	3,789	188	51	1,034	1,315	-	-	2,839	5,15
26	2,803	48	423	798	1,320	11	60	1,872	4,60
47	2,598	51	115	825	1,429	27	12	2,123	4,15
96	3,614	659	517	755	1,003	118	729	3,728	5,86
25	5,847	55	78	724	1,825			3,304	7,74
68	768	102	104	665	1,188	20	45	1,355	2,10
78	2,218	235 17	99	689	1,350			3,002	3,66
07 66	1,896	314	0.1	1,211	1,263	12	-	2,335 11,416	4,15
01	15,018 4,724	100	24 79	2,324 846	2,011 2,119	24	3	3,571	17,05 6,92
41	4,610	60	40	1,013	1,285	24		5,114	5,93
66	1,889	79	34	1,201	1,113	8	3	2,654	3,03
30	4,682	9	13	1,179	1,711		-	2,518	6,40
48	5,642	144	220	275	487	91	553	3,768	6,90
41	7,141	28	10	1,210	1,499	3	4	3,782	8,65
95	2,892	89	19	2,065	3,765	-	4	4,249	6,67
26	1,035	4	2	208	260	-	_	638	1,29
90	4,415	78	26	293	811	5	+	2,561	5,25
68	8,870	36	54	376	544	44	-	3,080	9,46
90	3,600	22	17	957	2,239	1	6	2,270	5,86
25	4,423	270	2	1,166	1,472	23	-	3,984	5,89
99	6,898	185	2	585	825	3	-	5,272	7,72
86	3,902	31	53	283	391	-	-	2,750	4,340
67	12,726	14	-	1,350	2,174	2	++	6,631	14,900
87	5,384	100	- 00	1,825	2,395	7	15	4,700	7,79
14	5,644	120	29	2,119	2,867	-		5,253	8,540
12	7,047	11	and the same of th	43	140	1 100	-	3,157 6,107	7,187
70	9,495 5,989	29	58	429 459	406 773		-	2,058	9,901
96	8,668	29	1	148	148	-		2,573	8,817
32	7,425	110	82	676	1,104	-		4,648	8,614
3	5,728	171	22	391	874	1	-	2,456	6,624
-		-	1		-+-	-	-		-

Table No. 112.—Cases of Syphilis in Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1950

		1	Acute	Syphil	is					Other	Stage	38.		17/10		
Locality of Clinic	Prin	nary	Seco	ndary	To	TAL	T	ert	Lai	tent	Ner	vous	He	erd.	To	TAL
	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sayeda Zeinab	31		22	25	53	25	9	5			-	1	5		95	9
Shubra Gamalia	35 40	8 9	20 77	14 42	55 117	22 51	8 10		59	61	-1	-1	19			12
Abbassia	16	6	14		30 10	19	3	5	47	111	_2	=	1	3		
Khalifa	8	1	5 7		13 22	3	12	-4	8		2	-	7	5		1
Heliopolis Port Said Port-Said Health	15	F	8	7	8	2	6	3	16	44	3	-	4	10	37	6
Centre	1 12	-	9	7 7	10 18	7	1 5	-3	21 39		-	2	15			
Suez	24	3	23	10	47	13	8	5	10	35	3	2	4	17	72	2
Damietta Benha	8	2 3	14	15	22	17	8	11 2	75 15		17	12	22	46		
Shebin-el-Kom	3	1	10	7	13	8	3	-	38	27	-	-	12	13	66	4
Menouf		-	3	1	3	17	10 20	11	13 201	300	3	-	78	65	31	
Fanta Mehalla-el-Kobra	14	5 4	17 18	12 12	31 28	16	12	11	17	53	1	-	16			
Kafr el Zayat	3	_	6	13	9	13	1		77	123	2	_	15	- 6	104	
Zagazig	16	3	26	33	42	36	20	13	10		1	-	9	2		
Facus	2	-	22	32	24	32	3 21	13	7 81	45 181			21	43 28		and the same of
Mansoura	3	-6	9 7	10	13	16	12	4	31	107	3		22	31	133	
Mit-Ghamr Damanhour	11	2	25	22	36	24	8	12	28	47	3	2	9	23		
Kafr El Dawar		_	1	2	1	2	4	3	12	22	_	_	4	1	21	2
iza	16	1	8	11	24	12	7	4	15	44	-	-	17	26		
ayoum	9	5	11	9	20	14	10	11	74	196	-	-	18	24	122	
ennouris	-00	1	22	21	2 40	22	9	2 11	7	52 52			4 3	12 11	34 63	
Beni-Suef	26	_1	14	9 7	20	2	6	6	79	162		3	30	26	135	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
James lead	4		11	7	15	7	2	1	37	58	-	-	15	20	69	8
Assiut	11	-	7	7	18	2	8	5	139		-	-	30	57	195	404
Deirout	-	1	3	5	3	6	5	4	45	80	-	-	9	9	62	9
derga	9	1	52	100	61	101	-	1	35	8	2	-	13	18		128
Tahta	1	72	8	14	9	14	21	19	135		3	1	56	37	224	350
Souhag	10	11	17	13	27 12	24	10	15	101	146 21	_1	1	16	20	155 35	138
Qena Nag-Hammadi	3 7		12	-8	19	8	17	16	18		2		14	25	70	193
uxor	40	3	13	29	53	32	3	4	30	31	-	-	9	27	95	94
Aswan	37	-	4	4	41	4	7	3	19	77	3	1	14	16	84	101
TOTAL	442	22	567	550	1009	627	302	235	1653	3286	52	26	557	734	3573	4908

TABLE NO. 113.—NEW CASES OF GONORRHOEA IN VENEREAL DISEASES DURING 1950.

Locality of Cl	Holos			Acut	to	Chronie	Clinics	TOTAL		
Locality of Ci	IIIics			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sayeda Zeinab				236	11	11	150	247	161	
Shubra				277	61	46	23	323	84	
Gamalia				494	304	9	1	503	305	
Abbassia				123	54	4	2	127	56	
Old Cairo				21	26	16	11	37	37	
Khalifa				31	2	16	51	47	53	
Heliopolis				160	14	-	-	160	14	
Port-Said				60	24	. 1	3	61	27	
Port Said Health Centre				21	19	-	-	21	19	
Ismailia				32	3	2	12	34	15	
Suez				146	89	18	-	164	89	
Damietta				3	4	2	2	5	6	
Benha				57	44	-	-	57	44	
Shebin-el-Kom				46	30	4	-	50	30	
Menouf				3	-	-	-	3	-	
Tanta	*** ***	***	***	62	6	52	3	114	9	
Mehalla-el-Kobra		***		32	22	1	- 07	33	22	
Kafr El Zayat	*** ***			23	2	8	21	31	23	
Zagazig	*** ***	***		53	17	-	1	53	18	
Facus		***		9	8		-	9	6	
Mansoura		***	***	47	6	-		47	1	
Mit-Ghamr	*** ***	***		2	57	- 40	- 5	118	62	
Damanhour		***	-	75		43	5 8	6	9	
Kafr el Dawar	*** ***	***	***	5 68	1 9	5	0	73	9	
Giza		***	***	19	4	20	22	39	26	
Fayoum			***	15	12	4	. 1	19	13	
Sennuris	*** ***	***	***	34	3	55	4	89	7	
Beni-Suef				59	1	_ 00	_	59	1	
Minia Samalut		***	***	8	3	2	15	10	18	
Audus	*** ***	***	***	95		_	_	59	_	
Deinaut		***	***	1	_	1	_	2	-	
Course		***	***	44	16	12	4	56	20	
Tabéa		***	***	1	-	_	_	1	-	
ALC: NO STATE OF THE PARTY OF T				11	_	-	-	11	-	
Qena				3	2	7	4	10	6	
Man Ifamous Ji				22	2 2	7 8 7	-	25	2	
Lawon				3 22 22	-	7	4	29	4	
Aswan				58	1	9	10	67	11	
	TOTAL			2,478	858	359	357	2,837	1,215	

Table No. 114.—cases cured In Venereal Diseases Clinics during 1950.

		Cases Cu	red	
Locality of Clinic	Syph	ilis	Gonorrho	oea
	М.	F.	М.	F.
Sayeda Zeinab Shubra Gamalia Abbassia Old Cairo Khalifa Heliopolis Port-Saīd Port-Saīd Health Centre Ismailia Seuz Damietta Benha Shebin-el-Kom Menouf Tanta Mehalla-el-Kobra Kafr El Zayat Zagazig Facus Mansoura Mit-Ghamr Damanhour Kafr el Dawar Giza Fayoum Sennuris Beni-Suef Minia Samalut Assiut Deirout Gerga Tahta Souhag Qena Nag Hammadi	2 2 28 8 1 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 4 17 - 1 - 4 5 5 7 - 6 - 3 20 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 3 45 3 2 2 - 5 5 - 15 44 9 17 14 14 8 2 21 1 - 87 25 10 3 -	82 312 471 101 15 81 181 34 111 28 73 2 40 8 1 68 10 16 25 9 41 — 95 4 51 — 19 54 58 5 97 — 49 1 9 8	47 119 303 46 10 2 22 10 32 9 48 4 24 2 - 4 8 20 17 8 4 - 57 7 12 - 12 5 - 4 - 17 - 6
Aswan	12 3	15 3	27 63	1
TOTAL	167	307	2,099	861

TABLE No. 115.— NEW CASES OF SCABIRS DURING 1950.

Locality of Clinic	Gua	bies	Locality of Chinis	Scabies	
Dicarry of Chine	M.	F.	Locality of Clinic	M.	F,
			Brought Forward	8,144	9,57
ayeda Zeinab	186	169		3 /14	
hubra	449	1,193	Mansoura	432	49
amalia	169	177	Mit-Ghamr	659	64
bbassia	453	366	Damanhour	776	2,28
ld Cairo	151	162	Kafr El Dawar	424	22
Chalifa	182	580	Giza	46	14
feliopolis	128	230	Fayoum	323	23
ort-Saïd	329	384	Sennuris	184	25
ort-Said Health Centre	201	255	Beni Suef	372	29
smailia	126	111	Minia	210	23
uez	233	205	Samalut	. 88	10
Damietta	304	563	Assiut	541	82
enha	710	709	Deirout	369	28
hebin El-Kom	2,060	1,987	Gerga	379	51
lenouf	136	317	Tahta	152	159
'anta	192	135	Souhag	121	70
Ieballa El-Kobra	573	626	Qena	188	21
afr El-Zayat	236	272	Nag Hammadi	120	8:
agazig	925	754	Luxor	181	367
acus	401	378	Aswan	116	14
TOTAL	8,144	9,573	TOTAL	13,825	17, 15
		17 A	2000		

Table No. 116.— New cases and Number of Visits to Mobile 'Units during 1950.

Units	New (lases	Number of Visits	
	M.	F.	м.	F.
Ibrahimia	1,020	1,230	470	735
Saft El Khamar	96	61	6	3
Тотац	1,116	1,291	476	738

TABLE No. 117.—FULL DETAILS.

Units	Scables				Other Skin	
	New Cases		Cured Cases		Diseases	
	м.	F.	м.	P.	м.	F.
Ibrahimia	251	233	117	131	769	997
Saft Et Khamar	38	11	9-	-	38	11
Тотац	289	244	117	131	807	1,008

Table No. 118.—New Cases and Visits to Scables
Treatment bath during 1950.

New Cases		Number of Visits		
M.	F.	M.	F.	
3,244	2,095	5,404	3,694	

Table No. 119. -Hospitals and Clinics from which patients were forwarded during 1950.

District.	Patients		
District	M.	F.	
Shubra Clinic	1,678	1,700	
Sayeda Zeinab Clinic	44	22 /	
Gamalia C	139	72	
Giza C	61	21	
Old Cairo C	3	5	
Abbassia	157	15	
Boulaq Health Centre	300	229	
Khalifa Clinic	2	6	
Demerdash Hospital	4	5	
Malek Hospital	18	4	
Cairo H	7	5	
School Hygiene Dept.	16	9	
Other Units	. 813	2	
TOTAL	3,242	2,095	

Chapter XII. - Mental Health

Accommodation and Cases Treated:

The crowding has become more evident so as to cause anxiety. The number of patients re-admitted in both hospitals during the year under report has also risen. This reflects the policy of discharging patients as soon as they improve which had to be adopted to make room for new admissions.

The number of patients remaining in both hospitals on 1/1/1950 was 5,483 (3,338 males and 2,145 females). Admissions numbered 3,906 cases (2,691 males and 1,215 females) bringing the total patients treated during the year to 9,389 (6,029 males and 3,360 females).

Discharges numbered 3,182 (2,209 males and 973 females). 3 males escaped and 369 died (201 males and 168 females)leaving 5,835 (3.616 males and 2,219 females remaining on 31/12/1950 as against 5,483 (3,338 males and 2,145 females) in the year 1949.

Accommodation remained unchanged; nor has any change taken place in the number of staff of all categories.

Accused Persons Suspected of Insanity:

Among the cases admitted to Abbassia hospital were 208 (192 males and 16 females) accused persons suspected of insanity sent by the Procurer General for examination and report. 46 males and 2 females were sent back to the parquet as not insane, 30 of whom were accused of theft or attempted theft and embezellement. 7 of being in possession of narcotics, 6 of murder or attempted murder, and the remainder of different crimes.

Among those found insane, 21 were accused of murder or attempted murder, 42 of assault, 36 of theft and the rest of different crimes.

64 other reports were also sent to the Procurer General about inmates originally admitted as ordinary patients.

Discharges:

Among the discharges were 111 (88 males and 23 females) recovered, 2,559 (1,721 males and 838 females) relieved and 203 (102 males and 101 females) not improved. It is evident that the number of cases recovered is small in comparison with the total cases treated.

Deaths:

It is worth recording that the number of deaths was 201 males and 168 females i.e. 3.9°/o This represents a very satisfactory ratio taking into consideration the prevailing conditions of over crowdedness, the shortage of staff and the physical condition of patients on admission.

Ages of Patients and Duration of Residence:

Ages varied between 10 and 90 years while the duration of residence ranged between less than a month and over 40 years.

Nationality, Religion and Occupation of Patients:

Patients from different nationalities, religions and occupations were admitted. They came from all parts of the Country and from the occupied territory of Palestine. Cairo Governorate came first followed by Alexandria and then Gharbia Province.

Pellagra:

1,064 males and 281 females suffering from pellagra were admitted. This represents 39.20/o of admissions. The ratio in Khanka Hospital was proportionately very high as the majority of patients admitted to Abbassia Hospital come from the relatively well to do classes who can afford payment of treatment fees.

Ophthalmic and Dental Clinics:

Both clinics have rendered services worthy of mention for the welfare of patients.

Artificial Feeding:

This was carried out 18,744 times in Abbassia and 2,245 in Khanka without accident.

Epileptic Fits:

6,703 fits were recorded during the year in Abbassia and 3,501 in Khanka.

Physical Illness:

7,603 cases were treated in Abbassia and 4,598 in Khanka.

Accidents :

34 major accidents took place in Abbassia and 21 in Khanka.

Minor accidents numbered 551 in Abbassia and 295 in Khanka.

Pharmacy:

40,100 prescriptions were prepared in Abbassia and an almost equal number in Khanka.

X Ray Dept :

238 photos and 327 screenings were made. These were all made in Abbassia, as Khanka Hospital has no X Ray Apparatus.

Physical Condition of patients:

The ratio of those admitted in a poor physical condition in Abbassia was 17.11°/o In Khanka this ratio was 47°/o.

Board of Control:

Both hospitals sent to the Board thousands of reports on new patients and those recommended for renewal of periods of detention. Thousands of other correspondence for the discharge and admission of patients were also sent.

Out-Patient Clinics:

These have rendered good services to attendants and have well served the purposes for which they were provided. More out-patient clinics are recommended. 414 cases were examined in King's Hospital clinic, 477 in Boulaq Hospital clinic and 4 in Abbassia Hospital.

Social Services:

The Department wishes to place on record the many valuable services rendered by the Social Services Section. Besides the activities of the two social workers in the two out-patient clinics, the supervision of the library and indoor games, films were shown and meetings were held in the two hospitals for the entertainment of the inmates.

Chapter XIII.-Health Education and Social Services

The year was marked by large scale propaganda activities in connection with the cerebro-spinal fever epidemic and the B.C.G. vaccination campaign.

With regard to the former, propaganda units were rushed to localities where cases were reported. All the available propaganda means were adopted to advise the inhabitants in methods of protection and the protective measures to be taken; notification, isolation and treatment. In this way, it was possible to isolate and suppress the disease in minimum time.

The following data illustrate the activities:

- 1. Some 50,000 pamphlets on cerebro spinal fever were published and distributed.
- 2. 20,000 posters were printed and distributed to towns and villages.
- 3. 15 talks by medical officers were broadcasted in addition to short advices during the news-bulletin.
 - 4. Three representations dealing with the disease were broadcasted.
 - 5. 22,340 lectures were delivered by propaganda units.
- 6. Assistance of preachers and Imams of mosques was sought to include their sermons advice to listeners.
- 7. Medical officers and staff of other ministries and departments contributed in propaganda activities against the disease.

B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign.

On the commencement of the B.C.G. vaccination campaign, propaganda activities were directed towards demonstrating the value of the vaccine and persuading the public to profit by it and to pay no attention to rumours against its presumed danger. Public Health Inspectorates were instructed to direct propaganda units at their disposal according to plan of operation of the vaccination teams. 3,490 villages were visited by propaganda units for the purpose. Out of 50,000 pamphlets on the importance of vaccination, 30,000 were distributed. 20,000 posters were printed for hanging in public places in towns and villages. 35 copies of each of two films were produced dealing with this campaign. These were shown by propaganda vehicles and in cinemas.

With the suppression of the cerebro spinal fever epidemic, propaganda units resumed their ordinary activities against infectious diseases. The following are details of these activities:

Daytime propaganda	meetings					 4,864
Evening "	,,					 3.771
Propaganda meetings	in marke	ets				 937
'n	" army	and poli	ice ba	arrac	ks	 111
,	" schoo	ls				 1,510
"	for work	men				 364
"	in cinen	nas				 917
"	" social	centres				 781

Broadcasting:

Being one of the effective means of health propaganda, arrangements were made with the broadcasting authorities to allow more time and variation for health propaganda broadcasts. During the year, 61 talks on health were broadcasted by competent medical officers of the Ministry as well as 17 theatrical representations.

Literature:

This, too, plays a major role in propaganda activities. Two million and a half copies from 31 pamphlets and sermons dealing with health problems were printed and distributed. 1,500 copies from 24 illustrated posters 'presenting health advice were printed and distributed to health offices and units for hanging on walls in places frequented by the public. 20,000 copies from each of four booklets on rural health, individual health, parasites and care of mother and babe were also published. Illustrated calenders bearing health maxims were printed for 1951 for distribution on the new year.

Cooperation with other Sections of the Ministry:

- 1. Much propaganda activities were carried out during the health weeks held in connection with tuberculosis, nutrition, endemic diseases, cerebro spinal fever and flies and summer diseases.
- 2. During pilgrimage season, a propaganda vehicle was sent to Tor lazaret where 60 lectures were delivered on various diseases, 60 cinema shows given, 92 sermons and 20,000 propaganda publications distributed.
- 3. Extensive propaganda was carried out within Qaliubia Province urging the inhabitants to attend the units under the compulsory mass examination and treatment campaign against bilharzia.

Conferences:

- (a) The Ministry assisted in the social seminar held in Turkey. An exhibition was organised in Constantinople. It was provided with models, posters, illustrations and all publications that reflect the health progress and health propaganda means in use in Egypt. Films were shown to the members and literature distributed.
- (b) The Ministry also assisted in the social seminar held in Cairo where similar exhibitions as in the former seminar were displayed.

Cooperation with other Countries:

At the request of the Regional Office of the World Health Organization, the ministry displayed at the Constantionple meeting exhibitions of the health propaganda methods adopted in Egypt. All the various propaganda publications were also displayed. The ministry displayed its efforts in coordinating propaganda activities between government and private departments and institutions.

Most of the Middle East countries were supplied with quantities of propaganda literature. Syria and Lebanon ordered quantities of these publications. Propaganda vehicles have been equipped on the lines of those in use in Egypt and supplied to them.

Social Health Services:

The propaganda section has since last year become responsible for social healthf services rendered by the Ministry.

Welfare of Patients in Hospitals:

Following the success of the meetings held last year for the entertainment of hospital inmates, a sum of L.E. 1,500 was distributed to Cairo hospitals and provincial health inspectorates for the welfare and entertainment of patients.

The Social Health Services Office, Assiut:

1. Investigated 165 patients referred to it by general and district hospitals, child welfare centres, chest diseases dispensaries, ophthal mic hospitals, units of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and private societies.

Investigations carried out by the medical officer, social workers and health visitors revealed:

(a) 108 pregnants complained of frequent abortion or successive death of infants. Blood examination revealed syplilis infection. Of 55 of their husbands referred to the venereal diseases clinic, 41 were returned syphlitic and were provided with treatment facilities.

- (b) 23 tuberculosis patients complained of social and financial difficulties. Arrangements were made with charitable societies to extend to them financial aid. Meals were issued to them from public kitchens.
- (c) 12 patients required artificial limbs. The Hospital Day Society was requested to supply these.
- (d) The remaining cases complained of more than one problem; poverty, need for specific treatments, etc. These were forwarded to charitable societies for aid and to hospitals for treatment.
- 2. Health visitors paid visits to 284 houses to instruct mothers and pregnants in principles of hygiene and care of the babe and home.
- 3. Propaganda activities are now planned to meet the environmental requirements of the region as disclosed by investigations carried out by the office.
- 4. A health museum was set up where models were displayed. The various classes of the public were invited to visit it. 400 visits were paid to it by students, workmen, etc.
 - 5. 23 meetings were held for the entertainment of patients in hospitals.
- 6. The office approached all government and private bodies having social and medical activities with a view to co-ordinating their efforts for the benefit of the inhabitants.

PART III_TREATMENT

Chapter XIV.-General Hospitals

Number of Hospitals:

The number of hospitals in operation during the year was 93 of which 22 were located in governorates and chief towns of provinces, 67 in district towns and four out-patient clinics.

Accommodation:

The total number of beds in hospitals was 8,573 including beds of ophthalmic and ancylostoma branches within hospitals, and 1,221 beds for resident medical and nursing personnel.

Treatment:

The number of in-patients treated during the year totalled 114,430 and the outpatients numbered 2,556,715 who paid 4,231,300 visits to hospitals.

Surgical Operations:

A total of 52,006 operations were performed in the in-patient sections and 95,749 in the out-patients as against 46,963 and 76,947 respectively in the previous year.

X-Rays Examination and Treatment:

Some 28,300 cases were examined and treated by X Rays as against 24,665 cases last year.

Deaths:

A total of 4,489 deaths were recorded among the 114,430 in-patients treated during the year. This gives a ratio of 3.920/o as against 4.060/o last year.

Table No. 120.— Number of Hospitals Operated by the Hospitals Section from 1940-1950.

	7	ear		General Hospitals in chief towns of Provinces and Governorates	Hospitals in Handars of Markaxes and impor- tant towns	Village Hospitals	Hospitals in the Oases	Genaral diseases O.P. Dispensaries
1940				 20	51	62	_	3
1941			***	 20	52	-	-	3
1942				 20	52	,-	-	4
1943				 26	52	-	-	3
1944				 27	53	-	-	2
1945				 27	53	-	6	2
1946				 28	61	-	6	2
1947				 28	56	-	-	4
1948				 28	56	-	-	5
1949				 29	56	-	-	5
1950				 22 *	67	-	-	4

^{*} The title "General Hospital" is now restricted to hospitals in Governorates and chief towns of provinces, hence the difference in their number this year and the previous year

TABLE No. 121.—STATEMENT OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

	3	Year		No. of Beds	Comments
1940			 	6,926	In this year Venerial Diseases Hospitals were detached from the Section.
1941			 	6,969	In this year the Village hospitals were detached from the
1942			 	6,880	
1943			 	6,363	The Alexandria Hospital was detached this year.
1944			 	6,553	
1945			 	6,663	
1946			 	7,014	
1947			 	6,879	The Frontiers and Demerdash Hospitals were detached this year from the Section.
1248			 	7,171	year from the Section.
1949			 	6,878	The reduction of number of beds this year was due to the Helmich Zeitoun Hospital being requisitioned by the Minis-
1950			 	8,573	try of War and Marine. This number includes beds of Ophthalmic and Ancylostoma Branches within Hospitals.

Table No 122.—Distribution of Hospital Beds

		100000								-	
Hospi	ital	I DOWN	lst Class	2nd Class	3rd Class Paying	3rd Class Gratis	Ancy- lostoma branch	Ophth. branch	Total beds for patients		Grand Total
King's			-	_		346			346	109	455
Helmiet-el-Zeitoun			New york	R. quis	itioned	by the	Minist	ry of V	Var & 1	Marine	
Boulaq			_	-	-	32		6	30		70
Incurable Disesses	at Helwa	ıD	-	-	-	170	-	_	170	128	298
Bab el Shaaria			-	-	-	136	-	-	136	31	170
Port Said			2	2	16	262	-	-	282	43	325
Suez Damietta	***	*** ***	8	15 2		164	20	25		31	263
Damietta Damanhour			4	4	_	88 94	20	37	147 98	13 15	160 113
Tanta			11	22	_	314	20	_	377	90	467
Mansoura			M-	-	_	207	20	_	222	28	250
Mit Ghamr			-	-	-	47	20	12	79	11	94
Zagazig			1	3	-	220	-	-	224	20	248
Shebin-el-Kom			1	2	-	104	-	-	106	12	112
Benha			1	1000		71 85	-		71	11	83
Parroum						93		_	85 93	8 10	93 102
Beni-Suef			Part of the last			114	20	_	134	8	147
Minia			34	1	_	89	_		90	37	129
Fikria			-	-	-	28	20	13		8	6
Maghagha				I	n-Patier	t dena	rtment		t starte		
Anatus		The state of		4	_	192	20	,	216	17	233
Mallawi					20	48	20	20		14	102
Souhag				2	_	87			89	29	118
Tahta			-	-	-	33	-	-	33	5	38
Qena			-	1	-	74	20	-	65	12	107
Luxor			4	3	-	81	20	25	133	15	148
Esna			-	- 0	-	68	-	23	91	14	105
Aswan			. 1	2	-	48 22	20	25	96	3	99
Shubra-el-Kheima Ismailia	*** ***			- 2	=	90	20	12	22 124	13	25 140
Delingat			BELS.			29	20	12	61	1	68
Kafr-el-Dawar				-	-	108		12		11	151
Itay el Baroud		700	Marie .	T	n-Patier	at dena			t starte		1 1967
Donatte		*** ***				29	20	12	61	13	69
01 -1-114						54	20		86	8	94
Edfina			100		_	44	_		44	6	50
Kom Hamada			-	-	-	29	20	11	60	9	69
Mahmoudia			-	-	-	21	-	-	21	4	25
Abu Hommos		****	100	-	-	27	20		47	7	54
Desouk				-	_	54		13		8	95
Behout		*** ***	17362	I	n-Patier				t starte	d	
Mehalla-el-Kobra			-	-	-	114	20		134	14	148
Samanoud			-	-	-	46	-00	10	56	8	64
Tayeba			-	-	_	32	20 20	15 12	63 67	7 9	74
Sherbin			The state of	1		31 45	20		45	11	72 56
Zifta Kafr-el-Sheikh			7/1	2		60			62		69
						out-Pati	ent die	nensary	The second		30
Al Absheet Dispus	ary	*** ***				34					00
F. wa				1		32		8		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	68 50
K fr-: -Zayat			The same of		n Pati		CARRIED ON				90
Biala			3000	1				The same of the sa	t starte		
Faraskour			-	-	-	31			1000		66
Simbellawein					_	41	20		52 61	11	63 72
Manzala			1	1		44	20			7	79
Aga Dik_rnes			_	-	_	66	20			11	109
Dik rnes							1		1		1 1000

TABLE No. 122 (contd.)

