Annual medical & sanitary report / Cyprus.

CYPRUS

ANNUAL MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT 1932

PRICE FOUR SHILLINGS

NICOSIA:
PRINTED AT THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1933

[Aug., 1933. M.P. 262/33.]

CYPRUS

ANNUAL MEDICAL & SANITARY REPORT, 1932

NICOSIA:
PRINTED AT THE CYPRUS GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1933

[Aug., 1933. M.P. 262/33.]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
NICOSIA, CYPRUS,
3rd May, 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Cyprus, for the year 1932, *together with the returns, etc., appended thereto.*

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

G. C. STRATHAIRN,
Director of Health.

The Honourable
The Colonial Secretary,
Cyprus.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
I.—Administration	5
(A.) Establishment	5
(B.) Legal	7
(C.) Financial	8
(D.) Medical Stores	9
II.—Public Health	9
(A.) General Remarks	9
(B.) Diseases	9
Diagrams showing percentage of—	
(A.) General Diseases	10
(B.) Communicable Diseases	10
(C.) Vital Statistics	11
General Population	11
Invaliding, etc., Table for European Officials	11
Invaliding, etc., Table of Cypriot Officials	12
III.—Hygiene and Sanitation	12
(A.) General Review of Work done and Progress made	12
(I.) Administration	12
(*a*) General	12
(*b*) Personnel	12
(II.) Communicable Diseases	13
(*a*) Insect-borne Diseases	13
Spleen Rates	13
Return of Quinine issued by Government	14
Return of Anti-Malarial Works carried out	14
(*b*) Communicable Diseases other than at (*a*) and (*c*)	14
(*c*) Helminthic Diseases	17
(III.) General Measures of Sanitation	17
Sewage Disposal	17
Water	17
(IV.) School Hygiene	17
(V.) Industrial Hygiene	18
(VI.) Housing and Town Planning	18
(VII.) Food in relation to Health and Disease	18 & 43
(B.) Measures taken to spread the knowledge of Hygiene and Sanitation	18
IV.—Port Health Work and Administration	19
V.—Maternal, Child Welfare and Social Hygiene	19
VI.—Hospitals and Dispensaries	20
Statistics for Leper Farm	20
Healthy Children of Lepers' Home	20
Sanatorium and Tuberculosis Clinic	20
Dental Clinics	20
Eye Clinics	21
Statement of the amount of work performed yearly	21
VII.—Control of Professional Practice	22
(*a*) Medical Council	22
(*b*) Medical Practitioners	22
(*c*) Dental Practitioners	22
(*d*) Druggists and Pharmacists	22
(*e*) Control of Dangerous Drugs	22
Table of Dangerous Drugs for which Licences to import were granted	22
VIII.—Meteorology	23
IX.—Scientific	24
X.—Recommendations for Future Work	24

APPENDICES.

A.—Report of Surgical Specialist	25
B.—Report of Bacteriologist	34
C.—Report of Analyst	42
D.—Report of Social Worker	51
E.—Report of Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital	54
F.—Report of Venereal Diseases Officer	58
G.—Table showing Staff	59
H.—Table showing Financial Details	61
I.—Return of Diseases and Deaths	62

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(A.) ESTABLISHMENT (INCLUDING VACANCIES), ACTING APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Medical Staff.

1 Director of Health.
1 Surgical Specialist.
1 Government Bacteriologist.
1 Government Analyst.
1 Medical Superintendent, Mental Hospital.
3 Honorary Ophthalmic Surgeons.
3 Honorary Dentists.
3 Travelling Ophthalmic Surgeons.
3 District Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
4 Medical Officers, 1st Grade.
33 Medical Officers, 2nd Grade.
2 Medical Officers for Venereal Diseases Clinics.
1 School Medical Officer.

English Nursing Staff, etc.

4 Matrons.
6 Nursing Sisters.
1 Social Welfare Worker.

Other Medical and Sanitary Staff.

1 Chief Sanitary Inspector.
7 District Sanitary Inspectors.
7 Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade.
21 Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade.
32 Compounders.
1 Medical Storekeeper.
1 Assistant Medical Storekeeper.
1 Storeman, Medical Stores.
1 Housekeeper, Nicosia Hospital.
7 Staff Nurses.
8 Male Orderlies.
12 Probationer Nurses.
1 Head Warder, Mental Hospital.
13 Mental Hospital Attendants.
3 Guards (Leper Farm).
1 Assistant to Analyst.
1 Bacteriological Assistant.
1 Attendant, Laboratory.
5 Government Midwives.

There are in addition to the above, Cooks, Servants, Kitchen-boys, House-maids, Ward-maids, Charwomen, Sanitary Labourers, Attendants, Messengers, etc.

Clerical Staff.

2 Clerks, 2nd Grade.
1 Clerk, 3rd Grade.
2 Clerks, 4th Grade.
1 Student Clerk.

Principal Acting Appointments.

Name	*Acting Appointment*	*From*	*To*
Dr. Cyril H. Cuff, Surgical Specialist	*Director of Health*	9. 5.32	22. 5.32
		30. 6.32	29.10.32
Dr. H. Symeonides, Medical Officer, 1st Grade	*District Medical Officer*	1. 1.32	12. 3.32
Dr. E. Magnis, Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	*District Medical Officer*	1. 1.32	2. 4.32
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, Medical Officer, 1st Grade	*District Medical Officer*	12. 9.32	31.12.32
Dr. C. H. Howat, District Medical Officer	*Bacteriologist*	15.12.32	31.12.32
Miss J. E. Crowe, Nursing Sister	*Matron*	17. 6.32	17. 9.32
Mr. E. J. Menikefs, Clerk, 3rd Grade	*Housekeeper, Nicosia General Hospital*	1. 1.32	2. 3.32

New Appointments.

Name	*Appointment*	*Date*
Miss Marjorie North	Nursing Sister	15th Jan., 1932
Dr. Clarence Hugh Howat	District Medical Officer	7th March, 1932
Mrs. Hilda Hunter	Matron, Leper Farm Hospital	29th April, 1932
Dr. H. Papacharalambous	Honorary District Surgeon, Vatili	1st July, 1932
Dr. G. P. Christopoulos	Honorary District Surgeon, Evrykhou	1st Aug., 1932
Dr. N. Ch. Michaelides	Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	1st Aug., 1932
Dr. M. J. Fterakis	Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	1st Aug., 1932
Miss Ellen Mary Slater	Nursing Sister	5th Aug., 1932
Dr. Solomos N. Papadopoulos	Honorary District Surgeon, Lyso	1st Sept., 1932
Dr. S. S. Pastides	Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	1st Oct., 1932

Promotions.

Nil.

Retirements and Resignations.

Name	*Post*	*Date*
Miss Marjorie North	Nursing Sister	23rd June, 1932
Dr. Ph. Jacovides	Medical Officer, 2nd Grade	1st July, 1932
Dr. L. Fraser	District Medical Officer	12th Sept., 1932

Deaths.

Nil.

(B.) LIST OF LAWS, ORDERS, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

Laws.

14 of 1932.—Midwifery Law.
15 of 1932.—Employment of Women (during the Night) Law.
16 of 1932.—Employment of Children and Young Persons Law.
17 of 1932.—Quarantine Law.
31 of 1932.—Lepers (Amendment) Law.
33 of 1932.—Employment of Women (during the Night) (Amendment) Law.
34 of 1932.—Cyprus Criminal Code Order in Council, 1928, (Amendment) Law.
45 of 1932.—Lepers (Amendment, No. 2) Law.
52 of 1932.—Dentists Registration (Amendment) Law.
53 of 1932.—Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Law.

Regulations, Orders, etc.

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*
—	—
62	Cancer declared Notifiable Disease under the Disease Prevention Law, 1833.
372 & 373 ..	The Mental Patients Regulations.
377	The Mental Patients Proceedings (Rules of Court).
416	The Quarantine Regulations.
480	Rules for the Employment of Children and Young Persons.
586	Under the Lepers Laws 1891 and 1932.

New Burial Grounds were ordered for :—

No. of Notice in Gazette	*Subject*	*No. of Notice in Gazette*	*Subject*
—	—	—	—
127 & 899 ..	Inia	540	Nikoklia
167	Lemba	561	Alambra
207	Galini	578	Stavrokono
234	Kelokedhara	629	Ambeligou
322	Lefka	805	Pitargou
323	Kithasi	880	Kathikas
404 & 806 ..	Kinousa	1064	Mallia
426	Kouklia	1065	Phasoula
		1092	Larnaca (Armenian)

Bye-laws were made under the Municipal Corporations Law for :—

649 ..	Famagusta	772 ..	Lapithos
213 ..	Karavas	650, 651 ..	Lefka
97 ..	Kythrea	494, 1067, 1093 ..	Limassol
1042 ..	Larnaca	37, 564, 706, 1024 ..	Nicosia

The Public Health (Villages) Law was applied to the following villages :—

208 ..	Spilia	620 ..	Piyi (Famagusta)
235 ..	Ayios Theodhoros (Larnaca)	733 ..	Milia (Famagusta)
335 ..	Peristerona (Famagusta) ..	734 ..	Yerani
479 ..	Athna	816 ..	Korakou
521 ..	Strovolos	897 ..	Kambos
539 ..	Goudhi	898 ..	Lania

(c) FINANCIAL.

The total revenue of the Health and Sanitary Department as shown below, amounted to £2,972 18*s.* 7*cp.*

The expenditure of the Health Department amounted to £53,409 4*s.* 7*cp.* As compared with the total expenditure of the Island, £742,605 11*s.* 3*cp.*, this equals 7.19%.

Revenue.

	£	*s.*	*cp.*
1. Sale of Medicines	614	4	0
2. Hospital Receipts	995	13	0
3. Government Analyst's and Government Bacteriologist's Fees	65	2	2
4. Chemist's Fees	23	0	0
5. Registration of Diplomas	139	0	0
6. Quarantine Dues and Health Certificates	1,135	19	5
Total	£2,972	18	7

Expenditure.

1. Personal Emoluments	24,642	14	6
2. Other Charges	28,766	10	1
Total	£53,409	4	7

Cost per Day Case of Various Items at Different Institutions.

Institution	*Food*	*Drugs*	*Lighting*	*Total Cost*	*No. of Day Cases*
	s. cp.	*s. cp.*	*s. cp.*	*s. cp.*	
Nicosia Hospital	1 2.30	1 2.18	0 0.73	6 4.12	22,376
Limassol Hospital	0 7.20	0 7.75	0 1.25	5 4.52	14,048
Leper Hospital	1 4.80	0 3.33	0 0.78	5 8.47	1,320
Leper Farm	1 0.0	0 1.22	—	1 4.62	31,444
Sanatorium	1 4.92	0 2.42	0 0.15	3 1.10	10,266
Mental Hospital	0 3.47	0 0.35	0 0.3	0 8.38	64,313
Healthy Children of Lepers	0 6.60	0 0.33	0 0.17	1 6.87	2,587

Note.—The total cost includes salaries of Medical Officers, Nurses, Compounders, Housekeeper, Menial Staff, Food, Special Expenditure and Miscellaneous.

State-aided Hospitals.

Institution	*Salaries*	*Food*	*Lighting and Washing*	*Total Cost*	*No. of Day Cases*
	cp.	*cp.*	*cp.*	*cp.*	
Famagusta	8.28	5.70	1.40	17.85	8,076
Larnaca	6.25	4.77	0.57	15.60	8,506
Paphos	5.22	8.30	0.15	14.75	5,477
Kyrenia	8.53	7.15	2.28	25.60	3,944

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

	Drugs — *cp.*	*Lighting* — *cp.*	*Total Cost* — *cp.*	*No. of Day Cases* —
Nicosia	1.18	0.3	2.40	88,435
Larnaca	0.60	0.3	2.60	42,083
Limassol	1.00	—	3.00	42,008
Famagusta	1.08	—	2.95	45,222
Paphos	0.55	—	3.40	29,342

(D.) MEDICAL STORES.

Working of Headquarters Medical Stores during the Year 1932.

	£
Value of stock on 1st January, 1932	4,502
Bought during 1932	6,276
Value of Stores transferred from Venereal Clinics ..	1,880
	12,658
Value of stock on 31st December, 1932	6,421
Value of stock issued equals	£6,273

II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A.) GENERAL REMARKS.

The main factor influencing the Public Health in 1932 was the prolonged period of drought. This is shown by the decrease of cases of malaria from 17,774 in 1931 to 12,976 in 1932. The increase of persons seen by members of the department that was noted last year continues. The figure for this was 177,698 made up of 121,432 out-patients, 4,804 in-patients, 51,229 children examined for spleen enlargement, 3,624 new cases at the Venereal Diseases Clinics, and 233 at the Mental Hospital. The cost of these activities was £1,451 less than in 1931.

(B.) DISEASES.

Communicable diseases are dealt with under Section III.

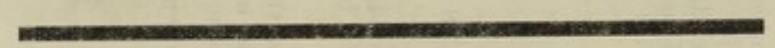
Cancer.—112 out-patients and 134 in-patients are recorded against 88 and 126 of the previous year. (See Appendix A.)

Rheumatism.—The number of cases among out-patients has increased from 1,139 in 1931 to 1,400 in 1932, while among in-patients it has decreased from 66 to 42.

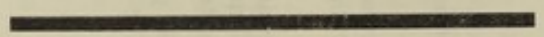
Eye Diseases.—Over 25,000 cases have been seen. There are now three Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeons and three full-time Travelling Oculists at work in the Island. The Travelling Oculists are occupied in combating trachoma.

Wounds.—Cutting and stabbing instruments account for 1,458 patients; of these 70% are males.

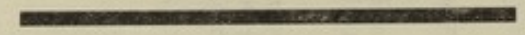
(a)—General Systemic and Preventable Diseases



Digestive System 31.5 per cent.

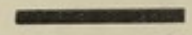


Eye 20.1 per cent.

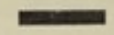


General and Other Diseases 19.9 per cent.

Preventable Diseases 15.5 per cent.



Respiratory System 7.0 per cent.

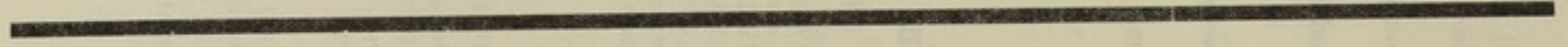


Nervous System 3.6 per cent.

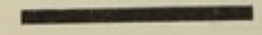
Skin Diseases 2.0 per cent.

Organs of Locomotion 0.4 per cent.

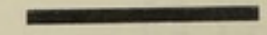
(b)—Communicable Diseases



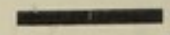
Malaria 66.6 per cent.



Gonorrhoea 9.6 per cent.



Other Diseases 9.6 per cent.



Influenza 5.6 per cent.

Syphilis 3.8 per cent.

Pneumonia 3.8 per cent.

Tuberculosis 1.3 per cent.

(c.) VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1932.

District	*Estimated Population at* 30.6.32	*Birth Rate per* 1,000	*Death Rate per* 1,000	*Infantile Mortality Figure.*
Nicosia ..	111,921	29	15	141
Larnaca ..	43,065	25	16	162
Limassol ..	58,254	28	17	148
Famagusta ..	72,380	29	14	144
Paphos ..	43,938	29	19	210
Kyrenia ..	22,782	29	15	163
Total ..	352,340	28	16	155
For Six Principal Towns.				
Nicosia ..	24,276	25	16	92
Larnaca ..	12,120	20	15	136
Limassol ..	15,590	22	15	114
Famagusta ..	10,331	21	12	165
Paphos ..	4,564	20	20	105
Kyrenia ..	2,164	31	12	117
Total ..	69,045	23	15	115

Table showing the Sick, Invaliding, and Death Rate of European Officers.

	1930	1931	1932
Total number of officials resident ..	106	97	107
Average number resident	95	87	95
Total number on sick list	42	39	42
Total number of days on sick list ..	253	343	393
Average daily number on sick list ..	0.7	0.9	1.0
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.44	40.2	39.2
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	6.0	8.7	9.3
Average sick time to each resident..	3.3	3.5	3.6
Total number invalided	—	—	—
Percentage of invalidings to total residents	—	—	—
Total deaths	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total residents	—	—	—
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	—	—	—
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence ..	—	—	—

TABLE SHOWING THE SICK, INVALIDING, AND DEATH RATE OF CYPRIOT OFFICIALS.

	1930	1931	1932
Total number of officials resident ..	3,088	2,858	2,821
Average number resident	3,073	2,846	2,815
Total number of sick list	2,259	2,628	1,449
Total number of days on sick list ..	9,271	11,152	7,078
Average daily number on sick list ..	25.4	30.5	19.3
Percentage of sick to average number resident	0.73	92.0	51.3
Average number of days on sick list for each patient	4.1	4.2	4.8
Average sick time to each resident..	3.0	3.8	2.5
Total number invalided	13	22	22
Percentage of invalidings to total resident	0.4	0.7	0.8
Total deaths	6	11	16
Percentage of deaths to total resident	0.2	0.3	0.5
Percentage of deaths to total average number resident	0.2	0.3	0.6
Number of cases of sickness contracted away from residence ..	—	—	—

III. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(A.) GENERAL REVIEW OF WORK DONE AND PROGRESS MADE.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

(*a*) *General.*—The interest in promoting Public Health shown by Municipal Councils continues to increase. Limassol is noteworthy in this respect. Among the villages much more interest has been aroused by public health lectures referred to later. Two epidemics are to be noted, Dysentery and Diphtheria.

It is 20 years now since the late Sir Ronald Ross visited Cyprus and advised the Government as to its anti-malarial measures which have led to such an improvement in the health of the Island.

(*b*) *Personnel.*—The table subjoined gives the permanent staff employed on this work.

	Chief Sanitary Inspectors	District Sanitary Inspectors	Sanitary Inspectors, 1st Grade	Sanitary Inspectors, 2nd Grade	Quarantine Sanitary Inspectors	Government Midwives	Sanitary Labourers	
Nicosia	—	1	3	3	—	2	1	
Larnaca	—	1	2	2	2	1	1	
Limassol	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	
Famagusta	—	1	1	2	2	1	1	
Paphos	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	
Kyrenia	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	
Colony	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total	1	7	7	15	6	5	6	

Besides these, large numbers of temporary sanitary labourers are employed during the malarial season in dealing with rivers, wells and other collections of water.

II. Communicable Diseases.

(a) *Insect-borne Diseases.*

Malaria.—12,976 cases are recorded which form 10.6% of the out-patients or 10.2% of the combined total of out-patients and in-patients. It was hoped that the severe drought during the year would have reduced the numbers more than shown. The spleen rates in the subjoined tables show a marked improvement over these of 1931.

Spleen Rate Return for the Six Towns, 1932.

Towns	*Total examined*	*Enlarged Spleen*	*Spleen Rate*
Nicosia	3,428	43	1.2
Larnaca and Scala	1,511	27	1.7
Limassol	2,620	39	1.4
Famagusta and Varosha ..	1,435	36	2.5
Ktima and Paphos	727	7	0.9
Kyrenia	451	12	2.6
	10,172	164	1.6

Spleen Rate Return (October, November and December) for the Six Districts, 1932.

District	*Total examined*	*Enlarged Spleen.*	*Spleen Rate*
Nicosia ..	15,580	1,106	7.09
Larnaca ..	5,806	426	7.3
Limassol ..	8,822	719	8.1
Famagusta ..	10,884	850	7.8
Paphos ..	6,365	756	11.8
Kyrenia ..	3,772	402	10.6
	51,229	4,259	8.3

Gas Oil, Paris Green, Quinine issued during the Year 1932.

Year 1932	F'gusta.		Larnaca		Paphos		Nicosia		Limassol		Kyrenia		Total		Amount of Quinine lb.
	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	tons	lb.	
Gas Oil ..	6	229	5	—	5	458	7	105	4	458	4	1,620	32	130	
Paris Green	—	140	—	—	—	44	—	61	—	25	—	—	—	270	
Quinine Sulph. ..	—	102	—	56	—	76	—	121	—	133	—	8	—	496¾	976. 4.0
Totaquina	—	84	—	40	—	112¾	—	135	—	98	—	10	—	479¾	
Tab. Quinine Sulph. Grs. II ..	—	9,000	—	—	—	—	—	27,000	—	17,000	—	—	—	53,000	15. 2.0
Tab.Quinine Sulph. Grs. III	—	6,860	—	—	—	2,000	—	22,500	—	30,000	—	—	—	61,360	26. 0.0
Tab.Quinine Sulph. Grs. IV	—	12,000	—	3,000	—	11,000	—	55,300	—	3,000	—	2,000	—	86,300	61.10.0
														Total	1079. 0.0

DETAILED FIGURES OF IMPORTANT ANTI-MALARIAL WORKS CARRIED OUT.

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	F'gusta.	Paphos	Kyrenia
River beds, drains, streams, dealt with and new drains made, in miles	218½	302½	335	44½	890	104¾
Wells covered, filled and oiled	14,927	14,551	3,400	22,621	2,844	2,412
Tanks stocked with fish ..	65	138	143	443	18	127
Premises inspected	225,991	202,200	292,393	270,052	99,609	50,848
Number of visits to villages by Sanitary Staff.. ..	2,711	1,683	1,493	3,322	6,739	606
Paris Green used .. lb.	50	—	24½	188½	66¾	2¾
Gas Oil used .. .. tons	6½	3¾	9½	7½	5½	4½

(b) Communicable Diseases other than at (a) and (c).

Smallpox and Vaccination.—No case of smallpox occurred in 1932.

The number of vaccinations performed was 14,068 but no record is available of those which were successful. Much of the ground lost last year in reorganizing this service has been regained. The recording of results will be remedied in part in 1933.

Plague.—Small catches of rats have been made from the main ports during the year. Bacteriological examination of these and determination of the species of fleas caught on them is carried out. (See Appendix B.)

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—A tuberculosis survey was carried out in village schools within a five-mile radius of Nicosia by the District Medical Officer..

Of the 785 children examined 33 gave a positive result, *i.e.*, 4.2%. No sign of active tuberculosis was found in any of these children. Moro's ointment with some eucalyptus oil added was the substance used.

Notifications.—269 cases have been notified in 1932. The following tables give the details collected from the notification forms.

By Sex and Age Groups.

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75	NR.	Total	Grand Total
Nicosia	—	—	—	7	9	10	5	4	1	1	—	—	37	
Larnaca	1	—	—	—	5	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	12	
Limassol	—	2	1	8	4	9	10	1	—	—	—	—	35	
Famagusta	—	—	1	2	4	12	3	3	3	1	—	—	29	
Paphos	—	1	1	5	5	4	7	3	1	—	—	—	27	
Kyrenia	—	—	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Total	1	3	4	25	27	40	28	12	5	2	—	—	147	
Female														
Nicosia	—	—	—	4	11	18	2	2	—	—	—	—	37	74
Larnaca	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	20
Limassol	—	—	5	6	8	8	3	1	1	1	—	—	33	68
Famagusta	—	—	1	1	6	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	24	53
Paphos	—	—	—	2	—	7	3	1	1	1	—	—	15	42
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
Total	—	—	6	15	28	45	15	7	4	2	—	—	122	269
Grand total	1	3	10	40	55	85	43	19	9	4	—	—	—	269

Cases by Race.