Hospital	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class Paying	3rd Class Gratis	Ancy- lostoma branch	Ophth.	Total beds for patients	Resi- dent M. Os & Nurses	Grand Total
			-		-		-	-	-
sold left the state of the	300	134	11/2		1		-7-6-		
Shawa Dispensary	ods vo	Lonnet	0	out-Pati	ent Dis	spensar	Y	45 60	
Belbeis	1	- 1	-	24	20				69
Facous	U.T.	-		33	20				76
Minia-el-Kamh	1	-	-	32	20			A STREET, SQUARE, SQUA	70
Hehya	State .	I	n-Patier	nt Depa	rtment	not ye	t starte	d	
Taftish-el-Wadi Clinic	STEEL STEEL		0	ut-Pati	ent Dis	pensary	-		
Test	3 mm	2	2	29	-	20			64
Tala	14	-	-	30	20	12	62	7	69
Ashmoun	die	-	1	.54	20	12	86		95
Menouf	C+-	-	-	60	20	16	96	11	107
Zawyet el Na'outa	1	-	0	33	20		67	9	76
Shebin el Kanater	100	-	127	27	20	12 12	59 63	10	69 70
Saff	HIP-	het To	NOTE:	31 49	20		85	10	95
Ayat	100	1		19	20	12	51	5	65
Itsa	-	DE L		13	20	12	45	8	53
Westa	THE RE	The same		35	20	12	67	10	77
Beni-Mazar	100	-	-	40	20	14	74	15	89
Fasha	-	-	-	26	20	12	58	8	66
Samalcut		-	-	71	20		91	10	101
Dercut	DEF	-	-	30	20	12	62	10	72
Bedari	25-		-	27	20	10	57	7	64
Sahel Selim	-		1	27	20	8	55 38	7 5	62
Man slout	100		1	38 36	20	12	68	9	77
Abu-tig	7	7		31	20	12	63	4	67
Akhmim	No.	-	-	24	20	12	56	7	63
Baliana	84		0	50	20	12	82	9	91
Gerga		-	-	25	20	8	53	. 9	62
Kons	1	-	-	33	20	12	65	71	72
Mata'ana Dispensary			0	ut-Pati	ent Dis	pensary	-		
A STATE OF THE STA	10111	-	-	28	20	. 14	62	- 9	71
Nag' Hamadi	HE WILLIAM	1000	-	25	-	-	25	4	29
Edfou	6F	-	-	27	20	14		5	68
Rneiba	-	-	-	11	-	-	- 11	1	12
Dir Hospital Boat	100	-	-	-	-	-	77-10	1	Common Services
10 0 00	100				1		1	- Table	-
10 T CO TO TO	100	1 300	1	12 345	100000				D P48
GRAND TOTAL	27	69	18	5,421	1,120	697	7,352	1,221	8,573
			Equal I		1000	100000	The Real Property lies	-	-

Treatment :

The following table No. 123 gives the number of patients treated in hospitals, during the last five years.

Year	In patients	Outpatients	No. of visits to O.P. Depts
8.8	3,453	00k.80t	200
1946	103,496	2,285,035	3,920,413
1947	92,699	1,952,519	3,363,931
1948	99,092	2,165,007	3,520,316
1949	104,732	2,286,893	4,098,140
1950	114,430	2,556,715	4,231,300

Operations ;

TABLE No. 124—OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN HOSPITALS
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	Operations for in-patients	Operations for out-patients	TOTAL
201	anamath.	annigg 8	Controlle
1946	40,454	79.977	120,431
1947	39,346	74,326	113,672
1948	39,628	73,604	113,232
1949	46,963	76,947	123,916
1950	52,006	95,742	147,755

X -Ray Examinations:

TABLE No. 125-X RAY EXAMINATIONS UNDERTAKEN DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year	X Ray Examination
2002	2
	10013
1946	. 29,309
1947	. 25,304
1948	. 27,248
1949	. 24,665
1950	. 28,300

Deaths.

Table No. 126.—In Patients Treated at Hospitals and Number and Percentage of Deaths among them during the last five years

-	Year		Number of patients treated	Number of deaths	Percentage
1946			103,496	3,453	3.3
1947	44.	***	92,699	4,693	5.06
1948			99,092	3,723	3.75
1949			104,732	4,258	4.06
1950			114,430	4,489	3.92

Venerea Diseas s.

Table No. 127.—Female Patients Treated in General and District Hospitals during 1950

Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Other diseases	TOTAL
213	300	865,67	513

TABLE NO. 128.—TOTAL PATIENTS TRATED FOR V.D.
AT THE GEN. AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS
DURING THE YEAR 1950

	G	lonorrhœa	Syphilis	TOTAL
In-patients		2	366	368
Out-patients		4106	12,803	16,909

Chapter XV. - Ophthalmic Hospitals

New Units :

Branches: Behout - Teh El-Baroud - Sennouris.

This brings the total number of units to: Permanent 91

Travelling 15

106

Clinical Work:

The following table shows the clinical work done during 1950 as compared with that of 1949.

Tabke No. 129

troiter inniege bus blo day in	1949	1950
New Patie to	1,287.666	1,445,921
Out-patients	5,436,740	5.698,972
Number of out-patient visits	6,774,156	7,20 ,525
Opera ions	207,190	210,773
Ophthalmias	305,140	313,064

Blindness:

The number of cases of blindness including cataract cases was 41,289 or a ratio of $2.7^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of the total patients examined. While the number of cases of blindness excluding cataract cases was 38,792 or a ratio of $2.5^{\circ}/_{\circ}$

Other Services:

- 1. Ophthalmologists pay regular visits to the following institutions and hospitals to examine and treat ophthalmic cases:
 - A. Leprosy Hospitals at Sioufia and Abu-Zaabal.
 - B. Mental Diseases hospitals at Abbassia and Khanka
 - C. Fever Hospitals at Abbassia and Embaba.
 - D. Convalescents colony at Marg.
 - E. Children's preventoria at Giza and Marg.
 - F. Mataria Dispensary.
 - G. Chronic Disease Hospital at Helwan.
- 2. From time to time, ophthalmologists are sent to Arish, Tor and the oases to examine the inhabitants and treat their eye diseases. Ophthalmologists also accompany the medical mission sent to the Heljaz during pilgrimage to treat pilgrims.
- 3. Medical officers of other ministries are allowed to attend ophthalmic hospitals to profit by modern technical researches and to be trained in the performance of the various ophthalmic operations.
- 4. Ophthalmic units of other ministries and departments are provided with ophthalmologists who have been technically trained in ophthalmic hospitals.

5. Assistant midwives and health visitors of rural health centres are trained in ophthalmic treatment so that they can render first aid to villagers and advise them in cases of ophthalmias, etc.

Nursing in ophthalmic Units:

The Ministry is pursuing its policy of replacing male attendants in ophthalmic units by nurses.

Accommodation:

The number of beds in ophthalmic units was 2,412. More beds are provided where space in in-patient sections permits.

Post Graduate Course:

Post graduate courses in ophthalmology are organised for fresh graduates studying for the Diploma in ophthalmic medicine and surgery at Cairo University.

Ophthalmic Library:

The circulating ophthalmic library, with its headquarters at Rod El Farag ophthalmic hospital, is constantly supplied with old and modern references for the benefit of junior ophthalmologists in ophthalmic units and to keep them acquainted with technical developments.

Apparatus and Instruments:

The Ministry keeps ophthalmic units provided with modern apparatus and instruments, thus keeping pace with new developments in the ophthalmic field.

107 E los from a no 082, 13 and seem Parister uniford in seasobrild to seem to recommend T

Chapter XVI. - Pharmacies

Private Pharmacies:

45 permits for new private pharmacies were granted this year by the Ministry. Approval was given for the transfer of ownership of 23 pharmacies some of which were owned by non-pharmacists.

Night Service Pharmacies:

Four night service pharmacies were in operation this year as against two in the previous year. These dispensed 12,421 prescriptions, exclusive of patented medicines which are dispensed without prescriptions.

Agents:

21 permits for agents having depots and one for an agent without a depot were granted this year.

Registration of Egyptian Specialities:

91 permits were granted for the preparation of Egyptian specialities and 18 specialities were refused registration. This brings the total of registered specialites to 1,746

Pharmaceutical Laboratories:

Seven permits for pharmaceutical laboratories were granted this year.

Application of the law:

Out of 173 contraventions served this year, 101 were for trading in or being in possession of poisonous substances and drugs without permits; 3 for practising pharmacy without a licence and 69 were against pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

Poisonous Drug Stores (Schedules 1 and 2):

Four permits were granted this year: (One in each of Gharbia, Menoufia, Damietta and Fayoum).

Schedule IV Drug Stores:

18 permits were granted: 9 in Cairo, 5 in Alexandria, 3 in Gharbia and one in Port-Said.

Schedule V Drug Stores:

Seven permits were granted: 4 in Cairo, 2 in Aswan and 1 in Alexandria. One in Cairo has since been withdrawn.

Schedule XI Drug Stores:

13 permits were granted: 3 in Assiut, 2 in each of Gharbia and Menoufia and one in each of Menoufia, Qaliubia, Dakahlia, Canal, Aswan and Minia.

Table No. 130 gives quantities of stupefacients imported into Egypt and exported therefrom during 1950.

TABLE No. 130

Drug	Quantity Imported	Quantity Exported
Opium and its preparations	24.036 kgs.	Parties of the respect (1)
lorphine and its salts	2.174 "	SO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
ocaine and its salts	1.050 ,,	common cont by spanned (1 14)

Quantities of stupefacients confiscated for illicit import and export:

 Opium
 3,680 kgs.

 Cannabis Indica
 17,734 kgs.

 Heroin
 636 grms.

 Cocaine
 347 ,,

Quantities of stupefacients consumed for medicinal purposes:

Opium and its preparations

Morphine and its Salts

Cocaine

""

1.652

0.640 grms,

Chapter XVII. - Universities Hospitals

Manial University Hospital:

The accommodation remains unchanged as in the previous year, namaly 1,449 beds.

In-Patients Department:

A total of 22,118 in-patients were admitted to the various departments during the year or 1,689 more patients than the preceding year. Of this number, 16,733, were discharged as cured, improved or at their own request as against 15,982 in 1949. 4,076 were transferred to the outpatients department for further treatment and 205 were referred to other hospitals. Deaths totalled 896 or a ratio of 4.1 per cent as against 718 deaths and a ratio of 4.2 per cent in 1949.

A new department has been provided in February 1950 in the hospital to accommodate cases involved in accidents. Of 480 cases admitted, 357 were cured and 94 died.

Out-Patients:

The out-patients totalled 916,945 (382,867 new and 534,078 old) or 17,016 out-patients more than the previous year when the out-patients consisted of 338,202 new and 561,727 old. A good feature is the decrease in out-patients suffering from tuberculosis, surgical, urinary, bone and dental diseases. Medical, nervous and tropical diseases cases are on the increase.

Diagnosis of in-patient medical diseases:

The following are details of the ten principal headings under which fall the diagnosis of medical diseases treated within the in-patient departments:

- (1) Respiratory system diseases numbered 2,180 (1,647 males and 533 females).

 159 deaths or 7.3 per cent were recorded (124 males and 35 females).
- (2) Digestive system diseases numbered 2,185 (1,487 males and 698 females). 122 deaths or 5.6 per cent were recorded (98 males and 24 females).
- (3) Diseases of the Cardiovascular system numbered 3,552 (2,258 males and 1,294 females). 444 deaths or 12.5 per cent were recorded (308 males and 136 females).
- (4) Diseases of the Uro-genital organs numbered 878 (711 males and 167 females).
 78 deaths or 8.9 per cent were recorded (66 males and 12 females).
- (5) Diseases of the central nervous system numbered 1,523 (1,124 males and 399 females). 91 deaths or 6 per cent were recorded (74 males and 17 females).
- (6) Diseases of the blood, lymphatics and spleen numbered 906 (652 males and 254 females). 64 deaths or 7.1 per cent were recorded (49 males and 15 females).
- (7) Diseases of the metabolism and endocrine glands numbered 617 (386 males and 231 females). 30 deaths were recorded (22 males and 8 females).
- (8) Diseases of the joints and bones numbered 459 (244 males ad 215 females). Two deaths were recorded.
- (9) Infectious diseases and fevers numbered 107 (82 males and 25 females). Two male and three female deaths were recorded.
- (10) Miscellaneous diseases: ear, eye, obstetric, skin, etc., numbered 231 (152 males and 79 females). 31 deaths (25 males and 6 females) were recorded.

Kasr el Aini Hospital:

The number of beds is the same as last year, i.e. 1,250. Patients admitted to the hospital totalled 21,572 or 224 patients more than last year.

Casualty Cases:

A total of 4,045 casualty cases were admitted to Kasr el Aini Hospital during the year as against 5,158 in 1949. Of this number, 3,679 were discharged as cured and 376 died. Motor accidents accounted for 681 cases, falls, from heights and stairs, accounted for 1,331. cases. Tram accidents accounted for 238 cases. Burns and scalds accounted for 439 cases. Deaths among casualty cases were: 63 from motor cars, 35 from tram, 73 from falls and 151 from burns and scalds.

Discharges:

Of 19,999 patients discharged during the year, 12,329 were cured, 6,905 were referred to the out-patient department or other hospitals for further treatment. 765 died or 3.8 per cent. This is a satisfactory ratio if we remember that 376 of these deaths were casualty cases.

Surgical cases treated during the year totalled 14,785 (10,829 males and 3,956 females). Deaths totalled 1,135 or 7 per cent (826 males and 309 females).

ALEXANDRIA UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

Central Hospital:

Accommodation:

202 beds were added this year, bringing the total accommodation to 817 beds or 32 beds more than its original strength before the establishment of the Faculty of Medicine.

In-patients:

The total number of in-patients treated during the year was 20,993 or 3,287 in patients more than the previous year.

Surgical and orthopaedic cases numbered 10,326 or almost half the in-patients; medical cases 4,883 and gynaecological and obstetric cases 3,477.

19,974 in-patients were discharged as cured, improved or at their own request..

Deaths totalled 970 or 4.8 per cent (655 males and 315 females).

Diagnosis of medical diseases cases revealed that respiratory system diseases accounted for 486 cases, digestive system diseases for 288; cardiovascular system diseases for 710 cases; urogenital system diseases for 62 cases; central nervous system diseases for 404 cases; diseases of the blood, lymphatics and spleen for 200 cases; diseases of the metabolism and endocrine glands for 108 cases; diseases of the joints and bones for 80 cases; infectious diseases and fevers for 7 cases and sundry diseases for 413 cases. Deaths from medical diseases totalled 202 or 7.3 per cent (149 males and 53 females).

Surgical cases totalled 5,120 (3,718 males and 1,402 females). Deaths from surgical diseases were 256 or 5 per cent (182 males and 74 females).

Out-patients:

These totalled 742,542 (220,662 new and 521,880 old) as against 733,928 out patients in 1949 (232,303 new and 501,625 old). The ophthalmic department had the greater number of out-patients, i.e. 239,378 followed by the surgical department with 202,135 out-patients and the medical diseases department with 180,714 out-patients.

For more details, please refer to the Annual Report of the Universities Hospitals Department

PART IV.-ENDEMIC DISEASES

Chapter XVIII-Ancylostoma and Bilharzia Treatment

I. Statistical summary of treatment activities during the year.

The following table No.131 is a statistical sum nary of the treatment activities of the Endemic ciseases units during 1950 as compared with the previous year:

1. Out-patients Services :

TABLE No 131

Item	Year	New patients	Bilbara	cia	Anoylost	oma	Ascari	8	No. of injec- tions to	Anthelmintie
and the same			positive	%	Positive	%	Positive	%	Bith. Pats.	Doses
	1050	1 100 507	TOT 001	1	Buckett.		407, 000		1 non ron	
Base Units	1950	1,133,567	585,821	51	132,338	14	401,366	35	4,306,583	456,592
1	1949	1,133,223	599,735	52	181,814	16	323,367	29	4,322,370	420,296
Village tre.t-	1950	5,699	3,864	68	522	9	3,647	66	30,380	2,685
units	1949	10,702	2,815	2;	225	2	1,717	16	20,495	1,247
Mobile u its	1950	50,334	57,830	75	5,565	11	24,950	49.5	140,092	17,181
Mobile d its	1949	34,068	17,929	53	3,631	11	19,032	56	104,672	16,320
Cooparative	1950	65,378	24,350	37	6,225	9.5	17,107	26	174,120	15,712
Centres	1919	49,913	20,855	42	5,823	12	11,649	23	129,791	13,299
School Pupils	1950	30,378	9,897	33	617	2	3,212	11	53,756	3,244
/	1949	21,138	7,481	35	285	2	1,755	8.	45,346	1,414
Army Recruits	1950	4,910	2,525	.51	1,307	27	1,498	31	26,887	2,423
Army Recruits	1949	9,113	4,384	48	1,640	18	2,206	24	40,511	3,573
Workmen	1950	22,498	8,511	33	2,509	11	7,810	35	64,993	9,375
)	1949	16,354	7,730	47	858	5	11,130	61	61,496	10,382

Meals:

A total of 325,932 meals were distributed to anaemia and pellagra out-patients by the 100 units.

Certificates of Freedom From Parasites:

186,070 certificates of freedom from parasitic infection were issued to pupils and workmen. This does not include the large number issued to pupils by the School Health Service of the Ministry of Education.

2.—In-patients:

Of 21,265 in-patients treated during the year, 20,312 were cured and 953 improved as against 17,783, 17,069 and 714 respectively in 1949.

II .- New activities started during the year :

- (a) New Units: No new units were provided this year. The number of units remained the same, namely 101.
- (b) New In-patient Sections: Two 20-bed inpatient sections were provided in the Endemic Diseases units within Desouk and Nag Hamadi district hospitals and opened for treatment on September 10,1950. This brings the number of in-patient sections to 99 accommodating 2,020 beds besides a 40-bed section in Tewfikia Endemic and Medical Diseases Hospital (Behera).
- (c) Movement of Mobile units: Light travelling and mobile units were transferred to other localities where they were needed most according to the incidence of endemic diseases among their populations.

III.—New developments in the services:

1.—Extension of activities of units by:

A .-- Village Bases :

Since endemic diseases examination and treatment units cannot be substantially increased to cope with the large number of patients owing to lack of funds, it was decided to introduce the "village bases" method. A number of laboratory assistants assisted by an equal number of attendants are charged with the work in areas having a population from 5,000 to 10,000 (in one or two neighbouring villages). The laboratory assistant undertakes the recording, examination and treatment of the population under the supervision of the medical officer who visits the area at wide intervals when needed.

The procedure was adopted in villages of Qaliub District. The Ancylostoma Hospital at Qaliub was reinforced by 6 laboratory assistants and 6 attendants and the necessary equipment.

Thirteen villages were involved. The hospital medical officer paid weekly visits to the villages for clinical examination, administering anthelmintic doses and prescribing the doses of injections.

The number of new patients during 1950 was 68,015 as against 16,970 in 1949. The number of anthelmintic doses was 19,582 and the number of injections 171,942 as against 8,467 and 64,594 respectively in 1949.

Thus with an extra L.E.1,000 over the normal expenditures of Qaliub hospital, it was possible to increase its activities threefold by the new procedure.

The average increase of cost per patient was 1.5 milliemes not including cost of medicines. This is a record figure unparalleled elsewhere.

B.—Treatment operations:

These have been extended to 37 factories and firms. Of 22,492 workmen examined, 8,533 were positive for Bilharzia, 2,509 for Ancylostoma and 7,810 for ascaris. 68,383 Bilharzia injections and 9,442 anthelmintic doses were given.

2.—Use of Stebophen in Bilharzia treatment:

Stebophen was the drug of choice this year. It was used in the same way as Repodral.

3 .- In-Patients Sections:

The modification of diet for amoebic dysentery in-patients has been authorised in certain units. During the first few days the in-patient is placed on milk diet with the substitution of the bread, milk, and meat with lemon, sugar cane or orange juice. About 3 days later when the patient improves, he is given ordinary diet, milk and nabatine being substituted by tea.

(b) Diets for anaemia and pellagra patients have been improved to include vitamin-rich foods, so as to produce 3,267 calories.

The results were satisfactory. The haemoglobin content has increased and the patient is cured within two weeks as against three or four weeks with ordinary diet.

4 .- Increasing free meals to out-patients:

Owing to the great number of out-patients in Qena and Aswan provinces who suffer from aneamia and malnutrition, it has been decided to increase the number of free meals issued to out-patients from 10 to 20 meals daily.

IV .- Progress of Ancylostoma and Bilharzia new Schemes:

1.—Bilharzia compulsory treatment Law:

Since bilharzia patients are apt to cease treatment on the slightest improvement, and since medical services of other departments now exist in almost every area, a ministerial arrêté was issued in October 1950 for the application to all the country of Law No. 58 of 1941 — providing for the compulsory treatment of Bilharzia which was applied to Fayoum Province in 1943. Where no medical units existed, a mobile unit was sent for examination and treatment. Credits for 27 mobile units have been provided this year.

2.—Cooperation with other medical services interested in Endemic Diseases treatment:

Combined Bilharzia treatment at Qaliubia:

Reference was made to this experiment in last year's report. It was started on December 21, 1949 and stopped in mid June 1950. Results obtained during the six months were satisfactory as indicated hereafter.

The base ancylostoma units could not increase their output because their medical officers were occupied with the mobile units in addition to their original duties.

The number of patients treated by the other combined units increased as indicated by the increased number of injections to three imest that of 1949 and the anthelmintic doses to five times their number in 1949.

A large proportion, 63.2 per cent, of bilharzia infected persons commenced treatment. With mobile units of the Ministry of Education this ratio was 93.9 per cent. Patients' attendance for treatment was also better. The average number of injections per patient was 10 as against 8 in the past. A credit of L.E. 25,000 has been allocated for the extension of the experiment to another province.

3 .- Certificate of Freedom from Parasitic Infection :

- (a) Candidates for government daily paid service are now required to produce a certificate of freedom from parasitic infection with their documents of appointment.
- (b) Amendment of Law 73 of 1943 governing itinerant vendors has been proposed. No licences will be issued or renewed to itinerant vendors before they produce certificates of their freedom from parasitic infection.
- (c) Factories and private concerns have acceded to the ministry's request to insist on new workmen producing a certificate of freedom from parasitic infection before they take up appointments.

4.—Results of the compulsory treatment at Talat Village, Fayoum:

The Bilharzia Snail Destruction Section was asked to intensify its snail control activities in water courses within a radius of three kilometers around the village. The inhabitants were examined for bilharzia and all positive cases were treated. The inhabitants were re-examined after 3 months from treatment and positive cases were treated.

The first examination showed that out of 3,232 persons examined 1,842 were positive and 1,390 negative. Only 1,802 positive cases were treated.

The second examination revealed that of the 1,802 treated, 1,739 were re-examined and 372 or 21.4 per cent were positive for bilharzia. Of the 1,390 negative cases, 1,333 were re-examined and 82 or 6.1 per cent were found positive. 326 of the positive cases came for treatment.

Since 6.1 per cent of the negative cases on first examination became positive on second examination, negative cases were subjected to monthly examination. And since 21.4 per cent of the positive cases who had been treated and cured became positive again, positive cases have been subjected to three monthly examination to determine the extent of relapses and new infections.

New infections have been detected among children of not more than 4 years of age. It was decided to record births as from 1944 in special lists, each year separately and to examine each group once every year in January. This was done in 1948, 1949, and 1950. The ratios of infection were as follows:

12.3 p	er cent	t at age	of 3	years.
39.6	,,	,,	4	,,
58	"	,,	5	22
86.8	"	,,	6	,,

Observations:

New Bilharzia infections:

Despite the intensified efforts of the Bilharzia Snail Destruction Section, new infections were continually detected:

- (a) Among cases found negative on first examination.
- (b) Among children and (c) Among children born after the campaign was started.

It was also observed that children contract the disease as early as at the age of two or as soon as they are able to walk.

The ratio of infection is higher among positive cases already treated than among negative cases. This may be due to special circumstances of the former that bring them in contact with contaminated water.

The ratio of infection is higher among younger age groups than among older.

Relapses:

Ratios of relapses were as high as 56 per cent. These occurred at prolonged intervals which emphasizes the futility of examinations carried out directly after treatment.

Incidence of Infection:

Bilharzia infection is scarce during winter and spring. This shows that the incidence is seasonal during Summer when the temperature is high, the water is low and the canals favour the breeding of snails.

Intensity of Infection:

Infection resumes its former intensity among positive cases within two years of treatment. The ratio of infection was almost 100 per cent at the age of six years. This shows the need for strict executive measures to protect children before reaching this age.

Drug Tests:

Mention was made in the 1947 report to the treatment of bilharzia with repodral injections on 10 successive days.

Reference was made in last year's report to the following tests:

- (a) Daily administration of tartar emetic instead of every other day.
- (b) Two-day treatment with repodral for in-patients.
- (c) Four-day treatment with repodral for out-patients.
- (d) Two-day treatment with tartar emetic for out-patients at Shubra Ancylostoma Hospital.

Since great caution needs be taken with short interval treatments and desiring that the results be based on sound foundation, it was decided to continue the experiments which were not completed before the end of the year.

Training:

The training centre of Fom el Khalig Ancylostoma Hospital continued to train new personnel of this Section and other medical services in examination and treatment techniques. During the year, 24 medical officers, 10 clerks and 65 laboratory assistants were trained. Besides, attendants of social centres of the Fellah Department of the Ministry of Social Affairs have been trained in laboratory preparation technique of specimens.

An auxiliary training centre was set up at Sayeda-Zeinab Ancylostoma clinic to meet the ever increasing number of candidates.

A laboratory assistant has been trained at the Research Institute for Tropical Diseases in the preparation of preserved specimens.

The Ancylostoma and Bilharzia inspectors have been asked to hold examinations for old laboratory assistants while inspecting the units to ensure that they have not forgotten the technical information they had received.