British	*Greek*	*Turk*	*Other*	*Total*
—	—	—	—	—
2	190	74	3	269

Cases per 10,000 *of Population per District.*

Nicosia	6.6
Larnaca	4.6
Limassol	11.7
Famagusta	7.3
Paphos	9.5
Kyrenia	5.2
Whole Colony	7.6

Dysentery. *By Sex and Age Groups.*

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	NR.	Total	Grand Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	19	6	3	4	—	2	3	6	4	1	—	—	48	
Larnaca	7	1	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	16	
Limassol	42	12	9	11	9	15	12	13	8	7	1	1	140	
Famagusta	32	6	6	5	7	6	7	3	2	6	5	—	85	
Paphos	7	1	2	1	1	6	3	2	3	2	—	—	28	
Kyrenia	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
Total	108	26	21	21	18	33	25	25	18	17	8	1	321	
Female														
—														
Nicosia	9	9	4	3	4	7	5	1	2	2	1	—	47	95
Larnaca	6	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	21	37
Limassol	45	7	4	8	6	26	23	16	12	3	—	—	150	290
Famagusta	27	5	3	11	6	5	7	8	7	4	2	—	85	170
Paphos	5	—	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	15	43
Kyrenia	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	8
Total	93	23	15	25	20	41	40	28	23	11	3	—	322	643
Grand total	201	49	36	46	38	74	65	53	41	28	11	1	—	643

Cases by Race.

British	*Greek*	*Turk*	*Other*	*Total*
—	—	—	—	—
4 ..	510 ..	128 ..	1 ..	643

Cases per 10,000 *of Population per District.*

Nicosia	8.45
Larnaca	8.6
Limassol	49.7
Famagusta	23.5
Paphos	9.79
Kyrenia	3.49
Whole Colony	18.2

Cases by Months.

January ..	10	May	45	September ..	20
February ..	5	June	120	October ..	61
March	7	July ..	205	November ..	62
April ..	11	August ..	29	December ..	68

Diphtheria.—An epidemic of Diphtheria started in August and reached its peak in November and gradually died out. 206 cases are recorded of which 138 occurred in Nicosia district. There is an interesting rumour that at the beginning of this century a similar outbreak occurred in a year of drought and starting in the same village.

Cases by Sex and Age Group.

	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	Over 35	Total.
Male ..	48	44	44	8	4	1	3	—	108
Female ..	36	33	33	15	5	3	3	—	98

Cases by Months.

January ..	5	May	—	September ..	13
February ..	2	June ..	—	October ..	43
March ..	2	July	—	November ..	99
April	3	August ..	2	December ..	37

Cases by Race : Greeks, 171. Turks, 35.

Typhoid. *By Sex and Age Groups.*

Male	0–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–4	5–	55–	65–	75–	NR.	Total	Grand Total
Nicosia	5	10	3	3	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	26	
Larnaca	3	4	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
Limassol	3	10	2	7	1	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	29	
Famagusta	1	1	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Paphos	—	4	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Kyrenia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
Total	12	29	10	14	10	7	3	4	1	—	—	—	90	
Female														
Nicosia	3	17	6	4	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	35	61
Larnaca	3	3	7	6	5	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	31	48
Limassol	1	5	7	7	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	30	59
Famagusta	2	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22
Paphos	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Kyrenia	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3
Total	9	31	23	18	11	12	1	3	1	2	1	—	112	202
Grand total	21	60	33	32	21	19	4	7	2	2	1	—	—	202

Cases by Months.

January ..	10	May	6	September	27
February ..	2	June ..	4	October ..	36
March	—	July	31	November ..	28
April	6	August ..	21	December ..	31

Cases by Race : British, 1. Greek, 170. Turk, 25. Other, 6.

Cases per 10,000 *of Population per District.*

Nicosia	5.4
Larnaca	11.1
Limassol	10.4
Famagusta	3.0
Paphos	2.0
Kyrenia	1.3
Whole Colony	5.7

Paratyphoid A.—Nine cases are recorded. Five from Nicosia district, two from Larnaca and two from Limassol.

Paratyphoid B.—Four cases are recorded; all from Nicosia district.

Trachoma.—12,249 were seen during 1932 as compared with 7,824 of the previous year.

Venereal Diseases.—See Appendix F.

Undulant Fever.—Two suspected cases are recorded. One was clinically undulant fever and was examined by the District Medical Officer and the Bacteriologist. No agglutination was obtained with Egyptian or Palestine strains of melitensis. The second case was not so definite clinically but was suggestive. Bacteriological examination proved negative. One case in a veterinary department worker was suspected to be an abortus infection but gave no agglutination with a strain of Bang's bacillus from abroad. The local organism was not cultured.

(c) *Helminthic Disease.*

Schistosomiasis.—The yearly campaign against this disease was carried through in December by Dr. Atta Hikmet. There is no extension of the infected area. Five new cases are recorded—four from Syrianokhori and one from Morphou. Their ages are 9, 10, 10, 11 and 14. "Fouadin" was the drug used.

The patients treated in 1930 and 1931 were examined and no ova were discovered in their urine. This examination was repeated several times with a similar result. From this Dr. Atta forms the opinion that there must be a certain amount of immunity in a treated and cured Bilharzial patient as he considers their work renders them liable to re-infection.

Ascaris.—325 out-patients and 1 in-patient are recorded this year.

Taenia echinococcus.—18 cases with 3 deaths were operated on. I am informed by the Chief Veterinary Officer that practically every adult sheep in Cyprus suffers from this disease.

III. General Measures of Sanitation.

Sewage Disposal.

There is a growing fashion for putting water carriage systems in houses, and great care must be taken to see that there is a sufficient water supply and to avoid infecting the underground water supply.

Water.

The water survey was completed and we hope to publish the results of this important work.

IV. School Hygiene.

School dental clinics were started in 1931 and continued in 1932. In and near Nicosia and Kyrenia school medical records for each child have been started.

In Nicosia schools 2,861 pupils were examined of whom 67% were found to require treatment.

In Kyrenia 593 pupils were examined and 77% were found to require treatment.

In Larnaca district 5,004 pupils were examined and 42.7% were found to require treatment.

In Limassol school dental examination was carried out.

The sanitary arrangements at schools show a great improvement but much more supervision is required on the part of the teaching staff to enforce cleanliness in use.

During the year a School Medical Officer was appointed who completed the examination of 720 pupils in 24 schools. The following table gives the results of his findings in percentages to the total number examined.

Diseases	%
of Skin	15.4
of Throat and nose	25.0
of Eyes external	21.5
Defective vision	1.5
of Ears	2.5
Mental conditions	5.8
of Nervous system	3.9
of Circulating system	0.4
of Lungs	7.9
of Spleen	18.2
Infectious diseases	—
of teeth	36.5

V. Industrial Hygiene.

A law referring to the employment of young persons was enacted in 1932 and part of its administration comes under the Health Department. This refers to sanitation and medical inspection of employees under 16 years of age.

VI. Housing and Town Planning.

Building operations are active around Nicosia and some of the larger towns as labour is cheap. The need for a building inspector in Nicosia was pointed out last year. Further there is insufficient control over water carriage systems. Some houses have installed these without any reference to the Health authorities and others have installed them against the advice of the Department.

During 1932 arrangements were made to have all water carriage systesm in Nicosia suburbs examined by a Sanitary Inspector before closing over to ensure that they were in agreement with approved plans.

VII. Food in relation to Health and Diseases.

For adulteration records see Appendix C.

(B.) MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Public Lectures.

Quite the most striking advance in propaganda work has been the start of a system of lectures on health subjects with practical demonstrations and cinematograph exhibitions at villages. These can be arranged for in summer in the open-air. These lectures have been very popular and well attended. The performance may last for three hours. The tables attached show that 65 such lectures were delivered dealing with 212 subjects to an attendance of approximately 40,000.

The subjects dealt with at these meetings were Malaria, Trachoma, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Dysentery, Venereal Diseases, Cancer, Tuberculosis, Diseases of animals in relation to man, Blind Children, Leprosy and Dental Caries.

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURES ORGANIZED DURING 1932.

District	*No. of Centres*	*Total No. of Lectures*	*Approximate Attendance*
Nicosia	23	63	11,000
Larnaca	5	19	3,400
Limassol	15	61	7,800
Famagusta	13	46	10,320
Paphos	7	17	5,650
Kyrenia	2	6	1,600
	65	212	39,770

SCHOOL FOR SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The second session was opened on the 8th of January and continued to the 23rd of March. The number of pupils attending the course was 15, two of whom were members of the Palestine Public Health Department. Four of these students obtained the certificate from the Royal Sanitary Institute and 11 passed the local examinations.

IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

The subjoined table shows the number of visits made to vessels during 1932 :—

District	*Aeroplanes*	*Steamships*	*Sailing Ships*	*Total*
Famagusta	—	198	174	372
Limassol	—	199	204	403
Larnaca	—	196	189	385
Karavostasi	—	73	81	154
Paphos	—	9	86	95
Kyrenia	—	3	75	78
Polis	—	—	6	6
Not ascertained	58	—	—	58

Note.—Visits of His Majesty's Navy and Airships have not been recorded.

V. MATERNAL, CHILD WELFARE AND SOCIAL HYGIENE.

MATERNAL WELFARE.

The training of midwives continued during the year. Dr. Howat conducted the lectures at Nicosia during November and the examinations were held in December. 35 pupils attended the classes and 33 passed the local examination.

During the year 33 pupils started training and 25 pupils received the Government Certificate.

The Government midwives with their pupils attended to 548 confinements during the year as follows :—

Nicosia, 193. Larnaca, 133. Limassol, 102. Famagusta, 87. Morphou, 33.

NICOSIA MATERNITY WARDS.

Cases—	(1) Normal	100	
	(2) Complicated	105	
		—	Total 205
Deaths—	(1) of Mothers	3	
	(2) of Infants born alive	13	
	(3) Still births	21	
Sex—	Male	96	
	Female	98	
Operations—	Instrumental delivery	10	
	Version	4	
	Removal of Placenta	2	

Diseases and complications affecting mother—

Malaria	11
Albuminuria	3
Anaemia	3
Heart disease	1
Duodenal ulcer	1
Placenta Praevia	2
Ante partum haemorrhage	3
Post partum haemorrhage	2
Puerperal septicaemia	1
Dysentery	1

Diseases and complications affecting Infant—

Asphyxia	5
Ophthalmia	1

VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

General.—A statement of the work done at each of the Hospitals mentioned is given in tabular form. It should be compared with the details given for five years in last year's Report. In general it may be stated that the increase of work continues. Larnaca shows a slight decrease owing to the absence of its Medical Officer on duty elsewhere.

The sanitary arrangements in Nicosia and Limassol General Hospitals require reconstructing. The absence of hot water laid on renders nursing duties difficult.

Leper Farm and Hospital.—This institution was without an English Matron till May.

STATISTICS FOR 1932.

Remaining on 31st December, 1931	87	
Admitted during 1932	11	
Re-admissions	2	
	—	100
Paroled in 1932	9	
Died	7	
	—	16
Remaining on 31st December, 1932		84

Healthy Children of Lepers Home.—There were seven children remaining in this institution on 31st December, 1932. The cost of running this home was £220.

Sanatorium.—This institution becomes more and more popular inasmuch as there is a constant demand for beds.

STATISTICS FOR 1932.

Remaining on 31st December, 1932	28
Admitted during the year	44
Discharges	26
Died	21
Remaining on 31st December, 1932	25

Dental Clinics—Statistics.

	Consultations	Abscess treated	Extractions	Fillings				Scaling	Other diseases of the mouth	Plates	Value £
				Amalgam	Cement	Porcelain	Other				
Nicosia	3,420	31	1,619	447	35	36	3	77	248	3	649
Larnaca	6,659	13	1,454	77	1	—	1	79	75	—	574
Limassol	3,048	13	252	64	7	11	2	9	182	—	365
Kyrenia	918	6	208	71	—	16	2	10	19	—	133

The value of the work done is estimated at the low figure of 4*s*. for permanent fillings and 2*s*. for consultations, etc.

Very full reports of the work done are available at this office if they are required.

As soon as money is available a full time dentist should be appointed to Nicosia General Hospital as, in addition to schools and the out-patients department of the Hospital, there are the Mental Hospital, the Sanatorium, the Leper Farm, the Central Prison, Athalassa Prison for juvenile offenders and the Police force which require attention. Failing this the present time spent by the Dentist, six hours a week, should be trebled.

Eye Clinics.—The total work done at these institutions both at the Hospitals and by the Travelling Oculists is recorded in the table of disease.

The Travelling Oculists attended the following patients during the year :—

	Limassol	*Paphos*	*Nicosia*	*Famagusta*
	—	—	—	—
New cases	1,564	656	4,926	7,508
Secondary treatments	10,911	552	3,620	7,674
Trachoma	771	377	823	6,658
Operations	—	—	114	205

The Honorary Oculists attended the following patients :—

	Larnaca	*Nicosia*	*Limassol*
	—	—	—
New cases	1,252	2,825	2,148
Secondary treatments	2,150	1,655	9,398
Trachoma	488	707	1,117
Operations	38	11	—

An Epidemic of conjunctivitis occurred in the Summer months.

Venereal Disease Clinics—See Appendix F.

There is an impression that the money spent on these institutions is being wasted. The figures in the appendix provide sufficient data to counter this idea.

Mental Hospital.—See Appendix E.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF WORK PERFORMED YEARLY AT THE SIX HOSPITALS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

District	In-patients	Day-cases	% Deaths to No. of in-patients	Out-patients	Dressings	Prescriptions Dispensed	Major operations	Maternity cases	Number of beds
Nicosia	1,663	22,376	6.3	21,056	33,128	85,592	866	205	78+4 cots
Limassol	766	14,048	6.1	12,059	20,878	112,452	378	—	49
Larnaca	784	8,506	4.8	6,535	10,129	22,676	108	40	36+4 cots
Famagusta	684	8,076	3.2	5,937	4,119	28,027	154	4	35+2 cots
Paphos	446	5,477	5.1	3,979	2,704	10,970	70	4	21+1 cot
Kyrenia	369	3,944	3.2	2,317	4,139	5,901	46	13	31+3 cots
Mental Hospital ..	233	64,313	3.8	—	—	—	—	—	181
Sanatorium ..	72	10,266	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	30
Leper Farm Hospital	78	1,320	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	14

VII. CONTROL OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

(*a*) *Medical Council.*—The Medical Assessors, who function as a Medical Council, met on nine occasions during the year.

(*b*) *Medical Practitioners.*—12 Medical Practitioners were registered during the year with qualifications from the following schools :—

Athens, 5; Vienna, 4; London, 2; Berlin, 1.

(*c*) *Dental Practitioners.*—Five dentists were registered from the following schools :—

Athens, 1; Constantinople, 1; Ecole Dentaire Francaise, 2; Universite Philotechnique, Belgium, 1.

(*d*) *Druggist and Pharmacists.*—8 were registered, 7 local and 1 from Athens.

(*e*) *Control of Dangerous Drugs.*—The chemists are getting a better knowledge of the laws and regulations and as a result their books are much better kept. The Inspectors have continued their inspections but no case was found for prosecution.

The number of permits issued for the local transfer of dangerous drugs between authorized persons is 172.

Two persons were prosecuted and fines of £40 and £50 imposed.

TABLE SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR WHICH LICENCES TO IMPORT HAVE BEEN GRANTED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

Name of Drug	Quantity			
	No.	lb.	oz.	grs.
PURE DRUGS.				
Medicinal opium (in powder or granulated) ..	—	—	14	52
Morphina (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	1	1	138
Cocaina (in the form of its preparations) ..	—	2	15	368
SALTS.				
Cocaine Hydrochlor	—	2	10	118
Heroin	—	—	1	90
Morphine Hydrochlor	—	—	4	127
Morphine Sulphas	—	—	—	77
PREPARATIONS.				
Tucker's Asthma Remedy, bottles	30	—	—	—
Extractum Coca Liq.	—	19	4	36
Tinct. Coca	—	13	3	—
Ampoules Morphine Hydrochlor 0.01 ..	3,338	—	—	—
,, ,, ,, 0.02 ..	3,502	—	—	—
,, ,, with Atropine	344	—	—	—
,, Pantopon 0.02	742	—	—	—
,, Sedol	3,396	—	—	—
,, Modiscope	20	—	—	—
,, Morphine Sulphas	576	—	—	—
,, Papaverine	3	—	—	—
Suppositories Papaverine	3	—	—	—
Tablets Papaverine	6	—	—	—
Pantopon Pulvis..	—	—	—	77
Extr. Fluid for Syrup Diacode	—	1	13	380
Tinct. Opii Crocat.	—	27	13	—
,, Opii	—	8	12	—
Extr. Opii Siccum.	—	1	—	179
Tabl. Hypoderm Scopolamine et Morphia Hydr.	200	—	—	—

VIII. METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Return for the Year 1932

	Solar Maximum	Temperature of					Rainfall		Wind	Average Force 0-10)	Remarks
		Minimum on Grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Degree of Humidity %	Prevailing Direction		
January	121	25	71	31	40	51.00	3.20	77.87	N.W.	2.00	Cold weather.
February	126	20	73	26	47	49.50	0.80	75.24	N.W.	1.51	Cold weather.
March	140	26	82	31	51	56.50	0.82	74.24	N.W.	1.88	Fair weather.
April	150	33	86	40	46	63.00	0.42	65.62	N.W.	1.88	Fair weather.
May	153	39	101	46	55	73.50	0.61	63.19	N.W.	1.21	Hot weather.
June	158	41	106	58	48	82.00	Nil.	55.38	N.W.	1.35	Very hot weather.
July	164	44	108	61	47	84.50	Nil.	58.64	N.W.	1.33	Very hot weather.
August	157	40	104	64	40	84.00	0.10	59.78	N.W.	1.28	Very hot weather.
September	153	48	99	56	43	77.50	Nil.	58.36	N.W.	1.53	Hot weather.
October	149	50	99	56	43	77.50	0.02	53.95	S.E.	1.54	Fair weather.
November	137	32	87	37	50	62.00	2.70	72.90	S.E.	1.38	Cold weather.
December	125	25	71	32	39	51.50	0.01	64.75	N.E.	1.78	Very cold weather.
	144.41	35.25	90.58	44.83	45.75	67.71	0.72	64.99		1.55	

IX. SCIENTIFIC.

A tuberculosis survey near Nicosia by Dr. Howat.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. Appointment of either a Medical Officer with Public Health qualifications or a Sanitary Engineer.

2. Reinstatement of Government Midwives who train pupils as soon as finances permit.

3. New sanitary arrangements at Nicosia and Limassol Hospitals.

4. The appointment of a full-time Dentist.

5. Arrangements for patients in the Sanatorium to spend the hot weather in the hills.

6. Wards at the Mental Hospital for those requiring nursing.

G. C. STRATHAIRN,

Director of Health, Cyprus.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGICAL SPECIALIST FOR THE YEAR 1932.

By Dr. C. H. Cuff, F.R.C.S.E., *Surgical Specialist, Cyprus.*

General.

During the year 1932, considerable progress has been made from a surgical standpoint. More patients have been presenting themselves for treatment, and often at a stage when something can be done for them. An important point, requiring attention, is the sympathetic co-operation of the local doctors. There is a feeling that the Hospitals are working against the private practitioners. As one who has spent several years in the Colony, and is acquainted with all sides of this question, I feel it my duty to draw attention to the fact that this is not so. The hospitals and their staffs are anxious to obtain the friendly co-operation of the local medical profession, and to get them interested in the work carried on in these institutions. It was hoped that the appointment of local medical men, as Consultants at Nicosia and Limassol, would assist in this direction. Benefit has been experienced from the appointment of Consultants to the staff, Medical, Surgical, Dental and Ophthalmic, and the advantage both to the whole time medical officers, and to the patients, is a very real one.

During the Summer elementary lectures were given in various towns and villages on Cancer, and suitable leaflets on this subject distributed. The value of such propaganda is already being seen, and is noted in the increased number of patients presenting themselves for treatment. A popular film on this subject would be of great service.

District Aided Hospitals.

These institutions have carried out very useful work during the year, both medical and surgical. As far as possible, all patients coming from such areas are treated in their own hospitals, exceptions being made for cases requiring any specialized treatment, obtainable only in Nicosia. Their principal difficulties still remain, lack of funds and of efficient staff. Special mention should be made of Larnaca, where by local effort, considerable extensions to the hospitals are being carried out.

General Surgical Work.

Tables—II indicate the amount and scope of the surgical activities undertaken. It represents the total of operations performed in the various hospitals (for details of each, see statement in the main Report), and gives some idea of the increasing popularity of these institutions. During the year the surgical duties of the Paphos hospital were delegated to the Medical Officer in Charge of Limassol, who has done a great deal to stimulate this aspect of the work there.

As usual Hernia and Appendicitis form the two commonest conditions dealt with, and the results obtained by surgical intervention are very satisfactory. In regard to hernia it has been noted that, although this condition obtains so generally and so often in a very gross form, strangulation is comparatively rare.

Other facts of interest observed during a survey of general surgical diseases are—(*a*) the absence of cases of carcinoma of the tongue and rectum, only one example of each having been noted during the year ; (*b*) the few cases of gastric and duodenal ulcer treated ; and (*c*) the large number of injuries to bones and joints, requiring operative treatment. With regard to carcinoma of the tongue, I have only noted three cases during a period of seven years, an interesting fact when it is remembered that smoking, glossitis and syphilis are common, and that malignant disease in other sites occurs frequently. Although gastritis, and various forms of dyspepsia are common, actual ulcer necessitating surgical treatment is unusual, only five such cases having been dealt with during the year. As to bone and joint conditions, these result largely from the habit, which the peasants have, of consulting a " bone setter," and this can only be dealt with by popular education on the subject.

X-Ray Department.

The new " Ninety-Thirty " apparatus is now functioning well. Trouble was experienced with this machine at first owing to a faulty high tension transformer. Since this has been replaced, excellent results have been obtained

and, if desired, the maximum kilovoltage of 90 is always available. With regard to radioscopy, the principal difficulty is the rigid arrangement of the fluorescent screen and the lack of an adjustable iris diaphragm on the tube stand. It is hoped to effect certain modifications in these directions locally.

This year has also seen the inauguration of electro-therapy, and a number of patients have been given one or other form of treatment regularly. It is hoped, shortly, to acquire an ultra violet light apparatus which is specially needed for various forms of surgical tuberculosis. Experiments carried out in this direction already with an apparatus kindly lent by the Consulting Physician, and under his direction, have given very promising results especially in cases of peritonitis and pleural effusions of tubercular origin. A combined medical and surgical diathermy unit is also required for use in combination with radium in treating certain cases of malignant disease.

Two patients suffering with carcinoma of the bladder, thus treated with a loaned instrument, have so far done extremely well.

Cancer.

The number of cases of malignant disease of all types notified during the year was 161 as against 142 in 1931 and 107 during 1930. This steady increase may be in part due to compulsory notification and in part to a better knowledge by the public of the nature of the disease, and the necessity of early treatment. I am convinced that this figure by no means represents the true number of cases of cancer in the Colony. The popular lectures given last Summer have already had the effect of inducing many people to come to the hospital for examination and treatment, and it is expected that others will follow their example. The desirability of continuing such propaganda is obvious.

The stage, however, at which patients present themselves is still lamentably late, and it is difficult to understand the reasons for delay where the growth is gross, visible and painful. Tables—VI indicate the situation in which cancer has been met with during the year, and the types, race incidence, age, etc. A comparison of the sites where the disease is most common here, viz., face, uterus, breast and stomach, and those for sarcoma, show very little difference for the past three years. As mentioned above, sites where cancer is so common in other countries, *e.g.*, mouth and gastro-intestinal canal, are rarely attacked here.

Radium Therapy.