VI.—Prophylaxis:

Educational propaganda.

In addition to propaganda activities undertaken by the Ancylostoma and Propaganda units, the section took the following steps:—

- (a) A booklet on bilharzia was distributed to all elementary and compulsory education schools throughout the country, to preachers and the press.
- (b) Participation in the health week held in commemoration of the passing of 25 years since bilharzia control was launched.
- (c) Preachers from Damanhour, Zagazig and Cairo were lectured in endemic diseases so that they may spread the information among their listeners.
- (d) Lectures with cinema illustrations were given in Nokrashi Model School to raise the standard of health education among the pupils.
- (e) Army warrant officers were invited to attend lectures in endemic diseases control at Fom el Khalig Hospital for one week; so that they can convey the information to their men.
- (f) Laboratory assistants and assistant nurses were instructed to include in their lectures to patients information about nutrition. The units were provided with pamphlets entitled "Proper methods of food preparation" and "Food as a source of infection" for the purpose.

Executive:

Since Law No. 58 of 1941 providing for the compulsory treatment of bilharzia has been applied to the whole county and in order to safeguard treatment activities, steps have been taken to issue a ministerial arrêté for the application to the whole country of Decree dated December 18, 1945, forbidding the pollution of water ways.

Chapter XIX.-Malaria

Two new malaria stations were set up during the year, one at Mit Ghamr, Dakahlia Province, and another at Ashmoun, Menoufia Province. The Egyptian territory is thus covered by 39 main stations and 75 branch stations. Control measures have been carried out on the same lines outlined in last year's report.

The malaria main stations are responsible for the control of breeding places in 322,700 feddans (acres), whereas the branch stations control 181,085 feddans; the total area is thus 503,785 feddans.

New Activities of Malaria Units:

These may be summed up in the following:

- (a) Undertaking a general microscopical examination of blood films for the whole population. This was started in July. The object is to obtain a true estimate of the incidence of malaria in every district and to detect and treat the largest possible number of malaria cases.
- (b) The substitution of clay balls soaked in 5 per cent DDT in malariol for plaster balls in the control of rice cultivations lying within half a kilometre from cities.
- (c) The substitution of a 5 per cent DDT suspension for DDT in kerosene in the spraying of public health units, etc.
- (d) Malaria warnings and contraventions concerning defective water systems of houses served by malaria stations and public health effices will henceforth be approved by the local public health inspectors. The malaria section will only be notified of judgments to arrange for their execution.

Results of blood film examination:

A total of 135,400 blood films collected from patients attending the various public health units and during the general survey were microscopically examined. Tables Nos. 135,136 add 137 give their numbers and results for Upper and Lower Egypt and the whole of Egypt. Malaria units attached to Ancylostoma Hospitals are now 35 or 17 units more than last year (Table No. 140).

Table Na. 139 shows the incidence of filaria in 1950 according to findings of the Research Institute.

Malaria incidence among infants under one year of age:

Table No. 141 shows the incidence of malaria among infants under one year of age in Upper and Lower Egypt in 1950 as compared with 1949. Malaria infections in this age group are considered new.

Types of Malaria:

Table No. 142 gives the incidence of the two types of malaria (Benign and Malignant) in Lower and Upper Egypt provinces and governorates having malaria stations, and percentage of each type to total positive cases.

Monthly distribution of Malaria:

Tables Nos. 143 and 144 give the monthly distribution of the various types of malaria in Lower and Upper Egypt.

Malaria Incidence in Governorates and Provinces:

Table No. 145 gives the number of malaria cases and deaths reported to the Statistical Department from governorates and provinces during 1949 and 1950.

Survey of Mosquito Breeding Places:

Mosquito breeding places were surveyed on the same lines as in previous years. Priority of disposal of breeding places is governed by malaria incidence. Breeding places are reported to the Ministry of Rural Affairs and other competent departments for disposal. Tables Nos. 146, 147 and 148 give the results of larvae survey carried out by malaria units. Distribution of larvae species is given in table No. 146 according to provinces and in tables Nos. 147 and 148 according to birkas in Lower and Upper Egypt. It will be observed that the predominant species is the A. pharoensis, the malaria carrier.

Malaria Control Activities:

Various modern control methods were employed. Table No. 149 gives the types, quantities and totals of insecticides used and areas controlled in Lower and Upper Egypt.

Warnings and Contraventions:

Besides the control work referred to above, malaria units served warnings and contraventions under malaria Law No. 1 of 1926 modified by Law No. 78 of 1946. Table No. 150 gives their distribution according to Lower and Upper Egypt.

Treatment and Drugs:

Treatment was given to patients returned positive for malaria by microscopic examination. The same course of treatment was given as in previous years. Table No. 151 gives quantities of the various drugs distributed by malaria units in Lower and Upper Egypt.

Application of Malaria Law:

No Ministerial arrêtés were issued during the year in connection with malaria Law No. 1 of 1926 modified by Law No. 78 of 1946.

Control of mosquitoes and flies in public health units:

A 5 per cent DDT and kerosene solution and 50 per cent DDT suspension were used for spraying hospitals and other public health units for the control of mosquitoes and flies. Table No. 152 gives details of hospitals and public health units sprayed, number of rooms in each and quantities of insecticides used in Lower and Upper Egypt.

Propaganda:

As in previous years, propaganda activities were conducted in conjunction with units of the health education and social services.

Complaints:

All complaints are dealt with and causes removed when possible.

The Principal Malaria Laboratory:

This laboratory undertakes the examination of such surplus blood films and samples of larvae and adult mosquitoes collected by the various units as can not be dealt with by the laboratory assistant of the unit, as well as samples collected by Cairo mosquito branch. Of a total of 17,276 blood films examined during this year, 235 were returned positive for malaria (158 benign and 77 malignant).

A total of 2,016 samples of larvae and adult mosquitoes were identified as follows:

An. Paar.	An. Mult.	An. Serg.	An. Maur.	Culex Pipiens.		Theob.	An Casp.	Culex Laur.	An. Latin.	An. Gambia	Total
01	382	8	161	319	313	9	19	2	7	5	2,019

This laboratory is under the supervision of an agricultural engineer who attended a malaria course at Ein Shams mosquito research station. He is assisted by three laboratory assistants. It may be of interest to mention that the first sample of mosquito larvea identified as A. gambia was identified by the laboratory on September 21, 1950. It was sent from Abu Sombol, Nubia.

Cairo Anti Mosquito Service:

This was conducted on the same lines as in previous years. The number of darakat (zones) was increased from 97 to 113, distributed over eleven areas. A count made of the houses in those sectors showed that of a total of 116,789 houses 30,979 were connected with the drainage system and 85,810 or 73 per cent drained in covered cesspits.

The work of the Cairo Anti Mosquito Service may be summed up as follows:

1.—Mosquito Control in habitations:

All houses draining in covered cesspits were sprayed with a DDT and malariol solution.

On July 30, 1950, houses in Maadi were sprayed with the DDT suspension prepared by Socony Vacuum Co. This was not so effective on the adult mosquito and therefore stopped as from November 2, 1950.

Some 311 complaints against mosquitoes in houses were received and dealt with.

2.—Malaria Control in Agricutural Areas :

Malaria gangs surveyed all water courses within their darakat for larvae. Malaria overseers sprayed breeding places with a 5 per cent DDT and Malariol solution, paris green or plaster balls soaked in DDT. State drains were cleared of weeds.

3.—Sanitary Systems of Houses:

Mosquito surveyers under sanitary technicians examined houses for defective water systems. Warnings were served on owners of houses for repairing their systems. Failure will entail prosecution and order given by the court to carry these repairs and costs debited to owners.

Of 2,928 malaria warnings served, 742 were fulfilled, 2065 were prosecuted and 121 are pending. It is worthy of mention that this year's high Nile flood caused the over-flow of seepage water in 141 basements, 53 feddans of agricultural land, two burrow pits and an underground shelter. All cases were dealt with.

Malaria Incidence:

According to reports from Cairo City Health Department, a total of 509 new malaria cases were notified as against 607 in last year.

Here below are given the quantities of insecticides used during the year.

TABLE No. 132

commend on heister the	Tons	Kgms	Gms	No.
Malariol	99	485	500	27 10 00
Cooking gas oil	25	250	-	Able :
DDT Emulsiens	-	10	-	Was 1-
Paris Green	-	1	450	-
DDT in Kerosene	a selection of	384		-
DDT Balls	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	100 mg 200	10000000000	81

-- 160 -

The survey work of the Cairo anti mosquito service showed that the total number of the different species of larvæ amounted to 216, out of which 60 were A. pharoensis. One A. multicolor, 143 Culex pipiens, 2 C. persagesus, one A. Aegypti and 9 Aedes caspius.

The strength of the service is 4 supervisors, 13 controllers, 2 surveyors, 121 overseers, one foreman and 387 labourers under a medical officer. Clerical work is done by a clerk assisted by a few overseers.

Credit grants amounted to L.E. 39,000 as against L.E. 41,000 in the previous year. Actual expenditures amounted to L.E. 29,108.860.

Sanitary Engineering Service:

This service undertook the repair of sanitary systems of 83 houses in Cairo City the subject of final judgments under Law No. 1 of 1926 modified by Law No. 78 of 1946. The cost of the repairs amounted to L.E. 2,532 and were debited to the L.E. 3,000 allocated for the purpose.

The repairs were carried out under the supervision of three sanitary engineers assisted by three draughtsmen.

FAYOUM CAMPAIGN 1950

I.—Spray Painting:

During the period from January 1 until the end of September 1950, 32 darakat (zones) were spray painted. One of these darakat existed within Fayoum area, 13 within Sennouris area and 18 within Itsa area. These involved 348 villages and Ezbas having 27,039 houses with 134,325 rooms. A total of 1,440.650 Kgs of 5 per cent DDT suspension was used for the purpose. As from October 1,1950, the campaign force was engaged in the gambiae campaign in Aswan. The relative increase in consumption is attributed to difficulty of mixing the B type of DDT suspension with water. This blocked the sprayers and re-painting had to be done with the "C" type which is easier to mix and use.

II .- Mosquito Survey Before Spray-Painting:

Of a total of 30,664 houses surveyed before spray painting in 366 darakat during the period from January until the end of September 1950, 2,301 houses harboured mosquitoes or a ratio of 7.5 per cent positive as against 8 per cent in the previous year.

III.—Mosquito Survey after Spray Painting:

Of 19,005 houses surveyed in 195 darakat after spray painting during the same period 216 houses were positive or the ratio of contamination fell to 1.5 per cent as against 6 per cent in the previous year.

IV .- Larvae Survey and Control:

Larvae control was carried out around Fayoum, Sennouris and Abshaway towns since spray painting was difficult owing to the large size of these towns. The larvicide used was a 5 per cent DDT in Malariol with the exception of a few darakat in Abshaway town where 1 per cent Paris Green in dust was used during January only.

Of 113,375 units surveyed, 564 were positive or a ratio of larvæ contamination of 0.4 per cent for the province as against 1.1 per cent in the previous year.

V.—Of 8,437 blood films collected during a general survey carried out between July 1, and end of December 1950, 20 new malaria infections and 5 relapses were detected or ratio of 0.29 per cent.

Among attendances at the malaria treatment units, 5.7 per cent were positive for malaria as against 11.8 per cent in the previous year.

VI .- Personnel and Expenditures :

The personnel engaged in the Fayoum malaria campaign comprised 95 overseers, 136 labourers, 2 supervisors, 10 controllers, 4 clerks, a storekeeper, a draughtsman, an orthographer, two laboratory assistants, 3 mechanics, an assistant mechanic, a tinker, 4 motor car drivers, an orderly and a messanger under an engineer for supervising field and office work.

Expenditures amounted to L.E. 29,281.637 of which L.E. 11,202.168 were expended on larvicides and L.E. 18,079.459 on wages and other petty expenses e.g. rents, telegraphs, repairs etc.

VII .- The Campaign has met with some difficulties, namely:

(a) Means of Transport:

The transport of personnel to sites of operation was the first difficulty encountered. The campaign was in need of seven vehicles. Only three were available and these ofter went out of order and work in distant places had to be stopped.

(b) Most of the sprayers in use were of the agricultural type and these have been in constant see for over four years, not taking into account the time they had been in use in the Ministry of Agriculture. Thus only one fourth of the number of sprayers was serviceable and this required repeated repairs and spare parts, all of which hindered progress. A great deficiency was felt in other equipment e.g. funnels, buckets, strainers, etc.

The Section anticipates remedying this state of affairs within limits of next year's available credits.

626 Average cost spraying one acre once Mill. 803 698 969 669 203 683 299 825 68 729 722 88 Total expenses: Fuel and Ins. L.E. Mills 171.855 46.249 50.937 11.060 103.338 1,030.403 584.318 1,781.418 170.443 733 1,125,930 315.660 887.044 329. 50 9 Area sprayed in acres 24,686 16,546 728 728 140 14,132 15,532 101,058 2,504 2,460 560 288 978 12, Veisicol Cooking 20% gas 15% in Gallons in Gallons 403 403 D.D.T. in 6,102 168 917 622 1,780 179 53 179 53 91 -3.2 2:001 5 Oil in Gallons 19 12 CA 9 26 14 6,289 1,704 40 730 416 Benzine in Gallons 128 134 68 39 38 26 52 45 7 28 20 26 Min. 00 6 10 1 09 14 Hour 10 12 20 15 35 13 20 10 20 35 50 35 Min. 44 28 213 9 9 64 Hour NO. No. of sprayings : : 29- 3 Ballah Aerodrome (Canal Zone) 7- 3 Zamalek, Gezira, Cairo ... 10-12 Zamalek, Gezira, Cairo 11- 5 Heliopolis Aerodrome 22- 3 Dekheila Aerodrome 14- 5 Fayoum Auberg ... TOTAL 5 Kubba Palace Area 10-10 Ras-El-Tin Palace District 11-10 Montazah Palace 30- 7 Dessouk 7-11 Faycum Auberg 29- 7 Kafr el Sheikh 4- 5 Inshas Palace Terminating work Date 29-10 20 10 9 9 9 5-11 10 9 50 9 25-Beginning -62 4 17-20-10 8 2

TABLE NO. 133-CONTROL WORK BY SANITARY AIR SQUADRON CONTINUED DURING 1950 AS INDICATED BELOW;-

Table No. 134—Results of Larvae Survey in Dessour locality from 19/6/1950 to 3/8/1950 & Kafr-El-Sheikh locality (From 19/6/1950 to 6/8/1950)

	Die	risions		-		1	Before Sprayin	g	After Spraying			
Area				No.of units surveyed	No. Positive	Rate per cent	No. of units Surveyed	No. of units positive	Rate per cent			
	Dess	ouk	loc	ality	,						1000pc 1	
A	Section	1,	2,	3		315	155	49.5	2,887	1,250	43.3	
В	,,	4,	5,	6,	7	931	228	24.47	11,081	1,138	10.26	
C.		8,	9,	10		75	34	45.3	1,055	509	48.2	
	Kafr	-El-		ikh	-							
A	Section	1,	3,	5	7	352	21	5.9	1,320	74	5.6	
В	,,	2,	4,	6,	8	546	38 -	6.95	1,521	96	6.4	
C	,,	7,	9,	10	1	397	39	9.8	1,204	103	8.5	

Credits of this Section, during the fiscal year 1950-1951, amounted to L.E. 120,000 The execution of sanitary measures in certain houses was L.E. 3,000. Cairo Anti malarial campaign was L.E. 39,000.

The actual expenditures during the year were as follows:-	L.E. Mills
(a) General Control	74,631.370
(b) Fayoum Campaign	12,181.270
(c) Control by Aircraft	9,065.423
(d) Cairo Anti malarial campaign	29,108.860
(e) Execution of Sanitary Measures in certain houses of Cairo.	2,692.315
TOTAL	127,679.238
Administrative Service and Malaria Units	40,582.110
TOTAL	168,261.348

N.B.—High cost of living bonus is excluded.

TABLE NO. 135.—DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD FILMS EXAMINED FOR LOWER EGYPT AND CANAL AND SUEZ GOVERNORATES DURING 1950

	Category	No of	Positive			Melica	
	Category	Specimens	New	Relapses	TOTAL	Rate par ceni	
Α.	Attendance at malaria units and ancylostoma hospitals	5,584	49	597	646	11-5	
В.	General Survey	81,109	689	1,170	1,859	2.2	

TABLE No. 136.—DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD FILMS EXAMINED FOR UPPER EGYPT AND THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DESERT GOVERNORATES DURING 1950

Category	No of					
	Specimens	New	Relapses	TOTAL	Rate per cent	
A. Attendance at malaria units and ancylostoma hospitals	3,500	-	585	585	16.7	
B. General Survey	45,207	72	718	790	1.7	

Table No. 137.—DISTRIBUTION OF BLOOD FILMS EXAMINED FOR MALARIA IN EGYPT DURING 1950

	Category	No of				
Category		Specimans	New	Relapses	TOTAL	Rate per cent
A.	Attendance at malaria units and ancylostoma hospitals	9,084	49	1,182	1,231	13.55
В.	General Survey	126,316	761	1'888	2,649	2.0

TABLE No. 138. -NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED FOR MALARIA BY RESEARCH INSTITUTE DURING 1950

Category	No. of Blood	Pe	ositive Mala	ria	Total positive	Rate per cent
	specimens	Benign	Malignant	Mixed infection		
Specimens from Malaria Stations &Out-Posts	6,989	6	1	_	7	0.1
Specimens from Hospitals	219	46	18	三	64	28.7
" " Ancylostoma units	298	24	4	1	28	9.4
Total	7,506	76	23	_	99	1.3

Table No. 139. - distribution of blood films examined for filariasis by Research Institute during 1950

Province or Governorate	Lecality	No. of Specimens	Positive Filaria	Rate Per cent	Remarks
Qena{	Qena Nag Hammadi	969 46	=	-	-
SALES MANAGEMENT	Minia	208	-	-	-
Beni Suef	Beni Suef	30	_	-	-
Sharkia	Abu-Kebir	116	14	12.0	-
Qaliubia	Qaliub	1	-	-	-
Fouadia	Kafr El Sheikh	81		-	
Cairo	Research Institute	30	13	43.3	-
Giza	Filariasis at Pyramids	22,503	457	2.0	_
Canal	Ismailia	147	-		
	Total	24,131	484	2.0	-

Table No. 140.—Malaria Units attached to Ancylostoma Hospitals and Patients attending for their blood-examination during 1950 and Positive results.

Locality of Unit				No.	Positives	Rate	, В.	T.	Mal.	T	Q. M.		
Document of	Cute			Examined	Positives	%	New Cases	Relaps.	New Cases	Relaps.	New Cases	Relaps,	
								12018				1	
smailia				361	76	21.05	56	20	10000	-	-	-	
duez		***		859	4	0.4	3	1	-	-	-	-	
Kafr El Dawar				1,873	29	1.5	11	16	+	2	-	-	
Damanhour			***	1,875	78	4.16	34	27	12	5	-	-	
Fowa				2,290	1,184	51.7	1	435	The same of	748	-	-	
Kafr El Sheikh				3,180	1,592	50	86	1,489	-	17	-	-	
Dessouk				3,132	1,828	58.3	100	1,662	1	65	-	-	
Biala				1,590	173	14	2	168	. 2	1	-	-	
Mahalla Kobra				405	126	31.1	86	38	2	-	-	-	
Belkas				271	107	39.4	61	46	-	-	-	-	
Tanta				489	43	8.7	5	30	-	8	-	-	
Faraskour				2,906	852	29.3	817	28	5	2	-	-	
Dekernis			***	2,157	343	15.9	17	322	-	4	-	-	
Damietta				961	312	32.5	276	36	-	-	-	-	
Mansoura					16	2.4	11	5	-		-	-	
Mit Ghamr				1,455	175	8	1-	175	-		-	-	
Aga				077	48	7.3	43		5	-	-		
Shebin El Kom				706	100	7	-	98	-	2	-	-	
Ashmoun				2,263	7	0.3	- 2	5		-	-	-	
Abu Kebir				3,797	1,398	36.8	730	556	31	Sl	-	-	
Belbeis				9 509	539	21.1	31	419	1	88	-	-	
Zagazig				070	284	29	36	223	100	25	-	-	
Fakous				500	119	22.5	91	22	2	4	-	-	
Toukh				4 000	1,522	35.1	1	1,152	-	369	16-	-	
Qaliub				777	88	11.3	3	38	1	46	_	-	
Benha				699	82	11.9	111	66	250	5	1		
Fayoum			***	E23	46	8.3	15	28	1	2	_	-	
Abshaway				9.000	194	5.3	-5	178	1	10	-	-	
Beni Suef				078	58	8.5	19	16		23	-	-	
Minia				978	295	29.8	227	63	3	2	-		
Assiut				152	38	24.8	34	4	-	1	-	-	
Souhag				189	12	6.55	3	9	1	-			
Nag Hammadi				1779	44	2.55	5	39		E E		1 3 4	
Qena	-			9 198	30	1		22		_	-	8	
Aswan		***	**	907	_	-			-	1000			
The state of the s	***		**		44 080	00.04	0 000	N 40	A DESCRIPTION	# MOS		8	
T	DTAL			. 51,387	11,872	23.05	2,822	7,436	67	1,509	-	8	

Table No. 141—Malaria incidence among Infants under one year of age in lower and Upper Egypt, 1949 and 1950

Telegraphy	No. of the last of		1950			1949	
Province or Governorate	Name of Station	No. of Children examined for Malaria	Positive	Rate per cent	No. of Children examined for Malaria	Positive	Rate per cent
		1		7			
Behera	Kafr El Dawar	210	42	20 60	80 60	- 1	1.2
Gharbia	Biala Mehalla Kobra Belkas		19 11 —	39·3 27	14 9 20	$-\frac{2}{1}$	18·1 — 5
Dakahlia	Dekernis	56	35	62.6	-	-	1
Canal	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	216		=	371 2	=	-
Sharkia	Belbeis Abu Kebir Inshas Zagazig	3,114 422 19	1,149 119 8	37 28·1 42	13 — 147	- 4 - 1	30.7
	Ashmoun	-	-	-	115	1	0.9
Qaliubia	Youkh Qaliub	100	10		- 8	- 1	12.5
Giza	Giza	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fayoum	Fayoum Abshaway	4 610	114	18.6	- ₇₂	- 3	4.1
Qena	Qena	2	2	100	-	-	-
Aswan	Aswan	1	1	100		-	-
Kharga Oases	Kharga Oases	45	-	-	67	-	1-
	GRAND TOTAL	4,891	1,510	30.8	978	14	1.4

Table No. 142.— Distribution of Malaria Cases According to Types during 1950

					Benign Tertian	Tertian			Malignant Tertian	Tortian	
Province or Governorate	rotal of specimens	positive cases	positive cases Rate per cent	No.	New	Relap.	Rate per cent	No.	New	Relap.	Rate per cent
Lower Egypt and Canal Governorates		-							000		
Canal Western Desert. Behera. Gharbia Foundia Dakahlia Sharkia Menoufia Qaliubia	9,624 4,654 13,803 7,173 9,276 13,136 16,889 5,354 6,784	228 85 671 149 105 399 704	2.36 1.82 1.182 1.13 3.03 1.69 1.87	227 35 639 148 101 399 623 37	194 46 136 101 189 171	55 59 12 12 28 8 3 3 4 4 5 4 5 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8 6 8	99.5 41.17 95.23 99.5 100 88.43 100 59.05	8 3 25	12 12 18	15 15 15 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	0.5 58:83 0.5 2:85 11:57 40:95
TOTAL	86,693	2,505	% %	#88°, st	38	1,599	11-16	220	13	197	16.9
Upper Egypt and the Southern Desert Governorate											
Southern Desert Giza Fayoum Beni Suef Minia Assiut Gerga Qena Aswan	5,344 7,162 8,352 4,133 1,863 3,674 2,186 12,232 3,761	1038 1038 41 49 49 159	14.4 0.31 0.99 2.0 0.09 1.3	25 20 20 20 43 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	0 8 6 4	905 11 29 7 7 159	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	1133	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	185 8 1 1 1 1 1	1 22 22 22 1 1 1 1
Toral	48,707	1,375	8.8	1,212	15	1,161	1.88	163	21	143	6-11

TABLE NO. 143-MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA CASES ACCORDING TO TYPES IN LOWER EGYPT THE CANAL, AND WESTERN

DESERT GOVERNORATES DURING 1950

Romark														
	%	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.000	1	1	1	1	0.001
Quartan Malaria	Relapses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	New	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.	1
	No.	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-
	%	5.8	5.0	1	1	1	1	50.0	0.1	0.1	₹0.0	₹0.0	0.05	0.03
Tertian	Relapses	13	-	1	1	1	1	65	6	17	46	52	26	191
Malignant Tertian	New 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	4	15	12	10	123
	No.	13	1	1	1	1	1	63	21	21	19	64	36	230
	%	2.4	11.11	3.8	5.5	2.1	2.4	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.7	2.1	1.4	9 62
Tortian	Relapses	19	48	43	53	22	20	171	366	232	294	209	122	1,599
Benign Tertian	New I	9	1	1	1	10	60	61	196	113	113	102	88	685
	No.	25	49	43	51	27	23	232	299	345	407	311	206	2,284
Rate	%	8.5	11.3	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.5	3.4	2.1	3.5	2.2	1.8	95
Total of	Positive Cases	38	20	43	24	27	23	235	584	366	468	375	242	2,502
Total of	mens	462	439	1,098	1,034	1,282	955	7,233	16,646	13,598	14,884	14,622	14,440	86,693
		1				:	1	:	:	1	1	:		
		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
		1	:	:	1	:	:	1	:	:	:	:	1	TOTAL
Months	2000	:	:	:	:	1	:	1	1	:	:	:	1	To
1		:	:	1	:		1	1			.:	1		W. Carlot
		January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

TARLS NO. 144. - MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF MALARIA CASES ACCORDING TO TYPES IN UPPER EGYPT AND FRONTIER

REMARKS 0.5 0.5 8.0 9.0 0.5 0.3 0.1 % 142 39 64 MALIGNANT TERTIAN 21 New 99 12 163 No. 2.2 8.0 20.00 10.7 64 % GOVERNORATES DURING 1950 257 186 122 1,161 50 Relapes BREIGH TERTIAN 21 New 981 961 136 1,212 13 99 99 No. 11.0 2.3 2.6 2,2 8.8 8.8 2.08 38 190 289 145 262 1,375 25 114 12 181 Total of Positive Oases 83 11,058 483 7,745 6,598 Total of Specimens 902 673 1,076 ,206 6,504 7,434 1,031 3,994 48,707 TOTAL ... Months February ... January ... October ... September November December August March June July

Table No. 145.— Number of Malaria Cases and Deaths Notified during the Years 1949 and 1950