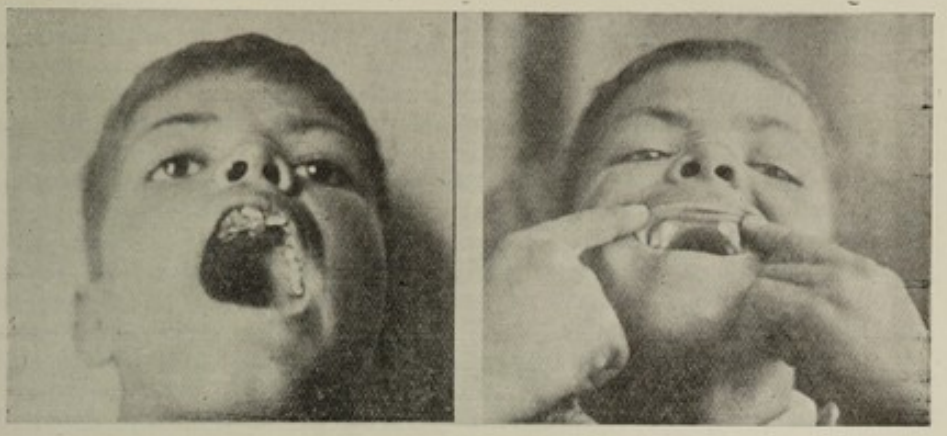
The year under review saw the completion of three years of radium therapy in Cyprus. These three years have been full of interest to those working in this new field of treatment and, it is hoped, full of benefit to the patients thus treated.

The cases dealt with during the year numbered 57 and fell into three groups. Of these latter the majority were sarcomata. The results obtained may be seen at a glance in tables—Ia. and are, as far as can be seen at present, satisfactory. Fortunately the prevailing forms of malignant disease found here are both visible and radio sensitive, and are all, if possible, treated by radium. With the valuable material available and with careful recording of results it is hoped to be able to submit statistics which will prove of use in the development and study of this method of treatment. The histological types met with and submitted to radiation are as follows:—Basal celled epithelioma (rodent ulcer); squamous celled epithelioma (face, lips, cervix uteri, tonsil, etc.); melanoma; sarcoma (lympho, round-celled and fibro). Of these, the squamous epitheliomata are the most radio-resistant and require longer exposures.

Prior to the institution of radium therapy, extensive operations were performed for various forms of cancer involving frequently considerable mutilation, especially about the face, with pain and risk. All these have been practically abolished by radium with, as far as one can see, results which will be at least as good as those of surgery.

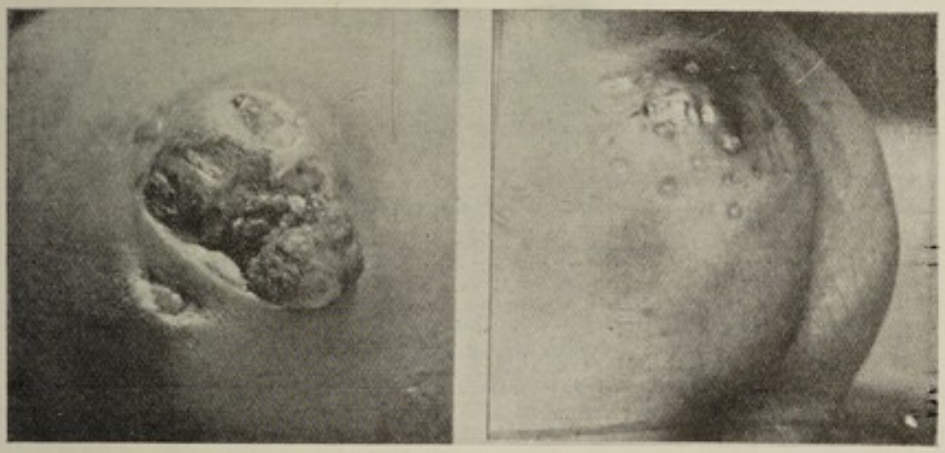
In the treatment of advanced carcinoma of the cervix, this is particularly noticeable. These large fungating, bleeding growths with involvement of the vagina and partial fixation of the uterus, which previously could only be treated by currettage and caustics, can now be made to disappear entirely, and death, when it comes, is rendered much less terrible.

Tables S. Ib. gives some indication of the present state of those treated in 1930, and is really encouraging. With the exception of "Other Sites," which consisted largely of advanced cases of breast carcinoma, the results up to date are better than were anticipated. Taking the uterine cases alone,



CASE 1.—SARCOMA OF MAXILLA.

5 months' duration.
First treatment 7.1.32.
3 mg. R.E. 720 milligramme hours.
(Arranged in dental plate.)



CASE 2.—SARCOMA OF BUTTOCK.

8 months' duration (very extensive, with severe hæmorrhage).
First treatment 4.3.31.
40.5 mg. R.E. 5,832 milligramme hours. Interstitial.
Second treatment 18.4.31.
30 mg. R.E. 3,600 milligramme hours. Interstitial.

three women with extensive disease, who normally would have been dead within six months of being examined, are still alive, well, and without signs of recurrence. It is far too early to talk of end results, but we may be justifiably content with the early ones. Growths of the breast, if operable, are not radiated in the first instance, but given a post operative exposure as an additional safeguard.

No special change has been made in technique during the year, with the following exceptions:—(1) Sorbo sponge has been introduced in the place of Columbia paste for external radiation, and has proved very useful. It is light, agreeable to the patient and adapts itself to any situation. The thickness used, as a rule is 1 inch. (2) A combination of the interstitial with the intracavitary method of treating cervical growths has been adopted. This appears to give even better results, and to give a more uniform and extensive radiation. The advantage of combined radium and deep X-Ray therapy are well known, but cannot be carried out here at present; treatment of glandular areas, however, can, when desired, be carried out by external radiation on rubber and wax casts. The sarcomata react very well to radiation, with the exception of the fibro-type which unfortunately metastase rapidly.

It is hoped later to publish a separate paper dealing with this type of growth, which, although usually quite beyond the scope of surgery, can often be apparently cured by radium.

SARCOMA TABLE, 1932.

Site	*Radium*	*Duration*	*M.g. Hours*	*Result*	
	—	—	—	—	
	M.G.	days			
Maxilla	3	10	720	G.D.	Dental plate
Shoulder	17	7	12,500	G.D.	2nd application
Neck	37	1	5,328	G.D.	
Kidney	60	7	10,080	M.I.	Paste-Recurrence.
Retro-Peritoneal	75	5	9,000	I.	Recent.
Perinaeum	15	7	2,620	G.D.	
Neck	61	7	10,248	I.	Died 6 months later —Metastasis.

G.D.=Growth disappeared.
M.I.=Much improved.
I.=Improved.

TABLES—S. I.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.—RADIUM.

Patients treated in 1932.—*Condition January*, 1933.

TABLES—IA.

	Number treated	*A.C.*	*I.*	*R.*	*D.*	*U.K.*	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uterus	15	6	7	—	1	—	See Tables IV.
Face	28	23	5	—	—	—	See Tables III.
Other Sites	14	9	4	1	—	—	See Tables V.

TABLES—IB.

Patients treated in 1930.—*Condition January*, 1933.

Uterus	10	5	1	—	4	—
Face	28	20	—	1	5	2
Other Sites	11	3	—	—	6	2

TABLES—IC.

Patients treated in 1931.—*Condition January*, 1933.

Uterus	11	7	—	—	1	3
Face	19	12	—	3	2	2
Other Sites	18	10	—	1	6	1

A.C.=Apparently cured.
I.=Improved.
R.=Recurrence.
D.=Died.
U.K.=Unknown.

TABLES—S. II.

Return of Surgical Operations of 1932.

	Total Cases	*Cured*	*Relieved*	*Unrelieved*	*Deaths*
	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	101	89	7	—	5
Amputations	30	28	—	—	2
Glands (Excision of)	32	28	4	—	—
Hernia	216	209	1	—	6
Hydrocele	20	20	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	8	8	—	—	—
Fistula	29	22	5	2	—
Tonsils	61	61	—	—	—
Mastoids	19	16	1	—	2
Thyroid operations	7	6	—	—	1
Frontal Sinus	6	4	2	—	—
Eye	106	106	—	—	—
Hydatid Cyst	18	14	1	—	3
Benign Tumours	29	27	2	—	—
Malignant Tumours :—					
(*a*) Breast	12	5	7	—	—
(*b*) Uterus	22	2	18	1	1
(*c*) Other Sites	79	6	67	2	4
Open operations on Fractures and Joints	46	38	5	—	3
Open operations on nerves	3	2	1	—	—
Osteomyelitis	8	4	4	—	—
Trephining	7	6	1	—	—
Plastic operations	34	32	2	—	—
Blood Transfusion	3	—	3	—	—
Laparotomy	33	22	6	2	3
Appendicectomy	253	247	2	—	4
Gastro-Intestinal operations	9	6	—	—	3
Cholecystectomy	11	9	1	—	1
Hysterectomy	19	19	—	—	—
Hysteropexy	8	8	—	—	—
Salpingo-oophorectomy	38	37	1	—	—
Cæsarian Section	4	4	—	—	—
Cystotomy	15	8	3	1	3
Tendon Transplantation	17	13	4	—	—
Nephrectomy and Nephrotomy	9	7	2	—	—
Transplantation of ureters	3	1	2	—	—
Male Genital Organs	21	20	1	—	—
Thoracotomy	8	5	3	—	—
Miscellaneous	191	172	6	5	8
Minor operations	376	367	8	—	1
Total	1,911	1,678	170	13	50

TABLES—S. III.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. hours	Result	Remarks
Cheek	6	F.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial
Cheek	3	F.	14	1,008	G.D.	Wax Cast
Canthus	3	M.	12	864	G.D.	Wax Cast
Forehead	4	M.	10	960	G.D.	Interstitial
Forehead	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial
Nose	2	M.	12	576	G.D.	Interstitial
Nose	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial
Cheek	6	F.	7	1,008	G.D.	Wax Cast. Melanoma
Cheek	8	F.	7	1,344	G.D.	Wax Cast
Cheek	6	M.	7	1,008	G.D.	Interstitial
Lip		M.			G.D.	Interstitial. 2 applications.
Eyelids	17	M.	6	2,448	G.D.	Interstitial
Lip	4	M.	10	1,440	G.D.	Interstitial
Forehead	21	M.	7	2,016	G.D.	Interstitial
Lip	4	F.	8	768	G.D.	Interstitial
Cheek ..	6 25	M.	10 5	1,440 3,000	G.D.	Interstitial
Cheek ..	8 9	M.	13 13	2,496 2,809	G.D.	Wax Cast
Eyelid	10	F.	6	1,440	G.D.	Wax Cast
Lip	3	F.	10	720	G.D.	Interstitial
Lip	3	M.	8	576	G.D.	Interstitial
Scalp	9	M.	10	2,160	G.D.	Wax Cast
Cheek and Eyelid ..	26	F.	5	3,120	G.D.	Wax Cast—requires plastic.
Nose and Chin ..	10	F.	6	1,440	M.I.	Rubber Cast
Forehead	5	F.	4	480	M.I.	Interstitial
Lip	7	F.	9	1,296	M.I.	Rubber Cast
Canthus	3	M.	10	720	M.I.	Interstitial
Nose	5	F.	10	1,200	G.D.	Interstitial
Malar	15	M.	8	2,880	M.I.	Wax Cast

TABLES—S. IV.