			New	Cases			Relapses 1950		
PROVINCE OR GOVERNORATE	19	49		1950	Dif	ference			
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Сався	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
					FAVE	1000			
Cairo	607	3	509	4	- 98	+ 1	34	8	
Alexandria	204	1	91	1	113	-	-	-	
Other Governorates	201	3	307	-	+106	- 3	10	6	
Behera Province	30	_	188	3	+158	+ 3		7	
Dakahlia ,,	107	1	271	1	+164	-	6	7	
Gharbia ,,	575	3	129	1	-446	- 2	599	-	
Fouadia ,,	-	-	182	1	-	-	_	1,291	
Menoufia ,,	87	-	26	3	- 61	+ 3	36	84	
Sharkia ,,	110	1	935	-	+825	- 1	16	31	
Qaliubia ,,	230	1	418	-	+188	- 1	16	33	
Gîza ,,	250	3	254	1	+ 4	- 2	_	1	
Fayoum ,,	82	-	60	-	- 22	-	611	154	
Beni-Suef "	50	-	239	-	+189	-	6	1	
Minia .,	229	-	515	-	+286	-	18	5	
Assiut ,,	32		71	-	+ 39	-	-	1	
Gerga "	7	_	12	_	+ 5	-	-	-	
Qena ,,	13	1	48	_	+ 35	- 1	25	16	
Aswan .,	4	-	-	-	- 4	-	15	-	
TOTAL	2,818	17	4,255	15	+1,437	- 2	1,312	1,645	

TABLE No. 146.—DISTRIBUTION OF ANOPHELES LARVAE EXAMINED BY PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN LOWER AND UPPER EGYPT DURING 1950

			Anophele	es Species	
Province or Governorate	No of Anopheles	Pharoen .	Mult	Sergenti	Mauri,
Can:1	364	236	-	3	125
Baharia Oases	53	4	45	4	_
Behera	232	232	_	_	_
Fouadia	1801	1760	3	1	37
Gharbia	215	208	1	1	5
Dakahlia	220	214	-	- 7	(
Menoufia	40	39	1		X - 13
Sharkia	338	323	1	1	13
Qaliubia	46	44	1	-	1
TOTAL: Lower Egypt	3,309	3,060	52	10	187
Giza	54	54	-	_	_
Beni Suef	81	80	-		1
Minia	480	480	_	-	_
Assiut	111	111	-	-	-
Gerga	205	205	-	-	-
Qena	254	252	1	-	1
Aswan	60	51	8	-	1
Southern Desert	1 200	142	14	-	-
FOTAL: Upper Egypt	1,401	1,375	23	-	3

TABLE NO. 147.-NUMBER OF VILLAGES SURVEYED AND BIRKAS FOUND HARBOURING LARVAE OF ANOPHELES, AND CULEX PIPIENS IN LOWER EGYPT AND CANAL GOVERNORATES DURING THE YEAR 1950

					Positive for	e for		M	Birkas harbouring Anopheles Larvae	Souring A	nopheles	Larvae			Birkas	kas
Province or Governorate	Malaria Station	ation	No. of Villages	No. of Birkas	Larvao	9	Phar.		Multicolor	olor	Sergenti		Other Species	pecies	Culex Pipiens	Spiens
			1	examined	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate %	No.	Rate
Canal {	Ismailia Suez		6.4	90	68	8.86	13	48.2	es	e: 1	11	11	8 1	48.2	19	19
Baharia Oases	Wadi El Natroun		1	02	30	43	1	1	c9	7	1	1	1	1	28	93
Behera	Damanhour		6	41	19	46	17	89.2	1	1	1	1	64	1.4	1	1
Gharbia {	Mehalla el Kobra Tanta		17 5	49	→ ∞	8 09	18	100	11	11	11	11	4	100	11	11
Dakahlia	Faraskour		10 to 11 to	16 28 83 29 67	121 22	3.6	1118	001	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1 62 53	190 88
Menoufia {	Shebin el Kom Ashmoun		10	21 6	15	33.3	2 10	9.9	11	11	11	.11	11	11	2 2 2	380
Sharkia {	Belbeis Zagazig		14	34	203	9	8 8	100	11	11	11	11	11	7.1	18 16	80
		Тоты	122	496	161	90 89	36	39.8	10	00	1	1	49	32.e	156	9.18

TABLE NO. 148.—No. OF VILLAGES SURVEYED AND BIRKAS FOUND HARBOURING LARVAE OF ANOPHELES, AND CULEX PIPIENS IN UPPER EGYPT AND FRONTIERS GOVERNORATES DURING THE YEAR 1950

	1							
Birkas	Culex Pipiens	%	7	100	1	1	100	10
Bi	Culex	No.		11	+	1	11 13	84
	pecies	%	1	1	1		111	1
	Other Species	No.	1	1	1	1	111	1
Larvae	nti	%		1	1	1	111	1
nopheles	Sergenti	No.	1	1	1	1	111	
Birkas Harbouring Anopheles Larvae	olor.	%	T.	1	1	1	111	1
rkas Hari	Multicolor.	No.		1	1	1	111	
Bis	nsis.	%		38	1	100	011	63.3
	Pharoensis.	No.		27	1	36	811	2.0
ive	ryae	%		19	1	57	100	16.3
Positive	For Larvae	No.		11	1	36	52 1	120
eastri bea	a to nimax	No.		911	6	63	13 530 3	73.4
llages	iv lo	oN.		45	+	14	491	14
				:	1	:	111	:
				:	:	:	111	
			- 18	:	1	:	111	
	Istion		1	:	:	:	111	TOTAL
	Malaria Station		1		:	:	111	
	Mala				1	:	1:1	
				:	Sue			
				Fizs	Beni Suel	Assint	Qena Luxor Mataana	
				:			~~	
				:		:	1 : 5	
				:		:	Ret 1	
	noras		1	:	:	:		
	OVer		180	:	-	:		
	30			:	:	:		
	Province or Governorate			:	:	:		
	P			:	4	:	1	
				Giza Giza	Beni Suef	Assiut	Qena	

Table No. 149.—Quantities of Different Larvicides Consumed in Malaria control during 1950 in Lower and Upper Egypt together with Areas treated

	Province or	Oranie raselii	Ch contractor	Quant	ities Consume	d	
District.	Governorate	Station	DDT with Malariol.Kgs.	Pure D.D.T, Kilograms	Paris Green Kgs.	Wates Su- spensionK.	Controlled Area in sq m.
	Canal }		16,124.254 5,172.000	271.000 70.750	==	_	37,604,375 9,453,729
	Western Desert	Natroun Siwa Baharia Oases	221.562 - 1,686.952	104 250 	137.700	Ξ	425,069 1,351,704 3,373,904
	Behera	Idku Kafr el Dawar Damanhour		22.000	7.600		11,972,049 4,486,929 8,482,681
	Fouadia {	Fowa Kafr El Sheikh Dessouk	5,680.500 3,158.500 5,642.072		83.480 —		9.832,939 5,917,191 129,43 3, 759
Lower Egypt	Gharbia	Biala Mehalla Kobra Belkas Tanta	4,800.000 4,699.600 1,770.500 7,812.000		78.618 4.000 4.300	-	7,439,970 10,134.054 3,326,821 13,112,589
	Dakahlia	Faraskour Dekernis Mansoura Mit Ghamr	3,900.000 4,373.280 6,730.500	The state of	377.908 _ _	1011	9,544,240 4,405,170 12,789,118 4,031,329
	Menoufia }	Shebin El Kom Ashmoun		-	105.776	The	12,111,728 3,081,135
	Sharkia	Abu Kebir Belbeis & Inshas Zagazig	M 000 FIG		-		8,902,947 12.746,636 13,425,599
	Qaliubia }	Qaliub	6,280.800 6,031.000		276.950	-	8,625,530 11,011,207 357,022,402
				1,509.359	400 000 000 000		14,770,000
	Giza		16,108.000		-	100	
THE REAL PROPERTY.	Beni Suef	Beni Suef	10,439.000	78.950			25,395,291
William !	Minia	Minia	18,609.521	72.000	32.600	parts of	34,135,910
Steller!	Assiut	Assiut	2,103.566	65.000	404.100	248	The state of the s
2 10 10	Gerga	Gerga	494.000	11.865	585.070	19	
Upp or Egypt	Qena	Nag Hamadi Qena Luxor Mataana	4 000 107	36.874	23.750	-	6,716,191 4.263,749 6,578,389 6,694.221
	Aswan }	Kom Ombo	3,944.023	=	506.431 8.830		8,443,378 3,556,598
	Frontier Govte	Whomas	570.000 3,546.000				4,512,953 9,666,000
	TOTAL U	PPER EGYPT;	72,455.335	25,370.821	-		134,078,486
WORLS.	17 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	OWER EGYPT;	134602.670	1,509.359			357,022,402
97.5		RAND TOTAL ;	207,058.00	26,880.180	4,049.26	5 485	491,100,888

TABLE NO. 150— Number of Warnings and p.vs of Contravention served out by Malaria units and their branches in Upper and lower Egypt, the Canal zone and Frontier Districts during 1950

Province or Unit	Burro	w pits	disused or Saki	as and shing	Drain Miss	House	Pone	ring is or shes	of Ric Sugar Cultiv	ations	Coss	overing -pits
050(tg)	Ws.	P.Vs	Wa.	P.Vs	Ws.	P.Vs	Wa.	P.Vs	Wa.	P.Vs	Ws.	P.Vs.
1005518 65 2 +5 -5		- 11	800.00		140	ahed	Ba	200				
Canal { Ismailia Suez	1	=	001 00	E S	121	27	H	=	arod:	#	-	-
Western Desert W. El Natroun	9	1	2	-	THOS	-	4	-		#	-	
Behera Damanheur	17	-	000 0	1 -0	Tile.	Title	3	-	- Company	166	-	
Gharbia { Mehalla Kobra Tanta	NEW PERSON	-	2	- 2	-1	-	FLA	-	11	13 2		=
Dakahlia Dekernis	-	-	000.00	1	9	SLLIGH SOIL	1		11000	+	-	-
Menoufis Shebin Dl Kom	-	-	24	3.7	4	4	-	-	-	+	FRE	-
Sharkia { Belbeis Zagazig	21 1		12 9		1	15.00 15.00 10.00	1964	-	5	5	=	=
TOTAL LOWER EGYPT	49	1	49	2	136	28	100	- dis	5	186	-	_
110,200 E		200	000 8	1.0	rid	2 10	SA				17.00	
Gîza Gîza	1	-	11	3	-	ned a	-	-	directly	+	-	
Fayoum Fayoum	-	-	0.40	-	-	-	+	-	-	11	-	-
Beni-Suef Beni Suef	16	3	4	2	-	died.	4	-	- Indian	+	50	19
Assiut Assiut	3	3	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Qena Qena	OF.	3	000 8	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Luxor	1	-	000 0	4:01	30	-	-	160	ine		-	-
TOTAL UPPER EGYPT	21	9	34	21	-	-	14	-	-	H	50	19
GRAND TOTAL	70	10	83	23	136	28	7	-	5 agree	197	50	19

Total Loyer Lorer; 134000 619 1/200 325 1 811 200

TABLE NO. 151—QUANTITIES OF DIFFERENT DRUGS ADMINISTERED FOR TREATMENT OF POSITIVE GASES IN LOWER AND UPPER EGYPT DURING 1950.

Visid at Days	Administere	d in Tablets	
Kind of Drug	Lower Egypt	Upper Egypt	Grand Total
The same and the same and the	T.0.0	and a	morning on
Quinine 5 Grs	13,163	1,700	14,862
,, 2 ,,	18,231	2,020	20,251
" chocolate	6,685	11,566	18,251
Atebrin	119,963	182,548	302,511
Plasmochin Comp, 1 cm	2,432	844	3,276
Plasmochin ½ cm	990	3,694	4,684
Blaud's Pills	72,620	16,749	89,639

TABLE No. 152—Hospitals and Health Units etc, and No. of Rooms spray-printed with insecticide by Malaria Stations in Egypt During 1950.

	Stati	on			15%	No. of H and H Units	ealth	No.	of Rooms		ecticide ployed	Quantities consumed (Kilo Grs
			1		0	1 2	1 2	200		158.5		the state of
State of the last	100		107	-		541	6	100				
								22	186	DDT	Kerosene	y with alone
smailia	4. 5				-44		6	25	62		suspension	622,000
								133	420	1000	THE CHILD	1 FEO FOO
uez			***	***	***		5		350 .	1010	33	1,759.500
				***	***		11 17		99	10.10	33	3,153.000
Cafr El Sheil	ch .		***	***	***				95	307 6	22	711.000
			***		***		4 9		81	Don't	***	330.000
Consideration of the Constitution of the Const				***			32		546	SAD E	23	52.000 4,288.000
Contract of the last of the la				***	***		25	130	301	1.00	33	1,260.000
Charles and the Control of the Contr				***	***		18	100	929 .	1000	23	366.000
				***	•••		9		105	I was a	99	136.000
				***	***		7		80 .	2,048	27	832,000
Shebin El Ko	m .	***			***		i		67	Lucilla.		185.000
				***			2		90	070	"	237.000
				***	***		32	10	458	1000	33	4,947.000
				***	***		6	10,	144.	672 6	"	48.000
Qaliub				***	***		0		144,	1	91	40.000
								_	1000	-		100000000
								-	how			40 000 MOO
TOTAL L	OWE	R E	GYP	T			164	7670	,827	4.Rin	"	18,963.500
							70		1,808 .	SELE.	100 mg	1,467.000
			***	***	***		18	1	643		22	9,990.000
Minia			***	***			23	1	780	1080 15	99	248.000
				***			31	1,	209	1	33-	1,773.000
Souhag				***			12	1	209	0.000	33	108.000
Nag Hammad	li .			•••			6	1	481	18300	33	2,268.000
0			***	***			17		276	1081/2	"	882.000
			***	***			9 5		175	1	33	756.000
Waterna			***	***	***			-	330	1	**	1,390.000
Aswan			•••				21		20)	010. TH	39	2,000.000
	look!	R Too	TYP	E		Total Mi	142	3,	,914	al lo min	Many lo se	18,882.000
TOTAL II		-									100	
TOTAL U	LILL					10.00			THE RESERVE	Section 1	STATE OF THE OWNER, WHEN THE PARTY NAMED IN	The second second second

Table No. 153.—Showing General expenditures of principal stations and sub-stations in Lower Egypt during 1950 (exclusive of cost of transport and their appurtenances).

				Jan B	Insecti	cides co	nsumed a	nd their	relative	prices	
Name of Station		Administr expense			ol with F. 5%	Pure	D.D.T.	Paris	Green	Wettabl	e powde
	10			Quantity	THE WAY	Quantity	LIVE IN	Quantity		Quantity	A 22 185 10
100.00	1	L.E.	M.	Kgrs.,	L.E. M.	Kgrs.	L.E. M.	Kgrs.	L.E. M.	Egre.	L.E. M
maillia		2,564 .	188					Kladoo	5-18		
Suez		1,979 .	751	éss			7340		Ni will	779	
Wadi El Natroun		284 .	635	100				- T	doame		
Siwa		1,170 .	072						The same of	14	133
Baharia Oases		2,290 .	400		17						48
Idku		3,629 .	249			1133					
Kafr El Dawar		1,891 .	633		1 813	310	-	- Inches	1000		
Damanhour		1,889 .	002	ALV C	The Real Property lies	20 20	DINGERS	I MEN			
Fowa		1,844 .	732				737				
Kafr El Sheikh		860 .	179	670	869	828	738	322	685		
Dessouk		2,827 .	113	134,602.670	6,191.698	1,509.359	1,086.738	1,076.322	150.685		
Biala		2,347 .	581	134		-	1000	-	L.E.		18
Mehalla Kobra		2,077 .	577		L.E.		L.E.		7	- 140	1208
Belkas		616 .	352		L. Ti		17.5	101 100		1000	204
Tanta		2,755 .	. 277						100	Minist I	DOUGH.
Faraskour		2,647 .	. 588	1	1 4		100	-		30	STATE OF THE PERSON
Dekernis		2,701 .	792				19.0	10 - ore	100	100	
Mansoura		2,048 .	751		1 3		-	200		NO ECO	TO SE
Mit Ghamr		970 .	265		-		100				1018
Shebin El Kom		2,472 .	681		L LES	6.31					11/100
Ashmoun		1,340 .	448		1	1					
Abu-Kebir		4,812 .	105	30	183		- Hard	- CETY	B. Este.	NT 247	
Belbeis & Inshas		4,146 .	808	1989	1		1	3/2	113		- 13
Zagazig		3,680 .	346		10		-	No. 100	-	4 100	Mai
Toukh		5,555 .	621		2			- B	100	1	-12
Qaliub		2,180 .	736		71		100	-11 111		74	NATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
TOTAL	-	357,022 .	109		18		100	110 100	7 11/2	7 9	

TABLE No. 154—General expenditures of principal stations and sub-stations in Upper Egypt, during 1950. (exclusive of cost of transport and their appurtenances)

			Insec	eticides co	onsumed	& their.	relative	prices	
Name of Station	Administrative expenses	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, TH	ol with T. 5%	Pure D	. D. T.	Paris	Green	Wettabl	e powde
singles security of		Quantity Kgrs.	Price L.E.M.	Quantity	Price L.E.M.	Quantity Kgrs.	Price L.E.M.	Quantity Kgrs.	Price L.E.M
	L.E. M.			l angere	12.00.00.	Agree	12.11.21.	I Agent	12,45.54
Giza	22,793.767		2013	no large			1		
Fayoum	1,818.356	0 5 6	10 200	Season of	DETAILS.	100	S. hale		
Abshaway	823.521	1	Date !	1000			the last	120	
Beni Suef	2,524.866				- 40		anded	26	
Minia	5,720.236	200	and H	200	install a	PARTY.		No. of Lot	4 (9)
Assiut	4,324.590		270.18		HIN TO			100000	oless
Souhag	3,245.670	333	2 20	777		50 N C		And I	Miles Market
Nag Hammadi	2,324.696	339	933	821	3100	943	212	485.000	365
Qena	2,664.459	72,455.339	3,332.933	25,370.821	L.E. 18,266.400	2,972.943	416.212	485	198.365
Luxor	6,124.754	72	L.E. 3	92	E. 1	al forms	L.B.	100 A	L.E.
Mataana	3,274.969	BON S	I,		T	2 - NE	T		T
Kom Ombo	2,708.220	Sand.	CO. THE		STATE OF				SOUTH STATES
Aswan	5,570.172	STATE OF		-	S of the	A REAL PROPERTY.	SPRES G		The last
Dakhla Oasis	2,629.749	TO SEC.	100	idelle	111	Male I	OPTION O	teres.	50
Kharga ,,	1,682.023								(Zink
TOTAL	68,230.048				TO COLUMN	Total of	1.00	1111 303	N (N)

N.B. -Distribution of quantities of larvicide consumed per malaria stations is shown in Table No. 149.

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Chapter XX.-Insects Control

The Insect Control Section comprises the following branches:

(1) Mosquito Branch. at Ein Shams: This includes:

(a) A permanent station for conducting experiments on the different malaria control methods in the field, laboratory breeding of mosquitoes and the effect of insecticides thereon.

It has also a laboratory for the identification of mosquito species ferwarded by the different stations and a team for the periodical spray-painting of aerodromes.

(b) A mobile station for applying the different mosquito control methods to the different localities.

(2) Yellow Fever Control Branch: at Heliopolis.

This branch undertakes the control of Aedes aegypti in particular, and other mosquito species in general, within a radius of 2-3 kilometers around aerodromes and ports which receive planes or vessels coming from yellow fever infected areas.

The branch has units at: Heliopolis, Suez, Alexandria, Port Said, Luxor, Hurghada, Safaga, Quseir, Ballana and Mersa-Matrouh. The unit at Tor is operated during the pilgrim season only.

(3) Fly Control Branch:

Carries out applied experiments in the field for the study of fly populations, binomics and the various methods of fly control. It also carries out laboratory experiments to study the effect of insecticides on the different stages of flies. Experimental stations belonging to this branch are established at:—

Gabal el Asfar, some villages near Gîza (Aboul Nomros, Konayessa, Shubramant and Talbia), some villages in Qaliubia, (Sendion), two summer resorts (Port Said and Suez).

(4) Ectoparasites Control Branch:

It carries out different studies on human lice, fleas, bed-bugs and cockroaches. These studies comprise field and laboratory work.

(a) Field:

Lice Control.—El Gaafra village of a population of 2,500 was chosen to determine the effect on lice of dusting with 10 per cent DDT and 3.09 per cent BHC. The population was divided into three groups, the first two were dusted each with one of the two insecticides with an average dose of about 35 gms. per person, and the third was left without treatment for control.

Lice counts were done by examining the inner surfaces of the inner clothes before and after dusting.

In the case of DDT, lousiness was reduced by 50 per cent. In BHC, the reduction was 95 per cent. The drop was also evident in the average lice per person. So one can say that both insecticides are effective though it was much more conspicuous in BHC., and the reduction was sustained for a period of 5 weeks.

Fleas:

During 1950, experiments on P. irritans were conducted in Gaafra village with DDT and BHC. in order to:

- (1) Evaluate the effectiveness of chemicals on the insect.
- (2) Determine the degree of protection that could be maintained to the host by a single treatment.

- (3) Study the normal seasonal variation in flea density in Menaya village. El Gaafra village was divided into four almost equal parts and were treated as follows:
 - 5 per cent DDT wettable residual spray, 6.6 per cent BHC wettable residuel
 - 5 per cent DDT emulsion residual spray, all at a dose of 40 ccs. per sq/m and the fourth was left without treatment for control.

Three counts were done during weeks 14-18, then treatment started during weeks 18-21 inclusive, then fleas counts followed up to week 48.

Extent of treatment:

All floor surfaces of bedrooms, stores, sheds, yards, mats, mattresses and beds. No treatment was applied to the interior walls. It was observed that all chemicals gave good control for 14 weeks, though it was much more conspicuous in BHC than in DDT as was explained in lice control.

The study of the seasonal variation reveals that the peak of infestation was during the months of March and April, also this was observed in October and November.

Other insects : and add one to have sure robots with

The treatment of 450 houses was carried out to determine the effect of DDT, BHC and Chlordane on cockroaches and bed-bugs. The results obtained were nearly similar with the three insecticides, their effect was much more stronger on bugs than on cockroaches.

Hence in the latter a combined treatment of residual spraying and dusting will be required to give more effect which will last 13 weeks.

b.—Laboratory:

A colony of lice is maintained under a temp. of 330-340 and 60-70 per cent R.H. for the purpose of studying the life cycle of the louse and other biological tests. It is bred on human blood.

Another colony of bed-bugs is also bred for the same reason.

(5) School of Insect Control:

Two schools exist:

One for malaria and mosquitoes and another for control of other insects. It is intended to amalgamate the two schools into one in the future. Each school gives two courses, a senior course for physicians, engineers and other university graduates, and a junior course for sanitary technicians, laboratory assistants and others of intermediate qualifications.

A practical training is also provided for those having only primary or similar

(6) Workshop:

Is annexed to the Mosquito Branch at Ein Shams. It carries out:

(a) Car repairs,

- (b) Maintenance of sprayers and other equipment, and
- (c) Making such scientific apparatus as may be required .

Activities of the Section:

(1) Mosquito Branch-Ein Shams:

A.—The experimental station:

The following experiments were conducted:

(1) Malaria control by spray painting houses in Ezbet Sarsak with 5 per cent DDT solution at a dilution of 2 grs. per cubic metre twice a year in June and October 1950.

Results:

- (a) Disappearance of malaria cases among infants (The ratio for 1949 was 12.5 per cent).
- (b) Compared with the same months for 1949, the positive units gave a reduction in adult mosquitoes exceeding 50 per cent.
- (c) No effect on the larval density.
- (d) Costs = 487 milliems per head per year.

B.—Control of larvae within a radius of 1 kilometer around El Khosous village by means of a 5 per cent D.D.T. solution, weekly from August 1950 till the end of the year.

Results:

- (a) Positive anopheline larvae units dropped to 5 per cent of its number before control.
- (b) The ratio of positive anopheline larvae units in habitations dropped to almost one fourth.
- (c) Disappearance of malaria in infants under one year of age (this was 2.5 per cent in 1949). No incidence of new malaria cases throughout the year.
- (d) Costs = 277 milliems per head per year.

From these two experiments it will be noted that either method is effective in malaria control. The choice is determined by the cost. It will be observed, however, that in the Sarsak experiment, the cost of spray-painting was nearly twice the cost of larviciding in El Khosous but it must be pointed out that the number and size of habitations in Sarsak compared to their residents are rather higher than the average namely 118 houses occupied by 500 inhabitants i.e., 4 persons per house of 325 sq. metres as against an average of 5–6 persons per house of 180 sq. metres.

C.—Survey of 14 villages in Qaliubia for mosquitoes and malaria from May till September.

Results:

- (a) The most prevalent species of Anopheles is A. pharoensis, then A. multicolor and lastly A. Coustani. Of Culex, C. laurenti, then C. pipiens and C. pusillus. Other Culicini are Aedes caspius, Uranotaenia unguiculata and Theobaldia longiareolata.
- (b) Of 2,142 blood films from persons of different ages examined for malaria, 33 or 1.5 per cent were positive for benign malaria and 4 or 0.2 per cent for malignant malaria.

These results should be considered with caution since the experiments had to be suspended following the appearance of A. gambiae in Nubia and the mobilisation of all the strength of the Section for its control.

Mobile station:

A survey of mosquitoes and malaria in Siwa Oasis was undertaken prior to planning control measures next year.

Results:

- (a) Anophelines present in order of prevalence:
- A. sergenti.—Abundant in Khamisa, north and south Siwa, Agormi and Maraki villages, and less abundant in Zeitoun. Breeds mostly in surface water and channels. Enters houses very frequently, seasonal prevalence: in July-October. Minimum: February.
- A. multicolor.—Abundant in North and South Zeitoun and Gerba villages, less abundant in Agormi and Khamisa. Breeds mostly in infilteration water.

Seasonal prevalence.—February and March. Minimum August. Enters houses.

A. algeriensis.—Mostly found in East and West Maraki, Zeitoun, North Siwa and Agormi villages; rare in Gerba and South Siwa. Breeds in surface water.

Seasonal prevalence.—February and March, rare in July-November; was not found as adults in houses.

(b) Malaria incidence in infants.—25 per cent (96 blood films were taken out of which 24 proved positive: 16 malignant and 8 quartan).

In childran 1-4 years old: 50 per cent (54 specimens were taken, 26 positive: 21 malignant and 5 quartan).

In children 5-12 years old: 20.4. per cent (132 specimens were taken, 27 positive: 22 malignant and 5 quartan).

In adults: 10.3 per cent (132 specimens were taken, 24 positive: 15 malignant and 9 quartan).

All specimens were taken in November and therefore malaria during that month was hyper endemic.

The Section will continue this survey and inter treatment next year.

Spray-painting team:

16,176 buildings were spray-painted (having a total area of 50,764,318 square meters. These include aerodromes, government buildings, Sarsak, Nubia, etc. (see table 155).

Laboratory:

See table 156 for larvae identified and table 157 for adults.

Malaria School:

- (a) Senior course of 3 months was given twice in 1950 for 6 and 9 graduates-all except one passed.
- (b) Junior course of 2 months was given twice for 14 and 12 students, 4 failed.

Gambiae campaign in 1950:

Nubia was invaded for the second time by A. gambiae in September 1950. Region of infiltration extended 80 kilometers from Ballana in the south to Genena and Shobak in the North (near Eneba). The first larva was collected on 9th September 1950, while the last one was collected on October 24, 1950. Total positive gambiae larvae was 18. Control started on September 21st., preliminary measures having been taken from September 9th. to 20 th. Not a single case of malaria was recorded.

A separate report is compiled about this campaign. Reference is made here to the A. Gambiae first invasion of Egypt in 1942 for comparison only. Whereas in 1942, the mosquito reached Assiut *i.e.* 800 kilometers North, accounted for more than 100,000 deaths due to malaria and required 3 years to eradicate, it did not exceed 80 kilometers North, caused no deaths and took six weeks to eradicate.

The outlines of the control measures were as follows:

1.—Prevention of the Northward infiltration of the insect by means of flitting and spray-painting all means of transport with 0.5 per cent pyrethrum in kerosene and 5 per cent D.D.T. solution.

3,523 railway carriages were flitted and 3,094 were spray-painted.

3,967 floating units were flitted and 1,174 rooms were spray-painted.

2,774 vehicles were flitted only.

860 litres of pyrethrum solution and 6,172 litres of 5 per cent DDT solution were consumed.

2.—Survey:

292,583 units were surveyed for larvae within the infected area. 18 only were positive for A. gambiae. Outside the infected area, 13,204 units were surveyed and 242 were positive for other anophelines (during the period September to December).

For adult mosquitoes, 34,245 houses were surveyed and only one was positive for A. gambiae within the infected area. Outside the infected area 1,407 houses were surveyed and all found negative (from September to December, 1950).

3.—Larvioiding:

Breeding places were sprayed with 5 per cent DDT in malariol. 29,410,851 units were sprayed and 20 tons of malariol and a ton of DDT were consumed.

4.—Adulticiding:

Three teams, each of 100 members were formed for spray-painting inner surfaces of houses. The first worked from Kom-Ombo to Aswan, the second from Aswan to Amberkab and the third from Amberkab till the borders between Egypt and the Sudan. 25,000 houses were spray-painted by the first team, 9,000 by the second and 13,500 by the third, 29,5 tons of commercial DDT and 6.5 tons of gammexane were consumed.

Cost of spray-painting was 1.3 milliems per square meter, 38.4 m. per house and 13.5 m. per head.

YELLOW FEVER CONFROL BRANCH

Control of yellow fever is carried out by :-

- (a) Prevention of the entry of the disease through an infected person or an infected mosquito arriving in an aircraft or a steam ship. This is undertaken by the Quarantine Department.
- (b) Control of mosquitoes in general and Aedes aegypti in particular inside and within 2-3 kilometers around aerodomes.

This is earried out by the Insect Control Section. Reference has already been made to units of the Yellow Fever Control Branch.

Work at Luxor and Alexandria airports was stopped this year since no planes from yellow fever areas landed in these airports.

Spray-painting:

Aerodrome buildings were spray-painted with 5 per cent DDT solution. Almaza military aerodrome, Cairo airport and Alexandria air-port were sprayed three times. Surface area sprayed was more than 5 million square meters. 3½ tons of 25 per cent DDT emulsion and 3.2 tons of 10 per cent gammexane solution were consumed.

Larval Survey:

466,710 houses were surveyed for Aedes aegypti, 10 units were positive for larvae of this mosquito and 2,340 for other larvae (Table 158).

Aedes aegypti was only found in Hurghada and Quseir during the months of July, August, September, October and November (Table 159).

FLY CONTROL BRANCH

Units of the Branch:

Villages in Giza Province.—Talbia, Tersa, Konaysa, Abul Nomros, Shubramant.

Villages in Menoufia Province.—Agayza, Omkhnan, Shubra Kebala.

Villages in Qaliubia Province.—Sindion, Gabal el Asfar.

Villages in Sharkia Province.—Inshas.

Towns.-Port-Said and Suez,

Oases, Siwa I then my to lo sensil 271.8 bas anitolos meralmento lo

Estimation of Fly Density:

The grid method was used and results of the effect of insecticides were entered as follows:

Poor result : Fly count 50 or more.

Fair result: ,, from 20-50. Good result: ,, less than 20.

Control of flies in the village : viterogeness of set bound oness voil control

A.—By dusting breeding places with insecticides diluted with phosphate rock at an average of 10-12 grs. of powder per sq. meter.

(Breeding places include: manure heaps, chicken-houses, latrines, dung, stables and and garbage).

Results of different insecticides:

- (1) Good or satisfactory: using 2.5 per cent chlordane powder fortnightly from September-middle of October.
- (2) Moderate: using 1.3 per cent gammexane alfa weekly from April to June and 5 per cent toxaphene fortnightly from middle of September-October.
- (3) 4% gammexane, 2.5% toxaphene weekly, 0.3% gammexane alfa fortnightly.

B .- Spraying breeding places with chlordane:

This was carried in Sindion at an average of 68 ccs. to the square metre of a 5 per cent chlordane acqueous suspension.

This gave good results for 2 weeks and then the effect deteriorated.

The cost is high compared to the result of the process.

C.—Spray-painting houses with 6 per cent gammexane DDT and Chlordane suspension:

These gave good results in the 1st and 2nd applications for 5 weeks and in the 3rd., the effect was for two weeks only. Samples of flies were collected and examined in the laboratory and proved to be resistant to the insecticides. Resistance therefore is probably acquired after 8-9 weeks from the last application of insecticide. Resistance was overcome by the use of 5 per cent chlordane suspension at the rate of 2 grams. per sq. metre.

Good results were obtained at Inshas using DDT emulsion at the rate of 2 grams. per sq. metre which lasted 5 weeks. The second application of the same insecticide failed to give the former effect. In September, using 2.5 per cent chlordane suspension at the rate of 1 grm. per sq. metre. It gave good results for 3 weeks.

Fly control at Gabal el Asfar (Sewage Farm):

Both DDT and Gammexane spray-painting of houses failed to reduce the density of flies.

Nor was it possible to judge the result of dusting the drying basins as these were flooded with sludge after dusting. At any rate we can say that spray-painting and dusting failed to give any result at Gabal el Asfar.

Fly Control in Towns:

Port Said.—In 1949, good results were obtained by dusting breeding places every 2-3 weeks together with fogging, using Tifa machine, and spray-painting hospitals.

In 1950, owing to some local difficulties, the operations in Port Said were not regular and intervals between the 3rd., 4th., and 5th applications were prolonged which resulted in the failure of the last two applications.

Suez.—The same method of control as in Port Said was applied to Suez. Moreover restaurants and other establishments for the preparation or sale of foodstuffs were spray painted. Results were satisfactory for only a short period.

The reason may be due to overflow of cesspits in the poorer districts which resulted in an increase in the fly population.

Laboratory Tests:

(1) Materials tested.—Pyrethrin and pyrenon were tested and compared to pyrethrum. They were found to be comparatively weaker.

M.E.S.C.A. and Volatex thermal smokes proved to have no effect. Vulcan electric bulb killed flies after one hour.

(2) Fumigant action.—Chlordane was found to have more pronounced effect than either DDT or Toxaphene.

Water sus. 15% Gamma 3,061. Emul. L. G. 110 Gamma 111184111111886 1.912 Insecticides used (in kilograms) Emul. 25% DDT. 350 543 572 372 834 834 834 19,720 1,070 1,070 1,368 1,368 480 702 11,409 Water sus. 50% DDT. 4,261 Pure DDT. powder. 7.4 9 1.4 73,360 10,525 10,525 112,000 38,242 46,325 113,650 117,550 92,650 127,083 45,804 167,100 167,100 683,621 in sq. metres 5,764,318 Surfaces TABLE NO. 155.—SPRAY-PAINTING OPERATION IN 1950 10,790 10,698 Places painted 51,445 327 733 143 144 144 772 1,560 970 970 970 970 rooms 16, 176 houses 1 2 Date From 1 Abu Zaabal worker's houses Place Convalescents colony Sarsak Convales. colony Port-Tewfik sea-port Mental Hos. ... Tor Quarantine ... Almaza air-port ... Aldxandria air-port Almaza air-port ... Almaza ai -1 o t ... Alexandria air-port Nubia ... Houses of staff Cairo Cairo

Table No. 156. - 1

TABLE NO. 156,- LARVAR IDENTIFIED IN THE LABORATORY DURING 1950,

		10000				1200	200	12,834					4		
Others	100	2	1	1	1	3	1	. 9	67	1	1	1	6	-	1
entettivinn .O	-1	-	1	65	1	-	1	1	-1	1	1	1	7	1	1
C. poicilepes	215	1	100	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	Contract of	Total	A mark	1
deserticola	120	199	200	a Local	SAN LINE	6 807	4	I.	ON THE	1	1	-	1	1	1
enilisaq .O	91	4	T	7	1	2	22	7	1	1	1	-	-1	and and	1
C, laurenti	170	412	127	475	-	720	4	223	1	1	1	1	72	11	63
C. pipiens	482	161	599	179	1	211	98	850	7	16	61	6	458	155	60
& detritus	"	1	1	1	1	1	00	1	1.	1	20	1	The re	1.	1
A. caspius	348	100	88	159	100 E	166	723	410	Sept.	Total Control	हो.	1	24	5	1 00
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ogsts .fsI	27.44	2	2000	200		*	16	A Property	51	H.	100	1	64	Total Park	N. ETILO
Multicolor	lie I	L	ala de	a la	200	6 678	414	9/80	200	50	100	1	1	1	18
Sergenti	=1	F	1	1	1	1	1,361	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	To Too
Pharoensis	75	759	216	711	101	2,047	Ale	9 11	100	100	7	-	32	1	The second
sisnehigiA	l i	Lui	100	10	L	200	108	-1-	-1-	-	I	1	1	4	1
Instano	1	6	20	10	7	10	1	56	1	100	100	1	63	1	1
Cultolines	739	732	818	826	1	1,143	933	1,560	13	17	23	10	569	179	1
seniledqoaA	76	022	236	122	1	2,067	1,899	61	I	1	1	1	36	63	1
to ,oN latoT smeminers	193	1,351	366	876	05	2,593	2,595	1,506	-	n	23	10	290	182	9
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	Khosous	Sarsak	Esbet el Nakhl	Gabal el Asfar	Khanka	Qaliubia	Siwa	Alexandria	Mersa Matrouh	Suez	Harghada	Quseir.	Heliopolis	Luxor	Ballana
	1 10	002	H	0	1	9	02	4	A	00	-	-	H	H	-

TABLE No. 157.—DETAILS OF ADULT MOSQUITOES EXAMINED IN THE LABORATORY IN 1950

	ons of	ni			Anopheles			Culicini	
Locality	Total No. of specimens	Anophelini	Culicini	Pha- roensis	Sergenti	Multicolor	Theo-	A. aegypti A. caspitus.	Culex.
Khosous	2,085	77	2,061	77	-	+	+	5	2,056
Sarsak	764	285	671	285	-	-	1	- 25	645
Ezbet el Nakhl	1,001	14	1,001	14	-	-	4	- 4	993
Gabal El Asfar	600	. 6	623	6	100	1	+ 1	- 43	581
Khanka	5	-	5	-	-	70	+	argust our days as	5
Mobile Units	1,599	685	1,479	685	-	_	11	- 17	1,451
Siwa	1,501	2,193	329	1	13	884	1	- 38	201
Suez	1	-	1	-	-	-	+	a ye section	1
Heliopolis	6	-	6	-	-	-	- No.	of house post-	6

Hereb Topac

- 500 42.00

		1 1 10													
080	No. of open lands positive for Aedes	LIES .	I	I I	MIX	T	1	STORY OF THE PERSON OF THE PER	T	I	1	1	1	1	1
	No. of open lands posit, for pupase		1	place	deput.	1	1	do	16	1	100	1	1	1	1
Color	No. of open lands posit, for larvae	100	162	201	253	426	230	110	16	20	31	84	116	104	1,929
380,2	No. of units posit, for puppe.		1	1	1	1	1	able	+	1	in le	1	1	-1	1
010	No. of houses posit. for pupae		1	1	1	780	1	100	7	-	100	1	1	1	1
180	No. of U. P. for other mos.	à	3	20	28	34	36	44	48	-	24	63	12	9	351
d Los. 1	No. of houses P. for other mosquitoes	à	25	20	28	-	1	44	48	=	91	63	10	4	112
102	No. of U. p. for A. negypti	- 1	18	18	0	4	10	igg	181	104	108,1	1	60	.1.	•
1950.	No. of houses posit.		ī	1	1	Ī	1	1	1	4	-	1	60	1	•
LOW FEVER BRANCH REPORT IN 1950.	No. of unaccessible sinu	-	946	883	890,	,442	619	191	162	104	16	147	163	162	5,850
си Вел	No. of unaccesible houses,	9	701	191	204	27.1	114	38	38	30	31	53	38	39	
R BRAN	No. of new units	91,	419	444	468	833	470	441	672	262	426	721	622	992	6,819 1,145
v Feve	Xo. of new houses	010	218	238	331	360	205	204	257	244	171	320	224	347	3,119
	No. of vacant units	1	704	122	1	620	583	546	583	199	567	505	405	330	6,710
158.	No. of vacant houses	200	660	427	336	431	446	470	427	503	353	379	421	228	5,029
TABLE No. 158.—YEI	No. of closed units.	-	9,101	990'8	89116	12,020	8,064	7,456	11,106	11,439	8,390	11,273	7,289	7,950	113,918
TA	basels to av	100			- 74	-		1		1000					MICHIGAN STATE
The state of the s	No. of closed houses	0,000	5,249	2,830	3,432	4,033	2,919	2,641	2,767	3,320	2,177	3,256	3,344	2,414	36, 182
	No. of units benimexe	001 121	174,432	159,565	171,164	210,371	117,904	70,053	85,598	83,120	63,178	87,583	80,332	77,999	1,381,299
	No. of houses examined	000 07	43,028	42,345	40,793	49,289	41,072	32,986	40,371	33,171	29,461	41,358	36,995	466,710	466,710
		7 79	:	;	:	:	:		:	-	-	1	:		:
			:	:			:	-	:			-			
			:	:		:	:	:			-			-	1000
			:			:	•	-			er	:	-	-	TOTAL.
		The same of	January	February	March	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October	November	December	THE REAL PROPERTY.

18 specimens of Aedes aegypti larvae were collected by the surveying team of the Branch.

TABLE NO. 159.—AEDES AEGYPTI LARVAE FOUND IN 1950 IN YELLOW FEVER AREAS

		January	Febr.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Deo.	TOTAL
										Total !	WHE !	angels	1	
Alexandria		1000	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	DIFFE ST	1000
Mersa Matrouh		-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	1		-
Port Said		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Suez		-	-	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hurghada		-	-	150	-	-	-	1	14	1	-	3	-	19
Quseir		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	=	9
Safaga		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cairo	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxor		made	70-1	-	-	=	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ballana		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tor		Dans C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1-	-	-
TOTAL		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	1	1	3		28

All larvae were found in Zeers.

Chapter XXI.-Bilharzia Snail Control

Snail Control Work has been gradually expanding in the last decade to cover the provinces of Giza, Aswan, Qena, Beni Suef, Menoufia, Qaliubia and Behera and also the Oases. During 1951 the work has been substantially extended in the Delta provinces. The large territory comprised between the two branches of the Nile North of Menoufia, formerly Gharbia province, but lately divided into Fouadia and Gharbia provinces, has been tackled from 3 centres: Tanta, Bilqas and Kafr-el-Sheikh, forming the head-quarters of 3 new inspectorates. The streams were measured and mapped to a large extent and partially surveyed for snails.

In Behera province, where control has slowly spread from a Southern to a Middle Behera Inspectorate, the territory brought under control grew large enough to warrant the formation of a new North Behera Inspectorate with headquarters at Siouf.

In Beni Suef province, two strips of territory were added: one south of the administration boundaries, to include the intakes of various main streams and another west of Bahr Youssef where additional territory was brought under cultivation in recent years.

In Aswan province, several irrigation schemes South of Kom Ombo were also included.

A special effort was made by the training centres to train new junior staff for the Delta Provinces. A total of 410 trainees attended the classes of which 341 were subsequently engaged while 69 either dropped out or failed to pass the examination. Owing to financial and other difficulties this training had to be curtailed later and the work in the Delta could not be expanded to the full.

The limitations of trained personnel coupled with a chronic lack of hired labour has caused patchy application of control in the new provinces and retardation of control measures in certain areas of the old provinces.

The situation and the success of control during any year is assessed by comparing the main spring survey of the year with that of the following year, which is made after the treatments, taking into consideration the biological necessities for surveying in spring and not in winter. A comparison of the spring surveys of 1950 and 1951 is given in tables 160 and 161 and the extent of the intervening treatments in Table 162.

In the 3 Oases, no Bulinus was found, except one new infection in Baharia, in the terminal streams of a spring which had not been infected with this species. Limnaea is still found.

Application of Law 29/1948.

During the year 1950 the provincial field staff of the section registered 138,241 distributaries measuring 52,943 kms. and belonging to 190,188 owners. 75,670 notifications were sent out concerning the clearance of 51,817 streams. 8,890 streams measuring 4,416 kms. were cleared by 10,613 owners. The section cleared, at the owners' expense, 21,831 streams, measuring 11,228 kms. and belonging to 67,036 owners. Costs amounting to L.E. 32,547 will be collected together with land taxes.

TABLE NO 160.-SURVEYS OF STREAMS BY NET AND PALM-LEAF TRAPS: NUMBERS AND LENGTHS INFESTED WITH BULINUS AND PLANOREIS SNAILS;

COMPARISON OF THE SPRING SURVEYS 1950 AND 1951

							- 193	-					
	with Planorbis	-	00	a few	0	0	00	386	600 818	1,818	4,678	2,552	7,455
	with Bulinus	100000	3,727	2,589	882 918	690	2,302	2,707	5,516	4,861	5,143	4,011	28,237
Lengths in kms.	-	%	13	32 22	119	24 24	44	32 26	50	42 37	49	40	38 98
Len	Infested		3,727	2,589	882 918	690	2,302	2,736	5,545 5,810	5,222 4,541	6,848	3,879	30,585
	Surveyed		27,702 36,490	7,399	4,763	2,833	5,261 5,847	8,739 10,380	11,138	12,330	14,050	9,671	94,215
	with Planorbis		00	a few	0	0	00	429	766 917	2,204	10,721 5,903	3,916	14,394
	with Bulinus		3,379 1,860	2,093	1,257	653	4,172	2,901 2,805	4,995	5,203 4,519	8,669 5,461	4,562	33,322
Numbers	To the second	%	3	7 9	9	9	25 20	10	15	17	32	25	20
	Infested		3,379	2,093	1,257	653	4,172	3,060	5,150	6,361	13,709	6,253	39,834
	Surveyed		104,912	30,260 29,480	24,670	10,655	16,548	30,249	38,741	38,110	43,517	25,387	328,157
A. A.	rear		1920	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1950	1921	1950
F			~~	~~	~~	~~	~~		~~	~~	~~~	:	~~
			11	:	:	:		:	1	:		:	:
18	976			1	:	:		:	1	1	1	:	TOTAL
	Province or Inspectorate			1	:	:	:	1	:	1	1	:	To
	or Inc		1	1	:	-		:		1	1	:	
	Juneo C		1		:	1		1	:	era	hera		
-	Lro		Fayoum	Giza	Aswan	Qena	Beni-Suef	Qaliubia	Menoufia	South Behera	Middle Behera	Gharbia	

Table No. 161.—Intensity of infestation in streams infested with the snail carriers of bilharziasis, main net surveys of spring 1950 and 1951

			RAIDA	Buli	nus truncatus		Plan	orbis boissyi	
Province or	Inspectorate		Year	Dips in infested streams	snails dipped out	snails/ 100 dips	Dips in infested streams	snails dipped out	snails/ 100 dips
Fayoum		{	1950 1951	354,325 320,683	19,851 11,736	6 4	_	Ξ	1.1
Giza		{	1950 1951	156,912 132,498	16,848 13,281	11 10	=	Ξ	11
Aswan		{	1950 1951	93,224 59,583	26,064 6,238	28 10	=	=	1-1
Qena		{	1950 1951	43,551 46,317	1,932 2,137	4 5	= -	=	
Beni Suef		{	1950 1951	265,608 236,643	40,888 13,348	-15 6	-	=	11
Qaliubia		{	1950 1951	107,280 117,990	11,711 11,636	11 10	22,971 23,442	4,470 2,448	20 10
Menoufia		{	1950 1951	533,202 541,932	63,298 72,364	12 13	68,931 84,390	27,904 28,918	40 34
South Behera		{	1950 1951	352,671 253,983	57,706 40,746	16 16	156,198 116,613	69,844 44,833	45 38
Middle Behera		{	1950 1951	393,195 234,261	49,125 30,132	13 13	404,322 236,973	105,834 64,339	26 27
Gharbia			1951	344,031	43,872	13	324,804	54,659	17
	TOTAL	{	1950 1951	2,062,425 2,072,587	250,532 235,392	12 11	652,422 786,222	208, 102 195, 197	32 25

Note The total number of dips taken in 1950 was 10,608,349 and in 1951, 13,881,642,

Table No. 162.—Treatment of streams invested with the snall vectors of bilharziasis, April 1950 — March 1951

Province		Clearance		2000	Sulph	ation	
or Inspectorate	Numbers	Kms.	man-days	Numbers	Kms.	man-days	Tons Cu So 4
Fayoum	777 2,144 632 1,458 3,327 105 3,232 2,577 5,291 685	937 1,374 697 1,099 2,124 113 3,253 1,853 2,220 598	17,081 23,006 11,085 6,064 41,375 2,462 52,350 28,164 46,068 11,772	4,455 2,624 1,236 1,107 4,549 2,892 2,475 4,458 13,709 778	4,213 2,317 902 970 3,061 2,305 3,252 3,437 6,273 862	A,845 3,735 2,880 3,237 5,497 4,923 6,911 4,960 8,061 977	290 236 140 139 226 204 229 237 210 35
TOTAL	20,228	14,268	239,427	38,283	27,592	50,026	1,946

The Laboratory :

- (1) Routine examinations of snails for bilharzia infection were made in the main laboratory on snail samples from Giza, Qaliubia, Menoufia and G'arbia provinces. 6,526 Bulinus from 45 localities and 9,324 Planorbis from 37 localities were examined and 13 samples showed infection.
- (2) Since it is well known that the concentration of CuSO₄ solutions decreases rapidly in nature after application to the streams, the effects of various factors on 30 p.p.m. solutions of copper sulphate in Nile water were investigated:
 - (a) in vitro; the following results, demonstrating the neutralizing effects of silt and mud were obtained in 4 litre aquaria at temperatures ranging from 190-310 C.

APPROXIMATE CuSO₄ concentrations, given as a fraction of the original (30 p.p.m.)* after exposure times of:

Solution in	1 hour.	1 day	2 days	3 days
Distilled water (control)	i	1	1	1
Nile water only	2/3	1/2	1/3	1/7
Nile water with mud bottom (very silty)	1/2	1/6	1/25	1/70

^{*(30} p.p.m.=1)

(b) in an environmental laboratory pond of 0.9 cubic metres capacity containing clear water over 8 cms. of mud and some aquatic vegetation, at temperatures varying from 10° to 30° C.

Table 5.—Approximate average decrease of concentration of a 30 p.p.m. ${\rm CuSO_4}$ Solution in Nile water, from various measurements, after exposure times of :

	5 min.	2 hrs.	1 day	2 days	3 days
Calculated initial concentration 30 p.p.m.=1	2/3	1/3	1/6	1/10	1/15

(c) The stabilizing effect of citric acid, in vitro, is illustrated as follows:

		E	xposure tim	0	
30 p.p.m. solution of CuSo,	0 hr	2 hrs	24 hrs	48 hrs	72 hrs
The second second			7		
In Nile water (control)	30	15.7	11.8	7.8	7.8
Same, with 5 p.p.m. citric acid	30	23.6	15.7	15.7	13.8

Chapter XXII.-Leprosy Control

Every effort is being made since 1929 for the detection and isolation of lepers. Central leprosy clinics with segregation quarters have been provided in chief towns of provinces. Four branch clinics in connection with each are provided in neighbouring district towns. Under Law No. 131 of 1946, the isolation of lepers is now compulsory to protect the community against this fatal disease and ensure care being taken of leprous patients.

Statistics:

Examination of 2,055 patients presenting themselves to leprosy units revealed that 1,156 were leprous as compared with 2,060 and 1,214 respectively in the previous year. Review of the records revealed that 374 lepers were repeatedly recorded leaving 783 new lepers during the year. This brings the total number of new lepers recorded since leprosy control was started in 1929 until the end of the year under review to 12,484.

The following Table No. 163 gives the details of patients returned positive for leprosy by the different units:

TABLE No. 163

No. Lepens		Table No. 163	
Amria Leprosy Colony	Unit	Branches	No. Lepers
Main Clinic	Amria Leprosy Colony	Main Clinie	82 2 39 106
Shebin el Kanater 15 4 4 4 6 6 52	Zagazig Leprosy Clinic	. Main Clinie	
Main Clinic 34 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16		Shebin el Kanater	4
Tema		TOTAL	52
Main Clinie	Souhag Leprosy Clinic	Tema	15 15 14
Zefta 14 Kallin 5 5 5 16 Kafr el Zayat 1 1 106 106	Tanta Leprosy Clinic	Main Clinic	63
Main Clinic 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 3		Zefta	14 5 16
Beni Mazar		TOTAL	106
Damanhour	Minia Leprosy Clinic	Beni Mazar	7 9 12 15
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	Alexandria Leprosy Clinic	Damanhour	14 7

TABLE No. 163 (contd.)

Unit	Branches	No. Lepers
Mansoura Leprosy Clinic	Main Clinic Damietta Sinbellawein Sherbin Dekernis Total	31 4 7 4 8 54
Shebin el Kom Leprosy Clinic	Main Clinic Menouf Ashmoun Quesna Benha Tala Total	22 13 -8 8 11 8 70
Qena Leprosy Clinic	Main Clinie Luxor Koús Deshna Nag' Hammadi Total	14 10 10 2 9 45
	Main Clinic	74 3 77

A total of 974 lepers were in segregation in Abu Zaabal and Amria Colonies, Cairo Hospital and segregation annexes of clinics at the end of 1950 as against 923 at the end of 1949. Details are as follows:—

Abou Zaabal Colony			***			637
Amria Colony						282
Souhag Clinic						5
Tanta Clinic						6
Minia Clinic						17
Mansoura Clinic						16
Qena Clinic						11
	19800	000		55500	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	77.7

The average rate of attendance for treatment was 22% as shown below: Table No. 164.