Radium Tables—Group II—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Cervix Uteri ..	25	5	3,000	G.D.	Stage I.
,, ..	37	6	5,348	M.I.	Stage III.
,, ..	47	5	5,640	I.	Stage III. Very advanced.
,, ..	43	5	5,160	D.	Stage III.
,, ..	25	6	3,600	I.	Stage IV.
,, ..	37	6	5,328	M.I.	Stage III. Previous S.V. Hysterectomy.
,, ..	46	6	6,624	G.D.	Stage II.
,, ..	88	11	10,560	M.I.	Stage III. 2 applications.
,, ..	32	4	3,072	M.I.	Stage III.
,, ..	73	8	7,088	G.D.	Stage II.
,, ..	63	5	7,560	D.	Stage II. Metastasis and Cachexia.
,, ..	50	6	7,200	G.D.	Stage II.
,, ..	55	4	5,240	M.I.	Stage IV. Severe Hæmorrhage.
,, ..	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage I.
,, ..	40	5	4,800	G.D.	Stage II.

G.D.=Growth disappeared.
M.I.=Much improved.
I.=Improved.
D.=Dead.

TABLES—S. V.

Radium Tables.—Group III—1932.

Site	Radium Mg.	Sex	Duration Days	Mg. Hours	Result	Remarks
Maxilla ..	3	M.	10	720	G.D.	Dental Plate—Sarcoma
Breast	75	F.	7	12,500	G.D.	2nd Application—Skin
Shoulder ..	17	M.	7	2,856	G.D.	Wax Cast—Fibro-Sarcoma.
Bladder ..	49	M.	8	4,656	G.D.	Advanced 2 applications (intra vesical).
Breast	80	F.	5	9,600	G.D.	Recurrence.
Neck	37	M.	6	5,328	G.D.	Sarcoma.
Kidney ..	60	F.	7	10,080	M.I.	Wax Cast—Sarcoma signs of recurrence.
Vulva	25	F.	5	3,000	G.D.	Interstitial.
Penis	11	M.	8	2,112	G.D.	Interstitial.
Retro-peritoneal	75	F.	5	9,000	I.	Recent Sarcoma.
Perinæum ..	15	M.	7	2,620	G.D.	Sarcoma.
Neck	61	M.	7	10,248	I.	Sarcoma D—3 months.
Mediastinal ..	70	F.	6	10,080	M.I.	X-Ray show great improvement, also in dyspnœa.
Neck	30	M.	10	7,200	N.I.	Interstitial.

N.I.=Not improved.

	Total Cases	Face	Stomach	Intestines	Peritoneum	Liver	Breast	Uterus	Ovary	Vulva	Gall bladder	Pancreas	Kidney	Bladder	Testicle	Rectum	Penis	Prostate	Perineum	Thyroid	Sigmoid	Tonsil	Glands	Other Sites
Males	56	24	5	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	11
Females ..	105	32	5	1	1	4	13	30	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	6
Grand Total	161	56	10	2	1	8	13	30	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	17
Average Age:																								
Males	49.2	57.2	62.6	60.0	—	37.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	53.0	48.0	25.0	60.0	65.0	60.0	15.0	—	62.0	—	37.6	47.2
Females ..	46.5	51.8	53.4	50.0	25.0	45.2	44.2	47.9	43.3	65.0	50.0	63.0	—	—	—	45.0	—	—	—	42.5	—	30.0	45.0	44.1
RACE:																								
Moslems:																								
Males ..	12	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Females ..	17	8	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Non-Moslems:																								
Males ..	44	17	3	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	9
Females ..	88	24	5	1	1	4	12	27	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
TYPE:																								
Carcinoma—																								
Males ..	29	10	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	4
Females ..	69	9	5	—	—	3	13	30	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1
Sarcoma—																								
Males ..	12	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	6
Females ..	10	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Rodent Ulcer—																								
Males ..	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females ..	29	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLES—S. VII.—1931.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.

Site	Radium (mg.)	Sex	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result		Condition Dec., 1932.
Eyelid	1.5	M.	10	360	G.D.		A.C.
Inner Canthus	2.5	M.	10	610	G.D.		A.C.
Nose	3.	M.	6	432	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Nose	20.	M.	5	2,400	M.I.	V. Advanced.	D. March, 32.
Lip L.	4.	M.	7	672	G.D.		A.C.
Hand	10.	M.	7	1,680	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Nose	15.	F.	8	2,580	G.D.		Recurrence
Cheek	6	F.	6	864	G.D.		A.C.
Cheek	6	F.	8	1,152	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L.	2.5	M.	6	442	G.D.		A.C.
Inner Canthus	2.	M.	6	288	G.D.		A.C.
Lip L.	3.	M.	3	216	G.D.	Patient removed needles 3rd day.	A.C.
Nose	7.5	F.	6	1,080	M.I.	Very extensive.	Recurrence
Canthus	2.5	M.	8	480	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Forehead	8.	M.	6	1,152	G.D.	Extensive.	A.C.
Forehead	3.	M.	8	648	G.D.		U.K.
Nose	2.5	M.	10	600	I.	Wax.	Slight Recurrence.
Cheek (2 applications)	26.	M.	17	4,872	G.D.	Sarcoma extensive.	D. March, 32.
Canthus	3.	M.	12	864	I.		A.C.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP II.

Site	Radium (mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result		Condition Dec., 1932.
Cervix (2 applications)	62	9	6,080	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
Cervix	18	3	1,296	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
,,	45	4	4,320	M.I.	Stage III.	U.K.
,, (2 applications)	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
	60	6	8,640	G.D.	Stage III.	A.C.
	55	4	5,250	C.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
	55	6	7,920	G.D.	Stage II.	A.C.
	30	6	4,320	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.
	43	4	4,121	M.I.	Stage III.	D. July, 32.
	30	5	3,720	M.I.	Stage II.	U.K.
	30	6	4,320	I.	Stage I. (recent)	A.C.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP III.

Site	Sex	Radium	Duration	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1932.
Breast	F.	82	15	16,080	M.I.	V. Advanced.	Metastasis Axilla
Buttock (2 applications)	M.	70	11	9,432	G.D.	Sarcoma.	A.C.
Neck	M.	40	6	5,760	M.I.	Lympho-Sarcoma.	A.C.
Breast	F.	52	7	8,736	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Thyroid (2 applications)	M.	75	9	8,400	D.	6 months later of pneumonia.	—
Vagina	F.	20	7	3,360	G.D.		A.C.
Axilla	F.	25	4	2,400	G.D.	Subsequent to breast operation.	A.C.
Larynx	M.	23	7	5,544	D.	After 1 month.	—
Abdominal Scar	F.	15	6	2,160	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.
Rectum	M.	15	7	2,520	G.D.	With excision of ulcer.	A.C.
Breast (2 applications)	F.	85	14	13,080	G.D.		D. Spinal Metastasis
Breast	F.	60	7	10,080	I.	Not traced.	U.K.
Scalp	M.	20	5	2,400	M I.	Fibro-Sarcoma paste.	A.C.
Neck	M.	38	7	4,764	I.		D. Dec., 32.
Neck (2 applications)	M.	76	10.5	10,296	G.D.	Sarcoma paste.	A.C.
Tonsil (2 applications)	F.	62	14	20,832	G.D.	Interstitial and paste.	D. Jan., 33.
Neck and Axilla (2 applications)	M.	90	12	13,230	G.D.	Extensive paste.	D. Jan., 33.
Toe	F.	5	10	1,200	I.		A.C.

TABLES—S. VIII.

RADIUM TABLES.—GROUP I.—1930.

Site	Radium (mg.)	Duration (days)	Mg. (hours)	Result	Remarks	Condition Dec., 1931.	Condition Dec., 1932.
Cheek	25	7	4,200	G.D.		D.	—
Cheek and Lip	5	7	840	M.I.	V. Extensive.	A.C.	A.C.
Orbit	30	10	7,200	G.D.	Melanoma	D.	—
Eyelid	5	11	1,320	G.D.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	5	7	840	G.D.	Paste	A.C.	D. 1 year.
Nose	5	10	1,200	G.D.	V. Advanced	A.C.	A.C
Lip	5	10	1,200	G.D.		A.C.	U.K.
Cheek	20	13	6,240	G.D.	V. Advanced.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	19	9	4,104	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose and Cheek	9.5	7	1,596	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Forehead	6	6	864	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Nose	6.5	8	1,440	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	3.0	6	432	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Penis	3.5	7	908	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Scalp	14.5	7	2,436	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Cheek and Lip	15	7	2,520	M.I.	Extensive	A.C.	
	20	4	1,920		2 treatments	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	5	7	940	G.D.	Paste.	A.C.	A.C.
Cheek	12.5	8	2 300	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.
Lip	3.0	10	720	G.D.		D. Erisipelas.	—
Forehead & Cheek	28.0	6	4,032	M.I.			D. Cardiac
Penis	15	10	3,600	M.I.	V. Extensive.	Amputation	A.C.
Penis	3.5	7	588	M.I.		G.D.	D. Recurrence
Nose	4	18	1,728	M.I.	Paste	A.C.	A.C.
Nose	3.5	10	840	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Eyelids, Cheek	25.0	10	6,000	M.I.		A.C.	Recurrence
Eyelid	1.5	10	360	M.I.		A.C.	A.C.
Shoulder	14	5	1,680	G.D.		A.C.	A.C.

GROUP II.

Cervix	32	7	5,376	D.	Stage IV.		D. Jan., 32.
"	25	7	4,200	M.I.	Stage III.	A.C.	A.C.
"	80	6	11,520	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
"	30	8	5,460	U.K.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C.
"	30	5	3,600	M.I.	Stage II.	A.C.	A.C.
"	75	7	12,600	I.	Stage III.	D. Metastasis 8 months.	D. May, 32.
"	70	9	6,300	G.D.	Stage II.		Pelvic Metastasis
"	50	6	7,200	M.I.	Stage IV.	D. 1 year.	—
"	90	5	11,800	M.I.	Stage III.	D. 9 months.	—
"	75	5	9,000	G.D.	Stage I.	A.C.	A.C

GROUP III.

Breast	26	10	6,240	I.	Male V. Advanced	D. G.D. cardiac. 10 months.	—
Breast	50	8	9,600	D.	Recurrent Paste	—	D. Feb., 32.
Breast	34	12	9,792	I.		D. 6 months.	—
Orbit	10	11	2,600	M.I.	Sarcoma	A.C.	A.C.
Neck	35	7	5,880	D.	Sarcoma V. Advanced	—	D. March 32. Recurrence
Breast	28	7	4,704	I.		A.C.	
Pelvis	50	6	7,200	I.	From Uterus	D. 9 months.	Local
Breast	85	5	10,200	I.		U.K	A.C.
Maxilla	40	6	5,760	I.		I.	U.K.
Axilla	27	8	4,914	G.D.	From Breast	A.C.	A.C.
Breast	21	9	4,536	G.D.	Male	A.C.	D. Sept., 32.

Note.—G.D. = Growth disappeared. D. = Died.
M.I. = Much improved. U.K. = Unknown.
I. = Improved. A.C. = Apparently cured.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT BACTERIOLOGIST FOR THE YEAR, 1932.

By Dr. Minnie Gosden, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.,
Government Bacteriologist.

This, the fourth year of the existence of the Bacteriological Laboratory, has been characterized more by an extension of the work on lines started in the previous years than by new developments. As previously, the work has consisted mainly in the routine examination of clinical, public health, and pathological specimens. There has been an increase in the number of specimens received under all these headings, the total number being 11,540 compared with 9,614 in 1931.

The work has been of a very varied nature, as can be seen by reference to Table B—II where the results are shown in detail.

As hitherto, the services of the laboratory were still used mainly by the Medical Officers of the hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol, and by the V.D. Clinics. There was an increase in the number of specimens from Larnaca and Famagusta. The senders of specimens are shown in Table B—I.

During the last three years there has been a steady increase in the number of specimens received from private practitioners. From this it would appear that the policy of examining specimens aiding in the diagnosis of some of the commoner diseases in Cyprus free of charge for them has met a need in the health service of the Island.

Revenue.

During the year a total of £49 14*s*. was paid into the Treasury in fees for laboratory investigations. The monetary value of the work done during the year calculated on the Government scale of charges was £8,304 19*s*.

Staff.