	Mon	th			No. of attendances (visitors)	Rate Percent
January	 		 		 11,313	17
February	 		 ***		 10,352	22
March	 		 		 11,026	24
April	 		 		 11,070	23
Мау	 		 	***	 13,835	23
June	 		 		 10,785	22
July	 		 		 9,428	19
August	 		 		 12,904	21
September	 		 		 9,359	19
October	 		 		 13,052	21
November	 		 		 10,889	33
December	 		 		 10,317	21

Treatment:

Hydnocarpus oil was used in the treatment of all lepers. Every leper received a weekly intramuscular injection of 4–5 ccs. of the oil. Treatment with Sulfa compounds was tried at Abou Zaabal and Amria Colonies subject to introduction in other units. Good results were obtained.

A total of 128,058 injections weighing 583 kgs. were given to lepers this year as against 117,903 injections weighing 529 kgs. in the previous year. The number of dressings applied to patients was 203,134 as against 173,822 last year. Details are as follows:

TABLE No. 165

			1	Month				Number of injections	Quantity of oil	N. of dressings
January	,				 		 	10,524	44.871	14,880
ebruar	у				 		 	19,782	44.151	13,530
farch					 		 	10,410	38.212	13,576
pril		***			 		 	10,599	49.862	14,964
lay	,				 		 	13,173	60.650	19,011
une					 		 	10,610	48.581	16,921
uly					 		 	8,899	39.959	16,366
ugust					 		 	13,329	62.180	21,521
eptem	ber				 		 	8,219	37.375	15,516
ctober					 		 	12,296	55.971	19,751
loveml	ber				 		 	9,855	44.143	17,984
Decemb	er				 		 	10,362	46.670	18,114
					То	TAL	 	128,058	582, 629	203,134

In addition to treatment of leprosy, patients received treatment for other accompanying diseases.

ABOUL ZAABAL COLONY

Patients:

The remaining female residents at Cairo Leprosy Hospital have been accommodated at Abou Zaabal Colony. The hospital will be used as a preventorium for the accommodation of children of leprous parents. Of 429 lepers admitted to the colony during the year, 307,(208 females and 99 males) were segregated for the first time and 122 had been inmates and discharged for different reasons, as against 279, 159 and 120 respectively during the previous year.

The number of lepers in segregation at the end of the year was 637 as against 437 in the previous year.

Technical Works:

- (1) Of the 307 new admissions, 170 were of the anesthetic type, 18 of the tubercular type and 119 of the mixed type. Examination of the 122 re-admissions revealed that 45 were of the anesthetic type, 8 of the tubercular and 69 of the mixed type.
- (2) Samples from the nose and skin were taken from the 637 lepers in segregation for bacteriological examination and gave the following results: 258 positive for nose only, 129 positive for skin only, 190 positive for nose and skin and 60 negative for nose and skin. Of these 17 were positive and became negative; 3 were negative and became positive and 617 remained without change.

- (3) Clinical examination of all the inmates revealed that the condition of 450 lepers improved, 141 remained stationary and 46 deteriorated.
- (4) 42 cases of perforating ulcers were met with. All were treated and improved except 17 cases which were still under treatment at the end of the year.
- (5) Of 420 cases of lepra reactions met with, 84 were severe. All were treated and improved except 25 cases (including 6 cases of severe reaction) which were still under treatment at the end of the year.
 - (6) A total of 104,785 dressings were applied to patients during the year.
- (7) 138 surgical operations were performed in the colony as follows: 63 incisions, 72 widening of incisions, 1 amputation, 2 piles.
- (8) Of 730 cases of skin diseases met with, 48 were treated for scabies and all recovered; 668 for dermatitis and all recovered except 37 which were still under treatment at the end of the year; 3 for tinea and all 3 were still under treatment, and 11 for urticaria and all were cured.
 - (9) Venereal diseases cases (syphilis) met with numbered 27 and all were treated.
- (10) Medical cases treated during the year numbered 411 as follows 2 cholecystitis, 355 constipation and enteritis, 7 heart failure and 47 general debility. All cases were treated and cured.
- (11) 137 cases of chest diseases were met with as follows: 3 pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 asthma, all under treatment; 12 acute bronchitis, 116 bronchitis. All were treated.
- (12) The ophthalmic clinic was attended by patients 3,737 times. 64 ophthalmic operations were done this year as follows: 8 probing and syringing of lacrymal canals, 9 skin and muscle, 13 trachoma, 18 follicles (pitching), 1 excision of the eye, 4 conjunctiviplasty, 5 leprotic masses, 6 trichiasis (snellen's operation).

The ophthalmologist visited the colony 37 times during the year.

- (13) 425 lepers were treated in the dental clinic. 60 dental operations were performed during the year, namely, 62 extractions and 3 gum boils. 30 visits to the colony were paid by the dentist.
- (14) Cases of intestinal parasites numbered 155, namely 142 bilharzia and 13 ascaris.

 All were treated and cured.
- (15) 842 samples of urine from patients and staff were examined at the colony laboratory and gave the following results: 142 bilharzia, 86 salts and cylindroids, 66 pus and 25 albumen.
- (16) Examination of 214 samples of fæces gave the following results: 5 ancylostoma, 25 ascaris and other parasites.

Staff Clinic :

Resident staff and their families attended the staff clinic 4,345 times or a ratio of 12 visits daily:

Social Activities:

- (1) School .- 30 lepers attended the day school and 20 the night classes.
- (2) Library.—A monthly average of 290 lepers attended the library or 10 lepers daily. An average of 160 books were loaned to lepers monthly or 5 books daily.
- (3) Preaching.—Sermons were delivered weekly with Friday prayers at the mosque of the colony. These had a good effect on the conduct of patients.
- (4) Sports.—The boy-scout troop of 30 lepers continues its scout exercises with the object of infusing discipline and obedience in young lepers. The two foot-ball teams held a few games during the year.

Recreation:

The inmates were entertained on different occasions and were provided with extra meals during Ramadan and feasts. The canteen provided commodities and the club organised games and recreations.

Prison:

There were 30 lepers remaining in prison on January 1, 1950. 83 leprous prisoners were admitted during the year and 98 released, leaving 15 prisoners in detention at the end of the year.

Industrial Activities:

All the industrial requirements of the colony have been performed by the different workshops which are manned by the lepers. Large amounts of clothes, slippers, mattresses, etc., were manufactured, besides repairs to doors, windows, sanitary installations, etc.

Agricultural Activities:

Some 12 feddans of land have been reclaimed by the inmates. This brings the total area under cultivation to about 115 feddans. Large quantities of various crops were produced during the year. The number of cows kept in the dairy was 50 cows. These yielded 26,237 kgs. of milk. Male calves are slain and the meat served to inmates. Some 5,749 kgs. of meat were provided this year.

Power and Pumping Plants:

551,610 Kilo Watts were consumed in lighting and filters. 1,204,033 cubic metres of fresh water were pumped for irrigation. 114,351 cubic metres of potable water were filtered. 329,400 cubic metres of sewage were drained and used as fertiliser.

The repair workshop undertook all the repairs required by these plants.

CAIRO LEPROSY HOSPITAL

This hospital was used for the segregation of female lepers. Early in the year, the inmates were accommodated in the special quarters provided wihin Abou Zaabal Colony. It is proposed to use this hospital as a preventorium for the accommodation of children of leprous parents. Meanwhile, it is used as an out-patient dispensary until funds are allocated.

Of 279 persons presenting themselves to the hospital during the year, 159 suffered from leprosy and the rest from other diseases.

Of the 159 lepers, 15 were of the tubercular type, 91 of the anesthetic type and 53 mixed.

There are 3 out-patient branch clinics in connection of this hospital.

- (a) Embaba Branch recorded 39 new cases and 3,669 visits during the year.
- (b) Karamidan Branch recorded 106 new cases and 8,499 visits during the year.
- (c) Qaliub Branch recorded 14 new cases and 2,445 visits during the year.

Lepers were again treated with hydnocarpus oil given intramuscularly. 14,660 injections weighing 72.918 kgs. of oil were administered and 7,425 dressings applied during the year.

AMRIA COLONY

The number of lepers in segregation at the end of the year was 282. Hydnocarpus oil was used in treatment. Sulphone compounds were tried in treatment with satisfactory results. 11,587 injections weighing 42.150 kgs. of oil were administered and 19,510 dressings applied during the year.

Recreation:

The same arrangements for entertainment and recreation employed at Abou Zaabal Colony are employed in Amria Colony.

Drinking Water:

The colony is supplied with drinking water from El Noubaria filtration plant of the Ministry of War, some 30 kilometres from the colony. Water is pumped to an auxiliary pumping station at Abdel Kader village and thence into two large tanks to be distributed through pipes to the various compounds.

Light:

Five electric generators are used for lighting the compounds and roads of the colony. Solar oil is used in driving these generators which are in a bad condition inspite of the few repairs made.

Guards :

A camel force composed of a sergeant, two corporals and 18 men kept guard at the colony. For military reasons, half the force was replaced by frontier policemen. This arrangement did not prove satisfactory and arrangements are being made to restore the force to its original formation.

22 12 139 28 Qalinbia eombico H 13 21 Birth 13 13 34 Re idence Sharkia 31 00 Birth 106 Dakahlia Residence 108 90 Birth 12 58 37 Menoufia Residence 13 58 131 33 19 Birth 122 9 45 Residence Gharbia 28 121 -Birth 3 27 Residence Behera 16 33 Birth 00 Residence 95 Birth 10 Residence Canal 98 Birth 00 Damjetta Residence 03 Birth 15 38 Alexandria Residence 00 91 Bittp 50 2 17 Residence Cairo 12 Birth : TOTAL Units Shebin el Kom Clinic Abu Zaabal Colony Qena Clinic ... Zagazig Clinic ... Beni Suef Clinic Cairo Hospital Alexandria " Mansoura " Souhag Amria Tanta Minia

307 8 159 1,156 250 8 45 24 20 4 22 Residence Total 307 159 90 88 29 55 88 2 54 20 4 21,156 2 Birth Residence 1 Abroad 00 Birth Residence Birth 9 24 333 Residence 24 33 Birth Western Residence Bireh 2 6 Residence Aswan 03 10 Ξ Birch 8 13 9 67 Residence XO. 40 03 33 -Birth 07 03 77 57 Residence 112 09 10 6 6 77 Birth 55 15 2 25 Residence Assint 16 10 13 97 73 Birth # 54 14 Residence Minia 48 F 18 Birth 10 22 9 1 Residence Fayoum 64 13 Biren 62 64 80 03 12 Suef Residence 64 81 10 Beni Birth 16 63 21 Residence Giza 16 24 8 Birth ŧ : 1 i TOTAL : Units Abu Zaabal Colony Clinic 33 Shebin el Kom Cairo Hospital Alexandria Beni Suef Mansoura Zagazig Souhag Amria Tanta Minia

Table No. 166.-Number of Patients In Leprosy Units During 1950 According to Their Birth-Places and Residence. (Cont.)

l ino	boxiM	129	35	53	31	47	27	20	23	19	21	14	37	456
of infection	Anosthetic	170	41	16	21	36	57	59	15	35	47	29	29	630
Type o	C.U,	00	9	15	1	1	22	1	4	1	63	23	==	7.0
	Relatives	cs.	6	14	10	1	1	1	1	4	63	1	70	49
1	Sisters	00	1	6	1	1	14	3	-1	-	67	1	67	39
1	Sons and snotdguab	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1.
	Wife	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L	10	11
ction	pusqsnH.	4	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	+	1	1 10
of Infection	Parents only	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	nd.	1	11
g	Mother	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	105
Transmission	Father only	23	-	3	63	1	65	9	1	1	23	3	60	27
Transmissi	Fam. Inf.	17	10	27	7	1	25	10	1	9	6	3	1	126
	Forgn. Inf.	13	8	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
	Admit Inf.	30	18	43	7	1	25	10	-1	9	6	3	11	163
3	Deny Inf.	277	64	116	45	82	81	69	42	48	61	42	99	993
	Other religions	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1-
	Copts	17	23	13	1	13	1	21	1	1	1	3	11	83
113	smelsoM	289	80	146	51	02	901	58	42	53	70	42	99	1,072
Lep	Foreigners	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
General Notes on	Egyptians H.	306	81	158	52	83	106	79	42	54	7.0	45	77	1,153
neral	DeimamnU	159	54	69	24	36	67	43	21	40	28	16	31	288
Ge	БеітлеМ	148	87	96	28	47	39	36	21	14	42	29	46	268
	Lomelos	208	1	42	14	19	43	17	15	15	18	5	12	399
	solaM	66	82	117	38	64	72	62	27	39	52	40	65	157
tients General Notes on	Positive	307	82	159	. 52	88	106	79	42	54	70	45	77	1,156
No. of Patients	regative	1	C.3	120	9	1	196	25	48	67	360	2	16	899
No. o	Now patients	307	84	279	112	83	302	104	90	121	430	20	. 93	2,055
	CONTRACT!		:	:		1	-		1			:	:	: 0
1	Units			-	:								:	
			у у	al	Clinic		"	"	"	"	Кош "	"	: :	TOTAL
			Amria Colony	Cairo Hospital	Zagazig	Souhag	Tanta	Minia	Alexandria	Mansoura	Shebin el Ko	Qena	Beni Suef	

		69	69	0	0	-		~	0	-	-			
	.8 bns .N	102	36	59	30	47	36	12	20	19	03	13	37	414
Laboratory findings	abla	33	9	6	-	1	60	9	7	-	20	63	8	96
	Nose	47	1	12	-	36	13	63	1	32	5	1	1	150
	Pos. B	182	43	8	32	88	525	20	28	52	28	15	45	099
T	Neg. B	125	39	79	20	1	54	29	14	63	42	30	32	496
	21 and over	1	=	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.4	13
	16-20 years	4	9	63	-	1	-	-	1	1	7	1	65	61
Disease	II-IS years	6	13	9	1	63	12	1	1	1	1	1	4	98
Jo .	Q-10 Leurs	38	23	10	н	1-	7	6	10	4	13	10	=	143
Duration	3-5 years	115	19	37	-	11	27	41	21	00	27	22	18	108
Du	Two years	92	-	46	6	63	24	24	1	32	24	9	15	288
100	One years	49	83	38	34		45	4	4	15	10	t-	24	249
1	Over 60	1	1	-	1	н	-	1	1	1	-	1	C.I	9
	09-99	1	1	-	63	C1	61	1	-	1	67	1	4	1 2
disease	29-12	1	0.3	63	1	20	-	1	4	1	10	63	64	95
	02-97	63	-	4	63	63	67	63	63	1	8	7	60	1 08
		-	4	- 00	63	65	9	4	-	-	63	4	60	39
po eou	41-46	6	2	1-	1	63	00	10	-	-	10	-1	9	19
on apearance	0F-98	14	2	10	00	6	-	11	67	64	10	10	00	1 98
	31-36	37	10	26	9	18	6	12	4	4	11	60	16	156
atient	08-30	4	1-	33	9	16	14	10	00	6	11	00	- 6	175
Age of Patients	21-25	011	24	33	12	13	12	12	9	37	7	9	12	284
Age	16-20	11 11	16	23	12	.6	18	10	6	1	6	1-	9	
	11-12	12 7	-	11 2	63	G1	21	00	4	-	00	1	4	80 190
	01-9	2 1	1	1 1		1	10	100	bel	1	-		67	1 80
	6-1 mon	46	61	1		10	-	1	1	1	V.	-	63	181
	1970 bns 00	1	03	4	60		4	63	10	1	9	1	10	1
first exam.	09-19	10			4	2 11	80	14	60	9	11	13	4/19	19
	41-20	255	1 14	5 11	80	2 12		17 1	10	12	10 1	2	11 6	9 132
Age of Patients on	31-40	52	27	25		8 12	3 17					6	61 7	60%
	06-12	176	25	25	15	0 18	8 23	8 25	4 13	35	0 25		3 27	452
	02-11	39	11	3 50	22	20	38	3 18	1 14	1	8 10	11	3 13	3 246
-	of-f mon	32	1		1	1	. 15			1		1		88
1			al	1	0				:		a C.	:	nic	:
		[e :	spit	:	Clinic				ia ,		Kon	nic	CIL	TOTAL
23		Zaab,	Ho Ho			50	:	:	undri	oura	in el	Clir	Sue	H
13 14		Abu Zaabal Colony .	Amria Hospital	Cairo	Zagazig	Souhag	Tanta	Minia	Alexandria	Mansoura	Shebin el Kom C.	Qena Clinic	Beni Suef Clinic	
		4	-	0	-	- Cold	-	A COLUMN TO A COLU	100	-	-	1	-	

TABLE NO. 167.-ANNUAL STATISTICS OF LEPERS TREATED IN LEPROSY UNITS DURING 1950 (contd.)

PART V.-RESEARCHES AND LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

Chapter XXIII.—Summary of the Work of the Department of Laboratories

1.—Bacteriological Section:

The total number of specimens examined bacteriologically in the Central, Provincial and Branch laboratories, during the year 1950, amounted to 545,870.

2.—Clinical Pathological Section:

3,715 specimens were examined in the Section during the year under review.

3.—Chemical Section:

The total number of samples examined chemically in the Central laboratories as well as in the Tanta and Assiut laboratories, during the year 1950, was 93,118.

4 .- Water Section :

(a) Bacteriological Service:

The total number of samples of water, aerated water, ice and syrup examined by this service during 1950 amounted to 9,855.

(b) Chemical Service:

During the year under review, 1,168 samples of water were subjected to chemical analysis.

5. Antirabic Institute and Hospital:

During the year 1950, 9,686 patients attended the Institute at Cairo. Of these 9,448 were fully treated.

The number of patients who attended the Antirabic Out-Centres at Alexandria and Luxor amounted to:

Alexandria 1,441 of whom 982 were fully treated. Luxor 430 of whom 393 were fully treated.

6 .- Serum and Vaccine Laboratory:

The following vaccines and sera were prepared during the year 1950.

(i)	T.A.B. Vaccine						1,952,000	ccs
(ii)	Anti-cholera Vaccine						1,882,000	ccs
(iii)	Anti-plague Vaccine						210,000	ccs
(iv)	Typhus Vaccine						12,000	ccs
(v)	Calf Lymph Vaccine						15,750,000	doses
(vi)	Diphtheria prophylactic	(F	orma	l To	xoid)		1,838,500	ccs
(vii)	Diphtheria Antitoxin					(3,000	Amp. of 10,00 Amp. 4,000	00 I.U. each. I.U. each.
(viii)	Anti Tetanus						940,569	ces
(ix)	Anti-Scorpion						810,148	ccs

Chapter XXIV.—Summary of the Work of the Research Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases

ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE JOURNAL OF THE EGYPTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

- (1) Report on the conference on Microbiology held at Rio de Janeiro (17-25th, September 1950): by Dr. A. Halawani.
- (2) Target cell anemia. Description of 3 cases, By Dr. Gamal Nor el Din and Dr. A. Awni.
- (3) The Causative organisms of Lobar Pneumonia in Egypt: by Dr. M.M. Dawoud and M. Elyan.
- (4) Recent advances in the Treatment of Bilharziasis Part I, by Dr. A. Halawani and Dr. M.M. Dawoud.
- (5) Recent advances in the Treatment of Bilharziasis, Part II Miracil D: by Dr. A. Halawani and M.M. Dawoud.
- (6) A Preliminary Report on Wia in the treatment of Amœbic Dysentery: by Dr. Gamal Nor el Din.
- (7) Treatment of Malaria cases with a single massive dose of the Anti-malarial Drugs. By Dr. A. Halawani and Dr. I. I. Baz.
- (8) Observations on the side effects of Miracil D: By Dr. Gamal Nor el Din and Dr. M. M. Dawoud.
- (9) Aureomycin in Intestinal Amoebiasis, A Preliminary Report: by Dr. A. Halawani, Dr. A. Abdallah & Dr. M. I. El Kordy.
- (10) Nursing Scheme at the Hospital for Tropical Medicine, London: by Atia Fahmy.
- (11) Health Security in Great Britain, Report and Observations: by Atia Fahmy.
- (12) Cardio-vascular complications in cases of Myxoedema: by Dr. Gamal Nor el Din.
- (13) Dixa-Aestivalis in Egypt: by Dr. 1. I. Baz.

CLINICAL SECTION

During this year, 7,550 patients frequented the out-patient department. All the necessary investigations and particular research work were performed at the different sections of the Institute. Treatment for parasites and their complications was carried out both in the out-patient department and inside the hospital. 793 patients were found suffering from organic diseases.

Bilharziasis.—(1,131 cases) 6 per cent freshly prepared Repodral solution given intramuscularly in a dose of 1 c.c. per 12 Kgms. of body weight daily for 10 days. The apparent cure rate was 70 per cent on the average.

- (2) Stibophen solution in the same concentration and dose as Repodral was tried about the end of the year and no toxic effects were observed.
 - (3) Oral Miracil D was tried and the results were given in the published literature.

Ancylostomiasis.—(857 cases). Carbon tetrachloride was given in a dose of 1 c.c. per 12 Kgms. of body weight and the result was 43 per cent cures after the first dose.

Severe anaemia (Hb less than 50 per cent) was found in 33 per cent of the cases.

Ascariasis .- (910 cases):

(1) Oil of chinopodium in a dose of 1 c.c. per 24 Kgms, of body weight was used.

44 per cent cures were recorded after the first dose.

- (2) Hexylresorcinol in a dose of 1 grm. per patient over 12 years of age was tried with 77 percent cures after the first dose and 83 per cent cures after the second dose. No toxic effects were observed.
- (3) Hetrazan tablets were tried and the subject is still under investigation, though preliminary results approximate those of Crystoids.

Taeniasis.—(62 cases). Atebrin was used in a dose of 0.9gm. for adults weighing 60 Kgms. or more.

Heterophyes.—(8 cases). Filix mas was used in a dose of 4.c.cs. for adults weighing 60 Kgms. or more. Cure rate was 100 per cent after the first dose.

Hymenolepis nana.—(65 cases).

- (1) Filix mas was used as in heterophyes.
- (2) Chloroquin is under trial.

Amoebic Dysentery:

- (1) Enterovioform and Stovarsol tablets were used in the out-patient department.
- (2) Also Emetine was used.
- (3) About the recent modes of treatment details are mentioned in the published literature.

PROTOZOOLOGICAL SECTION

- (1) Trial experiments in an attempt to find some new and easy method for staining intestinal protozoa.
 - (2) Studying the effect of Aureomycin on Amœbae of intestine (Published report).
- (3) Average percentage of Ent. histolytica infection in Egypt was found to range from 30 to 85% according to our methods which are:—
 - (a) Direct smear method and staining with iodine.
 - (b) Using Hematoxyline and quircitrine.
 - (c) Cultural methods.
 - (d) Zinc sulphate flotation method.
 - (4) Use of Hydatid fluid in the diagnosis of E. histolytica.

BIOCHEMICAL SECTION

- (1) Application of the polarograph in estimating Sb III in blood in cases of bilharzia.
- (2) Analysis of samples of D.D.T. sent from the stores of the Ministry of Public Health.
- (3) Analysis of samples of Stibophen sent from the health unit of the Ministry of Education and from the Ministry of Public Health.
 - (4) Study of the effect of alkalinity on the oxidation of Sb III.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION

- (1) Wassermann Reaction, 739 Samples.
- (2) Agglutination test for Typhoid and Malta group. 58 Samples.
- (3) Blood Cultures, 13 Samples.
- (4) Urine Cultures, 339 Samples.
- (5) Stools, 65 Samples.

- (6) Sputum for T.B., 194 samples.
- (7) Sputum for Bilharzia Ova, 3 samples.
- (8) Smears of prostatic discharge, 11 samples.
- (9) Casoni test, 3 samples.
- (10) Hair for ring-worm, one case.

EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS SECTION

- (1) Infection of gerbiles with cercaria of Schistosoma mansoni and the use of the hatching method in diagnosis.
 - (2) Maintenance of trypanosome species by passing them in mice.
 - (3) Infecting mice and monkeys with micro-filaria.
 - (4) Passing Plasmodium bergi in mice and the preparation of films and sections.
 - (5) Biological trials on the infection of gerbiles with Bilharzia.
 - (6) Biological tests of Repodral, Stibophen, Emetine and Miracil.
 - (7) Trials on the production of cancer of bladder in dogs.
 - (8) Experiments on miracidia of Bilharzia.
 - (9) Experiments on coccidiosis and the use of new lines of treatment.

MALARIOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY SECTION

- (1) 7,561 thick drop films were examined for malaria. 1.3 per cent were found positive, of which 23.3 per cent were M.T.M. and the rest B.T.M.
 - (2) 24,170 films were examined for microfilaria of which 2 per cent proved positive.
 - (3) 3,383 specimens of mosquito larvae were examined.
- (4) 124 specimens of fleas collected from rats trapped by the quarantine authorities were examined.
- (5) Visits to the research stations at Fayed, Khanka, Rosetta and Pyramids for supervision of research work on malaria, snails and filaria survey.

KHANKA MALARIA CONTROL STATION

- (1) Clearing drains, streams, ponds and swamps of weeds.
- (2) Spraying mosquito breeding areas with 5 per cent D.D.T. in malariol to kill larvae.
 - (3) Spraying rice cultivated areas with the above-mentioned emulsion.
 - (4) Draining some ponds in the neighbouring drains through connecting channels.
 - (5) Filling in of small ponds and swamps.
- (6) Survey of malaria incidence in villages through taking blood films, and also spraying houses with D.D.T. emulsion.
- (7) Starting examination of inhabitants for parasites in stools and urine preparatory to their treatment.
- (8) Trials on the prophylactic treatment of malaria by the use of drugs as Quinacrine, Nivaquin, Paludrine and Resochin.
 - (9) Trials on the use of some antimalarial drugs.
- (10) Starting search of drains, ponds and swamps for bilharzia snails and treating them with Copper sulphate.
- (11) 24, 905 blood films were examined for malaria, 12.6 per cent were found positive for B.T.M. and 1.4 per cent positive for M.T.M.

FAYED MALARIA CONTROL STATION

- (1) Clearing ponds, swamps and drains of weeds.
- (2) Spraying these places with 5 per cent D.D.T. in malariol.
- (3) Filling in of small ponds and water collections.
- (4) Spraying of house latrines with the above mentioned emulsion.
- (5) Treatment of cases of malaria, bilharzia and intestinal parasites.
- (6) 7,062 blood films were examined for malaria of which 0.62 per cent were found posittive for B.T.M.
- (7) 32 mosquito breeding areas were found of which 24 harboured A. pharoensis and 8 harboured A. sergenti.
 - (8) Treatment of areas harbouring bilharzia snails with Copper sulphate.
 - (9) Arranging for the construction of public latrines for inhabitants.