There have been changes in the staff during the year. The resignation of Miss McLaughlan, on her marriage, as laboratory assistant was received with regret. Her place has been taken by Mr. Nicos Schizas.

Both the Bacteriological and Chemical Laboratories now have full-time attendants, which was a much needed alteration.

Dr. Howat acted as Bacteriologist during 1932, from 15th December.

Equipment.

The installation of an Electrolux refrigerator has been a great help, especially in the hot weather.

Other Duties.

In addition to work in the laboratory the Bacteriologist gave lectures and acted as examiner in the Sanitary Inspector's School, gave lectures in the villages and to school teachers, and on two occasions was called as expert witness by the Crown in charges of manslaughter.

ROUTINE DIAGNOSTIC INVESTIGATIONS.

Summary of Principal Findings.

Blood Films.

394 films were examined for malaria parasites, P. vivax being found in 20, and P. falciparum in 11.

The policy is still largely followed by practitioners of giving large doses of quinine to patients with fever and when there is no result sending slides to the laboratory. It will be realized that examinations of films under these circumstances is of little value in indicating the prevalence of malaria.

Blood Counts.

101 blood counts were performed. The chief findings were an anæmia of secondary type, severe in 18 cases. Megalocytic anæmia with a high colour index was found in 5 cases.

Biochemical Investigations.

14 estimations of blood urea and 19 of blood sugar were carried out. 4 complete glucose tolerance tests were performed.

Agglutination Tests.

233 sera were examined for agglutinins, positive results occurred with the following organisms, B. typhosus 58, B. paratyphosus A. 20, B. paratyphosus B. 4.

During the year almost all the sera received for Widal reactions which were negative, and other sera from patients with fever, were examined for agglutinins for Br. melitensis.

One sera agglutinated a strain from the Lister Institute in a dilution of 1/50. All the others were completely negative.

Complement Fixation Tests.

5,282 sera were received for Wassermann reaction. The numbers of these tests have remained much the same for the last 3 years, the majority of specimens are received from the V.D. Clinics, the results from which are shown in detail in Table B—III. As before, the method used has been that of McIntosh and Fildes.

17 sera from suspected cases of hydatid infection were tested for complement fixation with hydatid fluid with 6 positive results.

Blood Grouping.

12 prospective donors were grouped against recipients sera and *vice versa*.

Pathological Fluids, Pus, etc.

35 specimens of pus, etc., were received, 12 of which grew staphylococcus aureus, 6 streptococci, 4 pneumococci and 1 B. coli.

Actinomyces was found in pus aspirated from the chest. Tubercle bacilli were found in 2 specimens.

34 fluids from effusions, pleural, peritoneal, etc., were examined, streptococci were grown from 3.

Cerebro-Spinal-Fluids.

62 specimens of C.S.F. were received for examination.

The Wassermann reaction was positive in 1.

Meningococci were found in 4, 1 in films only and in 3 confirmed by culture.

Pneumococci were grown from 3 cases of acute meningitis. These specimens were received during a generalized outbreak of "influenza" in the Island. During the same period 2 post-mortems on patients from a village where several deaths had occurred showed the same condition.

Urethral and Cervical Smears.

2,062 smears were examined for the presence of gonococci, which were found in 723. The specimens were received from the V.D. Clinics and other sources. The results from the clinics are shown in Table B—III. It will be seen that Limassol has a very high percentage of positive results. This was the case in previous years.

Fluids from Cysts.

4 fluids aspirated from abdominal swellings were investigated. 1 was found to contain urea, and 2 trypsin.

Sputum.

483 sputums were examined for B. tuberculosis, which was found in 199, giving 41.2% positive findings.

Fæces.

87 fæces were examined. In 13 the cellular exudate suggested bacillary dysentery without the causal organisms being isolated. From 4 an organism culturally and bacteriologically B. dysenteriæ shiga was isolated and from 1 flexner Y. From 7, organisms culturally allied to the dysentery group but not agglutinating with stock sera were isolated and are provisionally grouped as " paradysentery " bacilli.

Free living forms of entamœbæ histolytica were found in 2 and cysts in 3 specimens.

Pharyngeal Swabs.

1,237 swabs from tonsils, nose, etc., were examined for the presence of diphtheria bacilli. Organisms morphologically Klebs-Lœffler bacilli were grown from 281.

In view of the interest in different types of diphtheria bacilli aroused by the work of Anderson Heppold, McLeod and Thomson in 1931, the Bacteriologist, through the kindness of Professor Mackie of the Bacteriological Department of Edinburgh University, while on leave worked on the reactions of some of the organisms isolated in Cyprus with a view to determining what types of bacilli were found here.

The results, which will be published in detail elsewhere, showed considerable variations in the reactions of the bacilli examined. All were virulent to guinea-pigs by the intradermal test.

Leprosy.

207 nasal scrapings and ear clips were examined for leprosy. The bacilli were found in 51 nasal scrapings and 66 ear clips.

Urines.

656 urines were examined, chemically and microscopically and by culture where necessary.

Glycosuria appears to be a common condition in the Island.

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, POST-MORTEM, ETC.

The histological examinations of tissues and the collection of interesting pathological specimens to form a museum is becoming an increasingly important and interesting part of the work of the laboratory. 2 specimens, a large unilocular cyst of the spleen in a middle-aged woman, and a ruptured aorta in a young girl were of considerable interest, and a paper on these is being prepared for publication.

9 post-mortem examinations were performed by the Bacteriologist, the causes of death being shown in the Table B—II. In one, an exhumation, the cause of death was uncertain owing to post-mortem changes.

Drinking Waters.

294 samples were examined. The monthly examinations of different representative sources in the Island, started in 1931, were continued. The details of these examinations are not included in this report, as they are being prepared for publication separately. A summary of the results is included in Table II.

Rats and Rat Fleas.

51 spleen smears from rats were examined. The method adopted has been for the Sanitary Inspectors to catch rats at the ports, do a post-mortem and send smears from the spleen to the laboratory where they are examined after staining with 1% watery solution of methylene blue. In one rat found dead and so examined organisms showing bipolar staining were found, but as the rat had been destroyed further identification was not possible.

Fleas were collected for identification from 34 rats; as noted last year Xenopsylla cheopis is a common flea on the rats here and indicates that care in the control of rats at the ports is necessary. Results from the different ports are shown in Table B—IV.

Various.

12 autogenous vaccines were prepared and one batch of mixed TAB vaccine.

2 smears from ulcers on dogs examined for the presence of Leishman Donovan bodies were negative.

2 rabbits inoculated from material from the post-mortem room died from pneumococcal infection.

As *yoghourt* is a common article of food here, a specimen was inoculated with a laboratory culture of B. typhosus to test the possibility of this sour milk acting as a source of infection to consumers. Cultures were made at intervals of 2 hours after inoculation for 24 hours, but B. typhosus failed to grow in any of them.

TABLE B—I.

Source of Specimens received during 1932.

Senders	Blood.								Pus, Exudates, Excreta, etc.									Pathological Examinations						Public Health Examinations				Various							Totals
	Films	Counts	Cultures	Wassermann	Weinberg	Agglutination	Biochemical	Grouping	Pus and exudates	C.S.F.	Urethral and cervical smears	Sputum	Scraping for leprosy	Pharyngeal swabs	Faces	Urines	Vaccines	Histological Exams.	Post-mortems	Spleen smears	Smear ulcer of dog	Animal inoculation	Fluids from cysts	Drinking waters	Rats	Fleas	Hairs	Culture identification	Goats Milk	Bile	Test for Kala azar	Test meal	Typhoid in Yoghourd	Serum Spirochætes	
Director of Health	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	176	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	316
Surgical Specialist	27	31	2	3	11	7	2	9	6	—	—	6	—	1	5	115	1	75	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	305
Consulting Surgeon	2	2	2	19	—	3	—	—	15	1	—	1	—	2	2	20	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
Consulting Physician	56	29	3	7	1	15	7	3	21	16	1	12	—	11	11	70	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	269
D.M.O., Nicosia	44	8	5	12	4	22	1	—	4	1	—	56	8	85	22	25	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	303
D.M.O., Limassol	36	16	2	70	—	44	10	—	7	5	5	75	1	55	6	10	9	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	374
D.M.O., Famagusta	2	2	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	24	—	32	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79
M.O., Larnaca	1	—	—	1	1	6	1	—	1	—	—	30	—	88	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136
M.O., Kyrenia	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
M.O., Paphos	2	1	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
V.D. Clinics	2	—	—	5,093	—	—	—	—	—	17	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,153
Med. Officer, Troödos	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Med. Officer, N/sia.	25	7	1	52	—	17	7	—	6	8	1	171	22	303	3	365	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	994
Med. Offr., Morphou	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	265	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288
Med. Officer, Lefka	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
M.O., Leonarisso	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
M.O., Lefkonoko	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Med. Officer, Myrtou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Med. Officer, Klirou	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
M.O., Pedhoulas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Med. Offr., Kophino	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Med. Officer, Polis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Med. Offr., Athienou	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Med. Officer, Agros	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
M.O. Kelokedhara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Med. Officer, Lysi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Med. Offr., Kellaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Med. Offr., Lefkara	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Med. Offr., Pakhna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
M.O., Paleokhorio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
M.O., Perapedhi	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
M.O., Stroumbi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
M.O., Anoyira	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Travelling Oculist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dist. Surgeon, Vatili	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
M.O., Troops	3	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	35
Priv. Practitioners	51	1	14	9	—	100	9	—	4	7	12	78	—	193	16	22	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	523
Govt. Oculist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Govt. Analyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Mycologist	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
C.V.O. & V.O.	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Asst. Cons. Forests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Police	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Agr. Analyst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	224	51	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	320
Govt. Bacteriologist	7	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	8	8	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43
Totals	394	101	31	5,282	17	233	38	12	69	62	2,062	483	207	1,237	87	656	13	145	9	1	2	2	4	294	51	34	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	11,540

TABLE B—II.

EXAMINATIONS PERFORMED AND POSITIVE FINDINGS.

Examinations performed.	*No.*	*Principal Positive Findings.*	*No.*
Blood :			
Films	394	P. vivax	20
		Gametocytes	6
		P. falciparum	11
		Gametocytes	2
Counts	101	Secondary anæmia	18
		Megalocytic anæmia	5
		Leucocytosis	16
		Lymphocytosis	3
		Myeloid leukæmia	3
Cultures	31	B. typhosus	1
		Staphylococcus aureus	2
Biochemical	38	Estimation of urea	14
		Estimation of sugar	19
		Glucose tolerance tests	4
		Van den Bergh direct reaction	1
Serum reactions, Agglutination	233	B. typhosus	58
		B. paratyphosus A.	20
		B. paratyphosus B.	4
		Br. melitensis	1
Complement fixation, Wassermann reaction	5,282	Wassermann reaction positive	838
		Wassermann reaction partly positive	300
Weinberg reaction	17	Weinberg reaction positive	6
Grouping	12		
Formalin test for Kala azar	2		
Pathological fluids, pus, effusions, excreta, etc. :			
Pus, etc.	35	Staphylococcus aureus	12
		Streptococci	6
		Pneumococci	4
		B. coli	1
		Actinomycosis	1
		B. tuberculosis	2
Effusions	34	Lymphocytes present	14
		Leucocytes present	8
		Streptococci	3
Cerebro-spinal-fluids	62	Wassermann reaction positive	1
		Increase in cells, lymphocytes	3
		Increase in cells, leucocytes	4
		Pneumococci	3
		Meningococci	4
		Streptococci	1
		B. tuberculosis	1
Urethral and cervical smears	2,062	Gonococci present	723
Smear from spleen puncture	1	Myeloid leukæmia	1
Serum from chancre	1		
Fluids from cysts	4	Urea present	1
		Trypsin present	2
Bile	1		
Sputum	483	B. tuberculosis present	199
Fæces	87	Cytologically bacillary dysentery	13
		B. dysenteriæ Shiga isolated	4
		B. dysenteriæ Flexner Y isolated	1
		Paradysentery bacilli „	7
		Entamœbæ Histolytica :	
		Free forms	2
		Cysts	3
		Entamœbæ coli	2
		B. paratyphosus A.	1
		Ova of Ascaris Lumbricoides	1
		Charcot-Leyden crystals	1
Pharyngeal swabs	1,237	Klebs-Lœffler bacilli grown	281
Examination for leprosy	207	B. lepræ in nasal scrapings	51
		B. lepræ in skin clips	66
Urines	656	Albumen present	59
		Amount estimated	15
		Sugar present	73
		Amount estimated	26
		Acetone present	2
		Urea estimated	9
		Chlorides estimated	4
		Blood present	34
		Casts	5
		Pus	30
		Bile	3
		B. coli grown	4

Pathological Examinations :

Tissues for histological examination and Museum specimens .. 145

(1) New Growths.