ROSETTA FILARIA STATION

- (1) Examination of mosquitoes and larvae in the area. The prevalent species was the C. pipiens.
- (2) The most important breeding places were the cesspits of houses, slaughterhouse swamps, Wakf swamps, water tanks, wells and drains. The necessary measures were taken.
- (3) 5 per cent D.D.T. in malariol was found to be the best emulsion for eradication of larvae.
- (4) Infection rate with microfilaria was 5.71 per cent. Percentage in children was less than the year before as a result of the measures taken.
 - (5) Hetrazan was used and found effective in microfilaria positive cases.
 - (6) This type of treatment was tried on cases of chyluria and is still under trial
 - (7) Hetrazan was found of no effect on swellings of limbs.

Chapter XXV.-Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory

The work of the Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratory during 1950 falls, as in previous years, under 4 main categories: (1) Research, (2) Routine Pathological examinations, (3) Clinical investigations, (4) Post-graduate instruction.

(1) Research.—Field experiments on the bacteriology, epidemiology and prevention of the acute ophthalmias were continued in two groups of villages. Interest was particularly centred on the effects of fly-control in limiting the spread of these diseases and very promising results were obtained. This work is now being carried on in collaboration with the Rural Health Research Section and the Rockefeller Foundation.

Some further progress was achieved in research on the infective agent of trachoma and new technique developed for the cultivation of the virus in chick embryos, etc.

Clinical trials were carried out with some of the newer antibiotics, but so far no consistent results have been obtained in uncomplicated Egyptian trachoma.

- (2) Routine pathology.—In the course of the past year, 207 pathological specimens received from Government hospitals were reported on. Nearly 6,000 bacteriological examinations were carried out.
- (3) Clinical Department.—Many patients were referred to the Laboratory during the year for special examination, second opinion and treatment.
- (4) Post-graduate instruction.—The Director and other members of the staff of the Laboratory again gave courses of lectures and demonstrations to post-graduate students taking the D.C.M.S. of Cairo.

During 1950, many volumes were added to the reference library of the Laboratory, which now contains nearly 2,500 volumes.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I .- Medical Permits.

Table No. 168—Number of practitioners of the medical and allied professions at the end of the year 1950 as compared with that of the year 1949.

Professions	At the end of 1949	At the end of 1950
Medical practitioners	4,612	4797
Veterinary Surgeons	596	637
Dental Surgeons	584	591
Dentists without Diplomas*	107	106 .
Pharmacists	1,391	1487
Midwives	996	1046
Asistant Pharmacists*	322	321

^{*} Permits are no longer issued to persons of these two categories.

TABLE No. 169—Number of persons authorised to practise their professions in Egypt during the last pive years.

Professions	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Medical Practitioners	194	142	128	186	218
Veterinary Surgeons	28	24	1	53	42
Dental Surgeons	8	14	19	32	9
Pharmacists	62	120	77	81	98
Midwives	61	68	30	32	50
Kabela (Daya)	192	141	221	56	7
Barbers	2	7	6	2	1

TABLE No. 170.— ORIGIN OF MEDICAL DIPLOMAS WHOSE HOLDERS WERE AUTHORISED TO PRACTISE MEDICAL PROFESSIONS DURING 1950

Professions	Cairo	Abbassia	Alexandria	Great Britain	Greece	Switzerland	France	Lebanon	Amorica	Italy	Poland	Austria	Germany	Turkey	TOTAL
Medicine	155	19	18	7	2	2	6	3	2	1	-	1	2		218
Veterinary Surgery	42	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Dental Surgery	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pharmacy	81	-	-	1	2	-	4	8	-	-	1	_	-	1	98
Midwifery	50	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	50

Table No. 171.— Nationalities of persons authorised to practise medical professions during 1950

Professions	Egypeians	Greeks	Americans	Saudi Arabiens	British	Palestinians	French	Portuguese	TOTAL
Medical Practitioners 20)5	2	2	2	2	3	2	-	218
Veterinary Surgeons 4	12	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	42
Dental Surgeons	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7
Pharmacists	91	5	-	-	-	2		-	98
Midwives !	50	_	-	_	-	-	-	-	50

Table No. 172.—origin of Medical Diplomas of Egyptian practitoners who were authorised to practise medical professions during 1950.

Professions	Cairo	Abbassia	Alexandria	Great Britain	Switzerland	France	Lebanon	Germany	Turkey	Austria	Total
Medicine	154	19	18	6	2	2	2	1	-	1	205
Veterinary Surgery	42	-2	-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	42
Dentistry	4	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	7	-	7
Pharmacy	78	_	-	1	-	4	7	-	1	-	91
Midwifery	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50

Table No. 173.—Result of the State Examination Held During 1950 for Medical Practioners, pharmacists and dental surgeons holding foreign diplomas for the purpose of recording their names in the Ministry's Register.

		Egyp	TIANS	FOREIG	NERS	To	TAL
Examination	Number	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed	Succeeded	Failed
Medicine	24	-	-	2	22	2	22
Pharmacy	9	-	-	3	6	3	6
Dentistry	14	2	2	3	7	5	:

Appendix II.—Report on the work of the Central Medical Commission and the other Governorate and Provincial Medical Commissions during the Year 1950

The Central Medical Commission:

The number of medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during 1950 was 35,794 *i.e.* 3,812 certificates more than 1949, in spite of the extension of the attributions of the Medical Commissions in Governorates and Provinces to cover the granting and approval of sick leaves up till 60 days and the invaliding out of service of temporary officials and hors cadre employees and daily paid staff without further reference to the Central Medical Commission for final sanction.

Of this number 20,444 candidates for government service or educational missions abroad were examined by the Central Medical Commission. These consisted of 13,422 candidates for permanent or temporary posts, 336 for educational missions and 6,686 hors cadre posts.

62.11 per cent of the first group and 47.18 per cent of the last group passed the medical examination. Of the 37.89 per cent failures in the first group, 27.57 per cent failed in vision, myopia accounting for most of them; 4.5 per cent for defects of the urinary system, albumin or traces thereof being the main cause; 1.26 per cent for heart diseases with incompetency of the heart as the main complaint and 4.5 per cent for other diseases, e.g. varicoceles, hydroceles not treated or removed by operation, deformation, debility or respiratory diseases. Of the 52.82 per cent failures in the last group, 41.84 per cent failed in vision-Myopia accounting for most of them; 5.08 per cent failed in urine-albumin or traces thereof being the main cause; 0.86 per cent for heart diseases with incompetancy of the heart as the main complaint and 5.04 per cent for other diseases, e.g. varicoceles, hydroceles not treated or removed by operation, deformity, debility, flat foot or respiratory diseases.

A total of 10,205 medical certificates dealt with leaves granted to government officials reporting sick. These consisted of 7,415 pensionable and temporary officials and 2,790 hors cadre employees.

Of those granted sick leaves by the C.M. Commission or by the Cairo Medical Officers of Health and approved by the C.M. Commission, 4,130 permanent and temporary officials and 1,204 hors cadre employees were found suffering from medical diseases, and 1,675 P. and T. officials and 634 H.C. employees suffered from surgical and ophthalmic diseases.

Herebelow are the diseases accounting for the sick leaves and the ratio of their prevalence:

TABLE No.174

Diseases	(Company			able and y Officials	Hors Cadr	e Employees
			Number	Percentage to the Total	Number	Percentage to
The state of the s	DEPARTURE DE	1 11/17/10		%	The state of	%
Nose and Larynx			346	6.27	777	4.19
Bronchi and Lungs			423	6.29	112	6.09
Heart and Blood Circulatory Sys	stem		567	9.77-	48	2.62
Stomach and Intestines			137	2.26	36	1.96
Liver			465	8.01	78	4.24
Kidneys and Cystis			267	4.60	62	3.37
Neurasthenia			93	-1.60	1	0.05
Mental Diseases			264	4.55	253	13.77
Nervous system			183	3.15	29	1.58
Anaemia and General Debility			322	5.55	97	5.28
T.B			476	8.19	276	15.02
Syphilis			-	-	3	0.16
Rheumatism			470	8.10	98	5.33
Fevers			66	1.14	31	1.69
Other Medical Diseases			33	0.57	3	0.16
Eye Diseases			147	2.53	35	1.91
Ear Diseases			44	0.76	9	0.49
Appendicitis			78	1.34	52	1.83
Hernia			62	1.07	17	0.91
Fistulas			83	1.43	14	0.76
Piles			99	1.71	30	1.63
Hydroceles			16	0.27	5	0.27
Urinary System and Stones			76	1.31	26	1.41
Various Other Surgical Operations			806	13.88	350	19.05
Fractures			195	3.36	78	4.24
Dental Diseases			69	1.10	18	0.98

48,017 officials and employees were granted from 1-10 days sick leaves by District Markaz or Out-post medical officers in all the Governorates and Provinces Of these, 37,217 or 77.5 per cent suffered from medical diseases, 7,590 or 15.8 per cent suffered from surgical diseases and 3,210 or 6.7 per cent suffered from ophthalmic diseases.

The total number of days sick leave granted to the P. and T. officials only amounted

to 214,126.

1,477 P. and T. officials and 527 H.C. employees in Cairo only were granted from 1-10 days sick leave by the C.M. Commission or by Cairo Medical Officers of Health.

637 Permanent and Temporary officials and 173 Hors Cadre employees were examined by the C.M. Commission but were not granted any sick leave.

1,107 P. and T. officials and 1,186 H.C. employees were examined by the other Governorate and Provincial Medical Commissions but were not granted any sick leave.

4,328 P. and T. officials and 1,311 H.C. employees were granted from 11-30 days sick leave and over by the C.M. Commission and by Cairo Medical Officers of Health.

The C.M. Commission granted 29 P. and T. officials longer sick leaves terminating by their retirement on pension; and pronounced 138 H.C. employees medically unfit for further service.

21 P. and T. officials and 30 H.C. employees were pronounced fit for further service.

Medical Examination of Private and Passenger Pilots:

Of 204 candidates for private pilot licence "A" examined by the C.M. Commission, 134 were found fit (112 in the first exam., 19 in the second and 3 in the third). 70 of 75 failures were examined once, 11 twice and 4 three times.

Of 25 candidates for passenger pilot licence "B" examined by the C.M. Commission, 23 were found fit (21 in the first exam. and 2 in the second). One of the failures was examined once and the other twice.

Out of 191 private pilots examined for renewal of licences, 178 were found fit (146 in the first exam., 32 in the second). 13 were found unfit (11 in the first exam. and 2 in the second).

Out of 151 passenger pilots examined for renewal of licences, 145 were found fit (142 in the first exam., 2 in the second and 1 in the third). 6 were found unfit (5 in the first exam. and 1 in the second).

Governorates and Provincial Medical Commissions:

A total of 54,893 medical certificates were issued by the Governorate and Provincial Medical Commissions *i.e.* an increase of 5,136 medical certificates over those of last year.

H'C' 12 824 11:282 3'221 LatoT P. & T. 902°L 117'9 611.9 Service 162-1 H. C. 202 766 Other Systems P. & T. 213 981 88 2 H. C. 11 THE YEAR 1950. 11 Entry Digestive System P. & T. 1 1 applying for H C 8 8 11 Вучет Mervous T & A 3 2 WORK OF THE CENTRAL, PROVINCIAL AND GOVERNORATE MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING H C 62 621 Candidates 813 System Circulatory T & .q 13 141 181 867 H. C. 44 242 of Respiratory of Rejections 011 P. & T. 01 120 H C ete 2.866 3-180 glarom fringery 097 T & . q 0.79 088 Caunes HC 86/ 7 612 6 112-317 Tolsiva. Defective P. & T. 3 293 1-13# 926-1 Total 32:184 21 893 199-66 Other 2 645 816.2 H' C' 928 Examinations Other P. & T. 200 2.117 419 % H C 61 H 30 P. & T. 1,329 1.359 egh to H. C. 292 195-1 900 % Determination P. & T. 23 65 28 FOF H. C. 30 940 · I Invaliding 1.102 Fit P. & T. 12 0 92 Unfit H. C. 138 877 · I 1.286 P. & T. 62 12 20 Objects of Medical Examination Refused H C 173 981 · I 1.329 Sick Leave Number of Cases P. & T. 437 101.1 1-244 H C' Granted 119'8 2883 10-000 For P. & T. 816.9 606-2 188-11 Rejected in god Session 2 2 Candidates for Missions Rejected in noisses tal TABLE NO. 175.—ANNUAL REPORT ON THE 34 34 agun. 69 62 Bit 822 822 For Admission into Service 1gun 122.2 13.824 11.382 Hors Bis 3.155 13.672 18.821 Rejected in Roises bug 91 Pensionable and Temporary 918 126 Rejected in noisses def \$22 3,309 3-223 quun 1,207 2-167 096 069·I Bis 8.307 166.6 Provincial and Governorate Central Medical Commission ŧ Medical Commissions

NB.-P. - Pensionable, T. - Temporary. H.C. - Hors (a.lre

TABLE NO. 176. - CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES CONTRACTED BY CFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES FOR WHICH SICK LEAVES WERE GRANTED BY THE CENTRAL, PROVINCIAL AND GOVERNORATE MEDICAL COMMISSIONS AND BY THE DISTRICT M OS H. IN CARRO AND AFFROVED BY THE C.M.C. DURING THE YEAR 1950.

1	1			э.н	129	SPE'Z	286 2
			AATOT	P. & T.	1,625	1,585	3,260
		=	Dental Diseases	H. C.	81		61
				H. C.	69		111
	2	02	Fractures	P. & T.	961	180	492
1	Diseases	6	Other Surgices!	P. & T.	3:0	T20.1	TTE.1
		90	sonois bas	H. C.	908	110	1,348
	in.m		Urinary System	P. & T.	16	871	102
-	Surgical and Ophtha'mic	-	Hydrocoles	P. & T. H. C.	91	25	12
	O pe	9	Pilos	H. C.	98	091	061
	10			H. C.	66	991	362
9-9	ungio	10	Fistules	T. & .9	14	99	611
	00	+	Hernis	P. & T.	41		*11
		65	sinoibnadda	H. C.	25	17	103
			silioitusant	.T & .9	82	08	158
		24	Ent Discus 18	P. & T.	6	98	123
		-	RAc Discress	H. C	32	181	612
	-			T & .9	711	112	322
		30	Toror	Н. С.	1.204	2 016	6,250
				T. A9	4.150	088,3	691,01
		15	ta ilreli netto	P. & T.	33	261	200
		#	Fevors	H C	18	359	360
20		_		H.C.	96	812	182
8 4		- 20	Rheumetism	P. S. T.	044	1,044	1,514
80		22	silidqqS	P. & T.	3	27	88
9			1 10.11	H C	912	902	88
		=	T. B.	T & .9	94.0	226	202
	808	01	Ansemia and General Debility	H. C.		230	158
	Medical Diseases			P. & T.	375	978	1.168
	1 10	6	Mervous System (Cereb and Cord)	P. & T.	183		330
	ledio	00	Mental Discuses	H. C.	523	7	321
	7			H. C.	- 1 95		152
	-	-	Mentasthenia	P. & T.	- 86	534	351
		9	Kidneys and Cystis	P & f.	29	346	353
		10	Piver	H. C.	87	183	192
	1			T.A.	162	197	251
		+	Stometh and	P. & T. H O. H	781	804	842
		60	Heart and Cir. System for blood	H. C.	89	212	810-1
		-	Lungs	H. C.	211	194	816
		01	Bronchi and	P. & T.	458	1,005	821-1
		-	Nose Anylad bas	P. & T.	24	582	213
	-					9 :	1
15					Commission	Governorate missions .	i
					So	Commissions	Torer
							H
					Medical		
						vincial Medical	
					Central	Provincial Medica	
1000	1				ర	-	U

T. - Temporary. N B.-P. - Pensionables

H.C - Hors Cadre.

Appendix III.-Report on the Work of the Central Stores

The Central Stores continued to supply new and old units with the most modern apparatus, equipment and drugs. During the year under review, the following new units were furnished and equipped:

- 2 Ancylostoma branches at Desouk and Nag Hammadi.
- 1 Mobile unit for the Frontier Districts Medical Section in the Eastern Desert.
- 5 Hospitals at Teh el Baroud, Maghagha, Hehya, Mallawi and Shukri Pasha, Manchiet el Bakri.
- 4 Chest Diseases Dispensaries at Zagazig, Shebin el Kom, Damanhour and Mallawi. Two stationary mass radiography units were installed at Mubtadayan and Alexandria Chest dispensaries.
- 1 Bacteriological Laboratory at Damanhour.
- 2 Leprosy clinics at Beni Suef and Beba.
- 2 Ophthalmic branches at Behout and Teh el Baroud.
- 4 Bilharzia Control inspections at Shebin el Kom, Tanta, Fouadia West at Kafr el Sheikh and Fouadia East at Belgas.
- 5 Health Offices at Abu Hommos, Samsatal Wakf, Awlad Gabara and Mehres.
- 3 Fever hospitals at Fareskour, Tahta and Kafr el Dawar.
- 6 Child Welfare units at Tema, Dekernis, Etsa, Abshaway, Kalaa and Ismailia.
- 17 Health centres at Teta (Menoufia), Faroukia (Qaliubia), Bisentiwai (Behera), Menshat el Kurdi (Gharbia), Kom el Dirby, Negiar and Kafr Ghanam (Dakahlia), Tel el Kebir, Singha, Basateen Barakat, Shubak Basta and Akhaiwa (Sharkia), Tamia and Matar Tares (Fayoum), Atawla (Assiut), Sheikh Marzouk (Gerga), and Kift (Qena).
- 43 Public baths at Mehallet Marhoum (Gharbia), Saadiyeen and Mit Yazid (Sharkia), Mashtoul el Kadi and Hilmia (Fouadia), El Mai, Shubra Bas, Shatanouf, Shanshour Agaiza, Kafr Rabie, Shuhada, Menouf I, Menouf II and Tanbadi (Menoufia), Balaks, Tanan, Musturod and Manadil (Qabliubia), Birkash, Menshat el Bakari, Bani Magdal, Ikhsas el Kiblia, Badrashain, Basateen, Abu Suer and Sakkara (Giza), Bosh, Miana el Galabia, Maimoun and Ashmant (Beni Suef), Defno, Tatoun, El Gharak, El Robe and Kasr el Gibali (Fayoum), Bergaya (Minia), Gerahia (Qena), Nag el Hasa (Aswan), and Balsafoura and Edfo (Gerga).

TABLE NO 177 .- CONTRACTS CONCLUDED DURING THE YEAR.

Type of Work	Number				
	-				The state of the s
Questions submitted to Contracts Board			 	 	1,032
Meetings held by Contracts Board			 	 	140
General Adjudications			 	 	291
lenders submitted in general adjudications			 ***	 	1,347
Local adjudications		***	 	 	91
Fenders submitted in local adjudications			 	 	191
Contracts			 	 	595
Agreements			 	 ***	4
Local orders			 	 	85
Foreign orders			 	 	16
Forms 50 c. g			 	 	3,287
Purchases by Negotiation			 	 	50

TABLE No. 178.—SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE YEAR.

Type of	Number						
The same of the same of					3		
Receipt Vouchers			 	 			11,316
Issue Vouchers, free of charge			 	 			57,983
Issue Vouchers, against payment			 	 			3,049
Claims			 	 			1,388
Outward correspondence							187,099
Inward correspondence and forms	100		 	 			173,940
Postal parcels dispatched			 	 			13,770
,, ,, received							2,331
Railway consignments received			 	 			1,697
parcels dispatched	100			 			37,554
" parcels dispatched Repairs carried out by Workshops		33		 			84,396
New works ,, ,, ,,			 	 			85,258

Appendix IV .- Budget Credits and Details of Posts

Central Admnistration

TABLE No. 179.—BUDGET CREDITS

The same of the Bestiness	Budget	Gran s	Actual Ex	penditures
Tirles	1949	1950	1949	1950
Title I	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	1,046 503	953,541*	929,718	877,619
TITLE II				
General Expenditures	1,203,400	1,720,050‡	1,219,092	1,693,745
TITLE III				
New Works	846,000	798, 250	513,290	635,577
TOTAL	3,095,903	3,471,841	2,662,100	3,206,941

This sum includes L.E. 2,500 representing salaries, wages and allowances of Museum of Hygiene inserted under item 19 (Chapter 2.)

DETAILS OF POSTS

Posts	1949	1950
Permanent Posts :		
Senior Technical and Administrative Posts	894	868
Intermediate Technical Posts	760	725
Clerical Posts	734	705
Temporary Posts:		
Technical Posts	7	_ 3
Clerical Posts	232	198
Hors Cadre Personnel	5,369	5,146
TOTAL	7,589	7,642

[‡] This sum includes an additional credit of L.E. 575,000 granted under Law No. 30 of 1951,

Medical Treatment Department

TABLE No. 180.—BUDGET CREDITS

Title		Budget	Grants	Actual Expenditures			
And the second		1949	1950	1949	1950		
TITLE I				100			
salaries, Wages and Allowances.	·	431,645	475,800	358,572	399,362		
TITLE II							
deneral Expenditures		786,000	660,400	622,132	659,843		
TITLE III				The second	1988		
New Works		319,300	504,500	39,686	139,807		
Тота	L	1,536,945	1,640,700	1,020,390	1,199,012		

DETAILS OF POSTS

Posts	1949	1960
Permanent Posts :		
Senior Technical and Administrative Posts Intermediate Technical Posts Clerical Posts Temporary Posts:	638 273 161	667 291 174
Technical	43 45 3,668	143 48 3,766
TOTAL	4,828	5,089

Preventive Medicine Department.

TABLE No. 181.—Budget Credits

Titles	Budget	Grants.	Actual Expenditures			
Aldi	1949	1950	1949	1950		
Title I				In the		
Salaries Wages and Allowances	 606,590*	588,660	579,799	587,599		
TITLE II		100		100		
General Expenditures TITLE I'I	 400,000	419,000	298,484	404,892		
New Works	 81,300	117,700	12,759	81,110		
Total	 1,087,890	1,125,360	891,042	1,073,601		

^{*}An additional credit of L.E. 83,000 was granted by law No. 157 of 1949

Details of Posts

Posts	1949	1950
in so later		Introduct solve
Permanent Posts:		T - subjection
S - 1 - M - 1 - 1 - 1 4 1 - 1 - 1		sang hannel
Senior Technical and Administra- tive Posts	322	356
Intermediate Technical Posts	435	516
Clerical Posts	323	420
,		
Temporary Posts :		dors Cutto Pro-
Technical Posts	_	
Clerical Posts	95	103
Hors Cadre Personnel	2,518	2,914
Total	3,693	4,309

Appendix V.-International Health

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

World Health Assembly:

The World Health Assembly held its Third Session in Geneva during the period 8-27 May, 1950, where Egypt was represented by a delegation composed of:

Late Dr. M. K. Abdel Khalik, Bey, the ex. U.S.S. of the Ministry ... President

Dr. Abdel Fattah el Tobgi, E	ey, Professor K	asr el Aini Faculty	of Me-
dicine			··· ·· Members
Dr. M. M. Sidky, Director,	Food Control	Section	

Executive Board:

Egypt's membership in the Executive Board ended on May 1950 whence the Board became composed of representatives of the following member states:

Republic of the Philippines, Sweden, Turkey, Venezuela, United Kingdom, United States of America, Chile, Italy, Salvador, France, Pakistan, Thailand, Brazil, India, Netherlands, Poland, Union of South Africa and Yugoslavia.

Regional Committee:

The Regional Committee for the Eastern Mediterranean held its Third Session in Istamboul during the period 4-7 September 1950, followed by a Regional Conference on Health Statistics. An Exhibit of Public Health Education Material from Egypt was also held during that Session.

Egypt was represented in these meetings by a delegation composed of seven members

Expert Committees:

The WHO issued several Technical Report Series of its Experts Committees which were distributed to the Departments and Sections concerned for necessary action.

The following Experts Committees were attended by Experts from Egypt:

Table No. 182

Name of Experts Committee	Place	Session
Committee on Unificatian of pharmacopæia	New-York	20-29/4/150
Committee on Tubdreulesis	Geneva	11-16/9/50
Committee on Epidemiology and Quarantine	,,	9-18/10/50

Nomination, of Egyptian Experts for surveys and studies abroad.

Dr. M. A. K. El Dalgamouny, Director, Leprosy Section of the Ministry was seconded to the WHO for training the Ethiopian Health Authorities on the methods of treating leprosy by Sulfetrone.

Egypt's Contribution to the WHO Budget:

Egypt's contribution for 1950 amounted to \$ 55,773 and was paid on May 3, 1950.

World Health Day :

The Ministry celebrated the World Health Day on April 7, 1950, being the anniversary of the ratification of the WHO Constitution by 26 Members of the United Nations on April 7, 1948.

Principal Activities of International Organizations in Egypt during 1950:

- (1) The Mass B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign continued in Egypt the whole year with the assistance of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the Danish Red Cross.
- (2) Arrangements have been taken for the establishment at Tanta in 1951 of a Venereal Diseases Control Demonstration Centre with the cooperation of WHO.
- (3) The Ministry agreed to apply in Egypt the Sixth Revision of the International List of Diseases and Causes of Death (WHO Regulations No. 1) as from January 1, 1951.
- (4) Some experts came to Egypt and discussed with the Ministry some health problems.
- (5) A Nutrition Training Centre for the Middle East was established in Cairo on October 1, 1950 with the cooperation of WHO & FAO. The course lasted for 3 months and was attended by candidates from the countries of the Region.
- (6) WHO supplied the Ministry with many publications and teaching equipment which were distributed to its Departments.

CONFERENCES

The following are the conferences held in 1950 and were attended by representatives of the Ministry:

Table No. 183

Name of Conference	Place	Date
	A Subrata	California Bill
Permanent Committee of the "Office International d'Hygiene Publique	Geneva	5- 6/5/50
XVIth International Congress of Ophthalmology	London	17-21/7/50
Fifth International Cancer Congress	Paris	17-22/7/50
VIth International Pediatric Congress	Zurich	21-31/7/50
VIth International Congress of Radiology	London	23-29/7/50
Congress of the International Union against Venereal Diseases	Zurich	29/7-1/8/50
Fifth International Congress of Microbiology	Rio de Janeiro	17-24/8/50
Ist International Congress of Heart Diseases	Paris	3- 9/9/50
XIth Conference of the International Union against Tuberculosis	Copenhagen	3- 6/9/50
Ist International Congress of Chest Diseases Specialists	Rome	15-19/9/50
International Congress of Psychiatry	Paris	18-27/9/50
Symposiem on Tropical Medecine	Beirout	18-19/9/50
2nd United Nations Social Welfare Seminar for the Arab States	Cairo	22/11-14/12/50

FELLOWSHIPS

The following fellowships were awarded in 1950 at the expense of WHO or UNICEF:

TABLE No. 184

Subject Study	Country of study	Time		
Sanitary Engineering	U.S.A	July 1950.		
, ,	"	July 1950.		
V.D. Control	U.S.A	9 months from, 8/10/1950.		
	Denmark, England and U.S.A	5 months from 15/1/1950.		
Pediatrics	France	4 months from 1/3/1950.		
»	,	4 months from 1/3/1950.		
»	Stockholm	2 months from 1/9/1950.		

Conventions

- (1) On August 25, 1950, an Agreement was concluded between the Government of Egypt and the World Health Organization for the provision of Services by WHO in Egypt. It was promulgated by Law No. 174 of 1950 and Decree of January 23, 1951.
- (2) On September 12, 1950, an Agreement was concluded between the Government of Egypt and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. It was promulgated by Law No. 175 of 1950.

Appendix VI.-Summary of Report on the State of Public Health in Alexandria.

TABLE NO. 185.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO QUARG.

Female		1,137	298	089	828	739	182	838	8.4	827	1,056	1,324	301	163	10,511
		1,243	301	811	1,252	889	162	827	812	825	1,195	1,363	946	486	11,342
Fomale		209	09	130	120	102	81	113	80	8	136	253	112	64	1,546
	1	233	47	150	168	61	72	114	82	86	130	253	66	19	1,556
Female		22	18	44	142	27	22	200	54	35	94	189	09	17	814
Male	1	1111	39	88	323	. 87	34	59	7	49	125	237	85	39	1,300
Female		45	15	28	181	19	21	44	40	552	103	102	37	30	elt.
Male		62	20	52	342	45	28	53	37	36	141	120	18	34	1,051
Fomale		26	4	13	40	13	14	19	22	21	49	18	4	00	20%
Malo		22	10	18	52	119	16	16	16	15	19	88	15	11	302
Female	0	255	19	175	1115	691	163	220	216	249	301	253	267	117	2,561
Malo		237	254	161	131	121	144	500	-212	243	332	230	223	110	2,467
Female		270	140	284	227	277	284	384	431	450	873	200	418	227	4,617
Male		578	136	311	286	375	293	376	391	399	400	490	445	231	4,663
Female		23	8	10	H2	180	61	19	10	15	41	92	63	00	443
Male		33	65	69	121	175	4	36	1	24	52	99	9	17	2000
Female		2,816	108	1,626	1,736	2,611	1,322	1,903	2,433	2,018	2,540	3,014	2,348	1,069	26,144
Male	100	3,062	150	1,650	1,720	2,868	1,338	1,916	2,315	2,065	2,614	3,247	2,413	1,145	27,103
		Gumrok	Manshiet	Labban	Attarine	Mina El Basal I	п	Karmouz I	п	ш	Moharram Bey	Hadra	Raml I	" II." " "	Тотак
	Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female	Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male Female Male	Male Female Female Female Male Female Female	Male Female Female Male Female Female Male Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female Female	Male Female Male Male Male Female Male Male	Male Female Hole Female Male Male	Male Female Male Male	Male Female Male Male	Male Founds Male Male	Male Founde Male Male <td>Male Fornalo Malo Fornalo Fo</td> <td>Mode Worade Mide Formade Mide Mide<td> Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile </td><td> Mile </td><td> 5,062 2,816 35 £36 £46<</td></td>	Male Fornalo Malo Fornalo Fo	Mode Worade Mide Formade Mide Mide <td> Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile </td> <td> Mile </td> <td> 5,062 2,816 35 £36 £46<</td>	Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Mile Mile Penne Mile Mile Penne Mile	Mile Mile	5,062 2,816 35 £36 £46<

Table No. 186.—Age and Sex Distribution of Infectious Diseases Cases and Deaths in Alexandria 1950

Disease &	Ye	ar	1- Ye	-5 ars	5- Ye			-25 ars		-45 sars		-65 ears		and	Тот	A L
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Dehs	Cases	Deaths	Chaes	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Chees	Deaths
Typhus & M F Encephalitis & M F Encephalitis & M F Encephalitis & M F Encephalitis & M F Encephalitis & M F Enceptor Spinal & M Fever & M F Enceptor Spinal & M Fever & M F Enceptor &	-2 - - 15 7 - - 4 6 - - 25 24 63 53 11 7 1 1 24 29 1 3 1	ar	Ye	ars	Ye	ars	Ye		Ye	squesquesquesquesquesquesquesquesquesque			ov			AL squeed

1225

Appendix VII. - Report on the Work of Cairo City Health Department

Population:

The estimated mid-year population of Cairo City in 1950 was 2,266,900. Table No. 187 gives the distribution of this population in the different Qisms.

TABLE No. 187 Qism Population Qubba 91,000 Heliopolis 90,600 Zeitoun Abbassia 87,500 133,000 Ezbekia 107,900 *** *** *** 183,700 Rod el Farag Shubra 121,400 Sharabia 77,000 Gamalia 118,000 Bab el Shaaria 131,600 *** *** *** Abdin 93,300 Mouski 77,600 Darb el Ahmar 114,300 Khalifa 124,900 Sayeda I 108,500 99,500 Boulaq I 68,000 Boulaq II 75,500 Adawia 68,700 Old Cairo 110,400 Helwan ... Maadi 49,500 46,000 Hadayeq Shubra 89,000 TOTAL ... 2,266,900

Births :

The total number of births, excluding still births, recorded during the year was 11?,448 or 9,402 more births than the previous year and a birth rate of 50.06 per 1,000 of population. Table No. 188 gives the distribution of births according to *Qisms* and their rates per 1,000 of population.

Still births registered during the year totalled 2,000 or 17.62 per 1,000 births as against 1,876 and 18.02 in 1949; 1,831 and 18.4 in 1948 and 2,081 and 18.39 in 1947.

Deaths :

A total of 52,184 deaths were recorded during the year. Of this number, 1,512 were non-residents of Cairo City and 2,000 were still births. This leaves 48,672 deaths for Cairo proper, or 1,094 deaths less than last year, and a death rate of 21.47 per 1,000 of population as against 22.7, 25.1, 27.5 and 33.7 in 1949, 1948, 1947 and 1946 respectively.

Table No. 188 gives the distribution of deaths and death rates on the various Qisms.

Infantile Mortality:

The total number of infantile deaths under one year of age was 20,269 or 178.6 per 1,000 live births as against 183 in 1949, 191 in 1948, 161 in 1947 and 200 in 1946.

Infantile deaths constituted 41.6 per cent of total Cairo deaths as against 38.2 in 1949, 38.1 in 1948, 39.3 in 1947 and 36.6. in 1946.

Causes of Infantile Deaths:

Diarrhoea and enteritis continue to be the main causes of infantile deaths, having accounted for 11,539 deaths out of a total of 20,269 infantile deaths or a ratio of 56.9 per cent. Next comes Debility accounting for 5,991 or 29.6 per cent, and respiratory system diseases accounting for 1,613 or 7.9 per cent (excluding deaths from pneumonia). Other diseases accounted for 593 deaths or 2.9 per cent, while infectious diseases accounted for 533 deaths or 2.6 per cent.

Death Inquiries:

Qism medical officers of health examined 6,739 uncertified deaths and Qism midwives examined 16,665.

Infectious Diseases:

The number of cases of infectious diseases reported in Cairo City was 18,455 or 8 per thousand of population as against 18,406 in 1949, 14,793 in 1948; 14,413 in 1947 and 29,196 in 1946. Deaths from infectious diseases numbered 4,157 or 7.9 per cent of total Cairo deaths, as against 9.9 per cent in 1949; 9.6 in 1948 and 1947 and 11.5 per cent in 1946.

Tables Nos. 190 and 191 give the number of cases and deaths of infectious diseases in Cairo City and the distribution of the more prevalent diseases in Cairo Qisms together with the case and death rates.

Cholera:

No cases or deaths were notified during this year nor the previous year, which shows that the control measures taken were effective in exterminating the disease.

Relapsing Fever:

No cases or deaths were reported during this year, nor the two previous years. Thus the epidemic which broke out in 1945 disppeared in 1947, thanks to the control measures adopted including the regular D.D.T. dusting of the poorer quarters. 2,452,904 persons were dusted with D.D.T. during the year.

Small Pox

One case with no deaths was notified this year as against 2 cases and no deaths in the previous year.

Anti Small Pox Vaccination:

The 4 year anti small pox general vaccination was started in 1946 by house to house teams. Persons vaccinated numbered 286,715 in 1946, 645,764 in 1947, 552,074 in 1948 and 321,501 in 1949. This completes the vaccination of the whole population of Cairo and amounts to 1,806,054.

During this year 188,020 persons were vaccinated at Shubra Gardens, Qubba, Heliopolis, Darb el Ahmar, Sayeda I and II, and Mouski Qisms. Another 151,988 persons attending hospitals were also vaccinated bringing the total vaccinated during the year to 340,088 persons. New born infants vaccinated at the public health offices numbered 108,184.

Typhus:

32 cases with two deaths were reported or a ratio of 0.014 and 0.0008, respectively per thousand of population and a case-mortality rate of 6.25 per cent, as against 13 cases and no deaths and a ratio of 0.006 in 1949, 30 cases and no deaths and a ratio of 0.014 in 1948 and 49 cases with 10 deaths and a ratio of 0.031 and 0.016 respectively per thousand in 1947.

Typhoid:

3,711 cases with 359 deaths were reported or a ratio of 1.6 and 0.158 per thousand of population and a case mortality rate of 9.16 per cent, as against 4,066 cases with 360 deaths and a ratio of 1.9 and 0.16 respectively in 1949 and 2,581 cases with 293 deaths and a ratio of 1.23 and 0.14 in 1948.

Persons inoculated against typhoid numbered 294,295 receiving the first injection and 149,117 receiving the second injection.

Children between 1 and 5 years immunised against typhoid numbered 179,290 receiving the first injection and 145,432 receiving the second injection.

Diphtheria:

530 cases with 117 deaths were notified this year or a ratio of 0.233 and 0.05 respectively per 1,000 of population and a case-mortality-rate of 22.07 per cent; as against 818 cases with 155 deaths in 1949 and 944 cases with 189 deaths in 1948.

Children immunized against diphtheria numbered 85,070 receiving one injection, 78,616 receiving two injections and 76,751 receiving three injections.

Measles:

585 cases with 230 deaths were reported this year or a ratio of 0.258 and 0.1 respectively per 1,000 of population and a case mortality-rate of 39.3 per cent as against 1,711 cases with 682 deaths in 1949 and 1,979 cases with 1,209 deaths in 1948.

Cerebro Spinal Fever:

1,274 cases with 167 deaths were reported or a ratio of 0.56 and 0.07 respectively per 1,000 of population and a case-mortality-rate of 13.1 per cent as against 133 cases and 41 deaths in 1949; 39 cases with 9 deaths in 1948 and 72 cases with 21 deaths in 1947.

Scarlet Fever :

10 cases with no deaths were reported as against 7 cases in 1949, 4 cases in 1948 and two cases in 1947.

Influenza:

2,777 cases with 9 deaths were reported or a ratio of 1.22 and 0.003 respectively per 1,000 of population and a case-mortality rate of 0.032 per cent as against 2,148 cases with 12 deaths in 1949; 1,345 cases with one death in 1948 and 1,421 cases with two deaths in 1947.

Tuberculosis:

3,583 cases with 1,683 deaths were reported or a ratio of 1.58 and 0.74 respectively per 1,000 of population and a case-mortality-rate of 46.9 per cent as against 3,581 cases with 1,607 deaths in 1949; 3,508 cases with 1,568 deaths in 1948 and 2,232 cases with 1,483 deaths in 1947.

Deaths Attributed to Confinement:

95 maternal deaths were attributed to confinement this year or a ratio of 0.837 per thousand births as against 64 in 1949 and 88 in 1948.

Of these deaths, 13 were due to puerperal fever or a ratio of 0.11 per 1,000 births as against a ratio of 0.11 in 1949; 0.39 in 1948 and 1.47 in 1947.

82 mothers died within a fortnight of confinement (excluding puerperal fever deaths) as against 93 in 1949, 63 in 1948 and 106 in 1947. The causes of these deaths were as follows: 1 Thrombosis, 1 Caesarian operation, 1 peritonitis, 1 intestinal paralysis, 2 uremia, 3 placenta praeva, 4 abortion, 4 heart failure, 5 toxaemia, 8 nervous shock after difficult labour, 9 rupture of uterus, 13 eclampsia, 30 haemorrhagy and 13 puerperal fever.

Disinfection:

Besides the dusting with D.D.T. of persons, beddings and effects in the poorer quarters as referred to in connection with relapsing fever, 2,452,904 persons, 110,035 rooms and 427,929 articles were disinfected by Cairo disinfecting stations.

TABLE No. 188.—VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO CITY FOR 1950 DISTRIBUTED ACCORDING TO QISYS

Cairo Districts (Qisms)	Population	No. of Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 of pop.	No. of Births	Birth Rate per 1000 of pop.	No. of deaths Below One year	infantile death Rate per 1000 births
Qubba	91,000	4,892	53 - 758	1,998	21.945	905	181-9
Heliopolis	90,600	2,399	26-479	1,200	13.245	362	150.8
Zeitoun	87,500	5,079	58.045	2,193	25.062	893	175.8
Abbassia	133,000	6,992	52.571	2,545	19.135	864	120.9
Ezbekia	107,900	4,207	38-989	1,850	17.145	672	159-7
Rod el Farag	183,700	8,269	45.013	3,509	19.101	1,570	189.8
Hadayeq Shubra	89,000	5.306	59.617	2,146	24.112	975	183.7
Shubra	121,400	6,791	55.939	2,428	20.0	1,022	150-4
Sharabia	77,000	5,299	68.818	2,114	28,103	1,059	199-8
Gamslia	118,000	6,355	53.857	2,798	23.711	1,171	184-2
Bab el Shaaria	131,600	5,434	41 · 291	2,254	17.127	884	162-6
Abdin	93,300	3,010	32.261	1,583	16.966	514	170 7
Mouski	77,600	3,093	39.858	1,277	16.452	531	171.6
Darb el Ahmar .	114,300	5,533	48-407	2,556	22.362	1.073	193-9
Khalifa	124,900	6,554	52.473	3,265	26.140	1,411	215.2
Sayeda I	108,500	6,598	60.811	2,683	24.728	1,088	164.8
" п	99,500	3,951	39.708	1,876	18.854	991	186-4
Boulaq I	68,000	2,836	41 · 558	1,687	21.808	660	232 - 7
" п	75,500	3,652	48,370	1,578	20.900	681	186 4
Adawia	68,700	6,688	97.350	1,820	26.491	860	113:6
Old Cairo	110,400	5,974	54.110	2,780	25.181	1,214	203-2
Helwan	49,500	2.290	46.262	1,033	20.868	442	193.0
Maadi	46,000	2,286	49.692	2,149	31.500	545	238 -4
TOTAL	2,266,900	113,488	50.06	48,672	21.47	20,269	178-0

TABLE No. 189.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS 1950 ON CAIRO DISTRICTS.

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE		Deaths Examined by							
Distric s	Total No. of Deaths	Medical Officers	Midwives	Private Practitioners	Hospital Aedical of ficers				
Qubba	1,823	304	800	716	3				
Heliopolis	1,245	118	248	581	298				
Zeitoun	2,144	276	1,164	- 698	6				
Abbassia	3,901	78	228	1,716	1,879				
Ezbekia	1,719	59	726	844	90				
Rod el Farag	3,329 *	166	743	2,418	2				
Hadayeq Shubra	2,181	47	655	1,432	47				
Shubra	2,293	52	454	1,500	287				
Sbarabia	2,158	200	1,118	616	169				
Gamalia	2,531	195	300	2,036	-				
Bab el Shaaria	1,990	98	362	1,510	20				
Abdin	1,268	357	569	318	94				
Mouski	1,157	363	295	499	-				
Darb el Abmar	2,204	880	974	409	-				
Khalifa	3,023	1,130	1,544	349	-				
Sayeda I	5,857	179	647	323	4,708				
" II	2,408	210	494	325	879				
Boulaq I	1,475	252	847	353	23				
" II	1,528	282	852	393	1				
Adawia	2,753	296	1,047	128	1,282				
Old Cairo	2,712	705	1,405	602	-				
Helwan	. 1,054	144	571	236	103				
Maadi	1,371	293	622	257	199				
TOTAL	. 52,184	6,739	16,665	18,759	9,822				
Rate	. 12.91	31-93	30 - 94	18 - 820	.38				

TABLE No. 190- INFECTIOUS DISEASES CASES, DEATHES AND RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

Diseases	Cases	Deaths	Case Mortality Rate percent	Case-rates per 1000 of population	Death rates per 1,000 of population
Typhoid Typhus Diphtheria Chicken pox Small pox Measles	3,711 32 580 731 1 585	359 2 117 11 —	.92 6.25 22.07 1.54 — 39.82	9·72 ·01 ·23 ·434 ·004 ·25	·15 ·0008 ·05 ·004 —
Meningitis	1,274 10 134 534 1,157	$-\frac{167}{13} - \frac{7}{7}$	13·11 10·— 9·70 — —·60	·56 ·004 ·05 ·23 ·51	·07 ·0004 ·005 —
Tetanus Peurperal fever Relapsing fever Dysentery Tuberculosis Influenza	58 133 57 179 3,583 2,777	78 1,683 9	51·72 16·54 — 43·57 46·97 —·32	·02 ·05 ·02 ·07 ·58 ·22	·01 ·009 — ·03 ·74 ·003
Erysipelas	301 507 1,715 446	13 1 1,152 263	· 43 · 19 67 · 17 58 · 82	·13 ·22 ·75 ·19	-004 -0004 -508 -11
Total	18,455	4, 157	22 · 52	8-09	1 · 83

882 Destps TOTAL 6,143 Cusca 230 Deaths Measles 282 Cases 440<u>801</u>20120000000000004400 117 Destpa Diphtheria 530 Cases Dogthe Seariet 2 Cases 359 Doaths Typhoid 3,711 Coses 50 Destps Typhus 32 Canco Cerebro Spinal 4Deed 4r-Ocertacingcope 167 Dostps 274 Small-pox Dostpa 91,000 90,600 887,500 1121,000 1124,000 1134,000 1 900 Population 2,266, 8 TOTAL Qisms Rod-el-Farag Hadayeq Shubra... Shubra Gamalia Bab-el-Shaaria Abdin Darb-el-Ahmar Adawia Old Cairo Helwan Maadi ... Sayeda I Sayeda II Boulaq I Qubba ... Sharabia Abbassia Ezbekia Zeitoun

TABLE No. 191.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1950

TABLE NO. 192. - DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPHOID FEVER CASES AND DEATHS, 1953.

District	Mid-year Population	Number of Cases	Case rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Care mortality rate per cent
Qubba	91,000	211	•431	15	·164	7:109
Heliopolis	90,600	164	1.810	14	154	8.536
Zeitoun	87,500	133	152	14	.16	10:526
Abbassia	133,000	320	2:406	55	·413	17:156
Ezbekia	107,900	148	1.371	12	-111	8.108
Rod-el-Farag	183,700	380	2 068	32	174	8:042
Hadayeq Shubra	81.000	191	2.179	10	116	5:154
Shubra	121,400	42	.345	31	255	73.809
Sharalia	77,000	213	2 766	15	194	7-142
Gamalia	118,000	223	1 889	17	-144	7.623
Bab-el-Shaaria	131,600	216	1.641	27	2.5	12.0
Abdin	93,300	127	1 361	10	·107	7.874
Mouski	77,600	112	1.443	11	·141	9.821
Darb-el-Ahmar	114,300	159	1.391	14	·122	8.918
Khalifa	124,900	213	1.705	22	176	10.328
Sayeda I	103,500	142	1::69	12	·110	8.450
Sayeda II	99,500	173	1 738	10	-100	5:780
Boulag I	68,000	98	1 441	7	102	7-145
Boulaq II	75,500	94	1 245	8	105	8.50
Adawia	68,700	108	1 572	7	·101	6.481
Old Cairo	110,400	160	1.449	10	.90	6.250
Helwan	49,500	32	.646	3	.80	9.37
Maadi	46,000	49	1.065	3	.62	6.125
TOTAL	2,266,900	3,711	1 637	359	158	9 18

TABLE No. 193.- DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF TYPHUS CASES AND DEATHS, 1950

District	Population	Number of Cases	Case rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Case mortality
Qubba	91 000	3	.032			- 36
Heliopolis	90 600	1	011	-		
Zeitoun	87.500	2	022	1	-011	50
Abbasia	13 . 000	3	022	1	-007	33:33
Ezbekia	107,900	1	-000			
Rod-el-Farag	183,700	2	-010		_	- 4
Hadayeq Shulra	89,000	1	.011	-	_	-
Shubra	121,400	1	.008	-	4 2 3 3 3	
Shareba	77,000	3	.038			-
Gamalia	118,000	2	-006	-	- 100	-
Bab el-Shaaria	131,600	3	.(22	-	-	- 00
Abdin	93.300	1	.010	_	-2 1	700-
Mouski	77,000	1	.012	100-00	上海	-
Darb-el-Ahmar	114.300	3	.026	_	_	
Khalifa	124,900	1	-008	-		-
Sayeda I	108,500	1	.003			-
Sayeda II	99,500	2	-020-		-	
Boulaq I	68,000	1	-	-	-	-
Boulaq II	75,500	-		4	-	-
Adawia	68,700	-	-		-	-
Old Cairo	110,400			-	-	1000
Helwan	49,500	-	-	0 - 1000	= 000	
Maadi	46,000	1	-021	-		The second
TOTAL	2,266,900	32	.014	2	0.008	6.25

TABLE No. 194.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF DIPHTHERIA CASES AND DEATHS, 1950.

District	Population	Number of Curce	Case-rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Case mortality rate per cent
Qubba	91,000	20	-219	4	.0.3	20.
W 31 11-	90,600	20	220	4	014	20.
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	87,500	17	194	5	-051	29-41
411	133,000	55	411	13	096	
m. L. L.i.	107,900	20	15	2	018	23 60
73 1 1 77	183 700	. 34	185	11	059	10.
The second secon	89.000	25	100	3	.033	32-32
Hadayeq Shubra		33	271	11		12.
Shubra	121,400	40	707	9	.(90	33 33
Sharabia	77,000	200	519	3	116	22.50
Gamalia	118,000	22	186	6	025	13.63
Bab-el-Shaaria	131,600	29	220		.044	20.68
Abdin	93,300	21	2.7	5	053	20.83
Mouski	77,600	16	206	3	038	18.75
Darb-el-Ahmar	114 360	31	.271	3	026	9.67
Khalifa	124,900	20	: 60	2	010	10.00
Sayeda I	108,500	28	. 258	9	.090	32.14
Sayeda II	99,500	22	•721	5	. (50	22.72
Boulag I	68 000	16	235	4	.018	25.00
Boulaq II	75 500	16	213	4	053	25-00
Adawia	68.700	14	200	6	. 085	42.85
Old Cairo	110.400	21	.190	5	.045	23.80
Helwan	409.500	3	.060	-	-	-
Maadi	46,000	4	.086	-	-	-
TOTAL	2 266,960	530	233	117	.051	22.07

TABLE No. 195.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF MEASLES CASES AND DEATHS, 195 .

District .	Population	Number of Cases	Case-rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Case mortality rate per cent
Qubba	91,000	23	-252	_	- 1	_
Ieliopolis	90,600	6	.066	3	.033	50
eitoun	87,500	28	.032	27	•308	96.43
bbassia	133,000	33	.248	. 7	.052	21.2
Zbekia	107 900	12	•111	5	.046	41.66
Rod-el-Farag	183,700	49	.266	18	.097	36.73
Hadayeq Shubra	89-000	15	·168	2	.022	13'3
Shubra	121,400	43	*354	23	·189	53.4
harabia	77,000	103	-337	54	.701	52.4
lamalia	118,000	37	•313	5	.042	13.5
Bab-el-Shaaria	131,600	42	•319	3	.022	7.1
Abdin	93,300	13	.139	8	.085	61.5
Mouski	77,600	19	•244	. 7	.090	36.8
Darb-el-Ahmar	114,300	13	·113	3	.026	23.0
Khalifa	124,900	25	•200	5	.040	20.0
Sayeda I	108,500	13	·119	2	.018	15.3
Saveda II	99,500	13	.130	1	.010	7.6
Boulag I	68,000	17	.25	8	117	47·0 69·2
Boulag II	75,500	13	.170	9	119	56.2
Adawia	68,700	16	.232	9	131	71.4
Old Cairo	110,400	42	.380	30	.271	11.4
Helwan	49,000	8	.161		-021	50.0
Maadi	46,000	2	.043	1	-021	50 0
TOTAL	2 266,980	585	.258	230	101	39.3

Table No. 196.— District Distribution of Cerebro Sfinal fever Cases and Deaths, 1950.

District	Population	Number of Cases	Case rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Case mortality rate per cent
Qubba	91,000	62	•681	5	.054	8,00
Heliopolis	90,600	102	1.125	10	110	9180
Leitoun	87,500	32	*365	4	-045	12'5
bbassia	133,000	94	.706	15	112	15 95
Ezbekia	107,900	72	667	9	.083	12'5
Rod-el-Farag	183,700	100	.543	9	.049	9.00
Hodayeq Shubra	89,000	41	'460	2	.022	4'87
hubra	121,400	47	•387	4	.032	8'51
harabia	77,000	67	.870	7	.090	10.44
amalia	118,000	88	.745	10	.084	11'36
ab-el-Shaaria	131,600	63	*478	8	.060	12'69
bdin	93,300	52	.557	9	-096	17-30
louski	77,600	38	*489	5	.064	13'18
arb-el-Ahmar	114,300	65	-568	14	122	21.53
halifa	124,900	57	-546	8	.064	14.03
ayeda I	108,500	54	•479	16	147	29.62
ayeda II	99,500	43	.432	5	.050	11:62
loulag I	68,000	42	.617	12	176	28-57
oulaq II	75,500	42	.611	5	.072	11.90
dawia	68,700	50	-662	3	.039	6.00
old Cairo	110.400	36	.326	5	.045	13.88
lelwan	49,500	5	•101	2	.040	40.00
[aadi	46.000	. 22	*478	-	-	-
TOTAL	2,266,900	1,274	-562	167	-078	13'11

TABLE No. 197. —DISTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF SCARFET FEVER CASES AND DEATHS 1950

District	Population	Number of Cases	Case-rate per 1000 of Population	Number of Deaths	Death-rate per 1000 of Population	Case mortality rate per cent
Qubba Heliopolis Zeitoun Zeitoun Zeitoun Zeitoun Ezbekia Rod-el-Farag Hodayeq Shubra Shubra Sharabia Sharabia Bab-el-Shaaria Abdin Mouski Darb-el-Ahmar Khalifa Sayeda I Boulaq I Boulaq I Boulaq I Boulaq I Helwan Helwan	91,000 90,600 87,500 133,000 107,900 183,700 89,000 121,400 77,000 118,000 93,300 77,600 114,300 124,900 108,500 99,500 68,000 75,500 68,700 110,400 49,500 46,000	- 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 2 - 1 - 1	-055 			111111111111111111111111111111111111111
TOTAL	2,266,900	10	.004	-		

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