(a) Malignant.

Carcinomata.

Uterus cervix.	
squamous celled	8
spheroidal celled	2
Uterus body	1
Breast	4
Liver (secondary)	1
Gall bladder	1
Prostate	1
Testicle	1
Kidney	1
Skin	
basal celled	5
squamous celled	1
Ovary, malignant cyst ..	1
Lymphatic glands (secondary)	4

Sarcomata.

Naso-Pharynx	4
Spindle celled	2
Melanotic, skin	1
Melanotic, eye	1
Mixed celled	2
Myelogenous	1
Kidney	1
Appendix	1
Chrondroma	1

Glioma.

Brain	1

(b) Non-malignant.

Adenomata.

Breast	5
Thyroid	2
Prostate	1

Papillomata.

Skin	3
Tongue	1

Lipoma.

Cæcum	1

Hæmangioma.

Skin	1

Fibromyomata.

Uterus	1

Ovarian Cysts.

Papilliferous	1
Multilocular pseudomucinous	2

Myeloma.

Jaw	1

(2) Inflammations.

(a) Purulent.

Subcutaneous tissues ..	2
Lung broncho-pneumonia ..	1
Brain	2
Appendix	5
Salpingitis	1
Sequestrum of fibula ..	1
Pyonephritis	1
Uterus and parametric tissues	1

(b) Tubercular.

Lymphatic glands	8
Epididymis	1

(c) Ulcerations.

Doudenum	1
Stomach	1
Gall-bladder (perforation by stone)	1
Intestines (bacillary dysentery)	1

(3) Products of Conception.

Ectopic gestation	1

(4) Various.

Galactocyle	1
Hydatid cysts	
kidney	1
liver	1
omentum	1
Unilocular cyst of spleen ..	1
Infarcts of liver	1
Thyroglossal cysts	2
Effect of radium on cancer cells	6

Pathological Examinations—cont.

Tissues for histological examination and Museum specimens—*cont.*			(4) Various.—*continued.*	
			Nasal polypus	1
			Sebaceous horn of nose ..	1
			Cystic degeneration of ovaries	1
			Congenital elongation of cervix uteri	1
			(5) Veterinary Specimens.	
			Acute purulent nephritis, horse	1
			Actinomycosis of jaw, ox ..	1
			Pyogenic ulceration, dog ..	1
Post-mortem examinations ..		9	Fractured base, perforation of intestine, general peritonitis	1
			Acute purulent meningitis (pneumococcal)	2
			Infected abortion, general peritonitis	1
			Cerebellar abscess, chronic otitis media	1
			Fractured skull, middle meningeal hæmorrhage	1
			Acute yellow atrophy of liver..	1
			Suppurating hydatid cyst of liver, general peritonitis ..	1
			Cerebral tumour	1
Public Health Examinations.				
Drinking waters		294	Typical B. coli present in 0.1cc. ..	21
			Typical B. coli present in 1cc. ..	25
			Typical B. coli present in 5cc. ..	18
			Typical B. coli present in 10cc. ..	12
			Typical B. coli present in 20cc. ..	3
			Atypical B. coli present in sample	108
			Test for presence of coli negative in 20cc.	102
Rats				
Spleen smears		51		
Fleas identification		34	Xenopsylla cheopis	83
			Leptopsylla musculi	127
Hairs for ringworm		5	Microsporon audouini	5
Various.				
Preparations of vaccines		13	Staphylococcus aureus	12
			TAB	1
Smear from ulcer (dog) for Leishmann Donovan bodies		2		
Goats milk		2	Staphylococcus aureus	1
Animal inoculation from post-mortem material		2	Pneumococci recovered	1
Survival of B. typhosus in Yoghourt		1		
Test meal		1		
Culture for identification		1	B. prodigiosus	1
Total		11,540	Total	3,686

TABLE B—III.

Results of Examinations of Specimens from Venereal Diseases Clinics.

District	Wassermann Reaction Blood	Number Positive	% Positive	Doubtful	% Doubtful	Smears	Gonococci found	% Positive
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicosia	2,101	330	15.7	119	5.7	833	265	31.8
Limassol	644	109	16.9	37	5.7	191	129	67.5
Larnaca	808	133	16.4	58	7.1	489	137	28.0
Famagusta	1,032	150	14.5	74	7.1	321	134	41.4
Paphos	342	80	23.3	39	11.4	207	55	26.0

TABLE B—IV.

Rat Fleas found in 1932.

District	January			February			March			April			May			June			July			August			September			October			November			December				Yearly totals		
	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Unidentified	Rats	Xenopsylla cheopis	Leptopsylla musculi	Rats
Limassol ..	6	—	1	—	—	—	5	3	2	2	2	1	5	16	4	—	—	—	2	—	1	20	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	21	11
Larnaca ..	—	—	—	5	19	3	1	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	2	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	41	8
Famagusta ..	—	—	—	5	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	1	1	—	6	1	1	17	30	12
Kyrenia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	2	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	3
Monthly total	6	—	1	10	32	8	6	55	6	2	2	1	5	21	5	16	2	3	8	4	3	20	—	2	1	1	1	7	3	2	2	1	1	—	6	1	1	83	127	34

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT ANALYST FOR THE YEAR 1932.

By Dr. S. G. Willimott, *Government Analyst.*

In spite of the fact of general depression and local drought the work of the Government Laboratory during 1932 again showed a substantial increase both in range and quantity over that of the previous year. Unfortunately the staff was reduced by the loss of one temporary Laboratory Assistant who reverted to ordinary duty on completion of the analytical work necessitated by the scheme for the Water Survey of Cyprus. It is satisfactory that a separate whole-time Laboratory Attendant has now been appointed to the Government Laboratory. Otherwise the staff remained as heretofore. From the year's working it is clear that the "saturation point" of working capacity has now been reached and without the services of another trained assistant it is difficult to see how the increasing flow of official work can be dealt with.

The total number of analyses carried out was 2,428 as compared with 1,812 in 1931, representing an increase of 34 per cent. in the general analytical work of the Laboratory. These figures do not take into account lecture courses, consultations, and special investigations now undertaken. The total analyses for 1932 and those of the previous decade are compared in Table I.

TABLE I. (G.A.)

Total Analyses made during the Last Decade.

Year	*Total*	*Year*	*Total*
1922	1,448	1928	4,805*
1923	1,814	1929	1,713†
1924	2,195	1930	1,546
1925	1,834	1931	1,812
1926	1,999	1932	2,428
1927	1,850		

* Includes 3,344 pathological specimens.
† Includes 678 pathological specimens.

The total for 1932 may be divided into official and non-official samples and classified under the different headings shown in Tables II and III.

TABLE II. (G.A.)

Official Samples.

Food and Drugs	969
Criminal	278
Waters	271
Customs and Excise	18
Miscellaneous	123
Research	152
Biochemical	21
Government House	567
Total	2,399

TABLE III. (G.A.)

Non-Official Samples.

Animal viscera	11
Waters	10
Food-stuffs	1
Galvanized Sheets	4
Miscellaneous	3
Total	29
Grand total	2,428

The samples falling under the different headings are considered in some detail in the following sections :—

1.—Food and Drugs.

For the purposes of the administration of the Food and Drugs Law the Island is divided into seven districts and in Table IV data are summarized showing the total samples analysed and the number and percentage found adulterated within each of the seven districts.

TABLE IV. (G.A.)

Adulteration in the Districts.

District	Samples analysed	Genuine	Adulterated	% Adulterated.
Nicosia.. ..	299	144	155	51.8
Famagusta ..	109	105	4	3.6
Larnaca ..	200	185	15	7.5
Limassol ..	97	83	14	14.4
Paphos ..	100	94	6	6.0
Polis.. ..	87	86	1	1.1
Kyrenia ..	77	77	—	0.0
Total ..	969	774	195	20.1

The adulteration rate of 20.1 per cent. must not be taken to mean necessarily a real increase in adulteration during 1932 over the average prevailing rate of 10 per cent. (see my Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931), but is accounted for by the fact that food-stuffs, especially tinned foods, have been intensively sampled wherever suspected stocks have been known to exist.

Table V shows the total number of each kind of food-stuff or drug examined for the whole Island with the proportion of samples adulterated.

TABLE V. (G.A.)

Food and Drugs analysed with per cent. Adulteration.

Sample	*Number*	*Adulterated*	*% Adulterated*
Flour	66	1	1.5
Bread	16	0	0.0
Biscuits	5	0	0.0
Coffee	183	27	14.7
Tea	21	0	0.0
Milk	70	6	8.5
Condensed milk	13	0	0.0
Sour milk	2	0	0.0
Olive oil	35	1	2.8
Sesame oil	10	0	0.0
Vinegar	11	0	0.0
Butter	9	0	0.0
Cocolina	8	0	0.0
Margarine	1	0	0.0
Salt	71	0	0.0
Pepper	8	0	0.0
Tomato paste	41	4	9.7
Sugar	43	0	0.0
Sweets	11	3	37.2
Cheese	30	0	0.0
Sardines	167	54	32.3
Herrings	126	87	69.0
Mineral water	12	12	100.0
Lemonade	3	0	0.0
Quinine	7	0	0.0
Total	969	195	20.1

The total of 969 official samples represents an increase of 191 as compared with that of the previous year. The number of prosecutions under the Food and Drugs Law, heard during the year, was 111 and the fines inflicted amounted to £28.11.0. The food-stuffs principally adulterated were coffee, milk and mineral water. In the case of coffee, starch was the adulterant and the amount present varied from 7 to 65 per cent. The milk samples were either skimmed or watered, or subjected to both falsifications. The legal standards at present in vogue in the Colony are 3 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat. Milk for human consumption is derived from the cow, sheep or goat and, with the possible exception of cows' milk, is usually mixed together. With an average fat content of sheep milk of 5.0 per cent. and of goat milk, of 4.5 per cent. it will be realized that the prevailing standards are too generous and the experience of the last three years has shown that the fat limit might well be raised to 3.25 per cent. with advantage to public health. The condemned mineral water had been carelessly prepared from unsuitable water under obviously unsatisfactory conditions. The olive oil was found to be adulterated with soya-bean oil, apparently an increasing practice in Cyprus, and the barley flour proved to contain 1.74 per cent. sand.

In the work of this section considerable use has been found for the quartz-mercury ultra-violet lamp, particularly in the examination of milks and edible oils and fats. It should be recorded that the experimental findings of Baker and Taubes (Analyst, 1932, **57**, 375) on the fluorescence of milk have been confirmed. The characteristic canary yellow fluorescence of milk (cow, goat or sheep) cannot be attributed to the fat, as stated by Popp, (Analyst, 1926, **51**, 540) and the problem is being further investigated.

Throughout the year special attention has been devoted to existing stocks of suspicious tinned foods of which several thousands have been examined by the Sanitary Inspectors. The samples, condemned as unfit for human food, consisted of tinned sardines, herrings and tomato paste, which constitute one of the most serious problems of food control in Cyprus.

It is satisfactory to be able to report a successful Food and Drug campaign in Limassol. A thorough inspection of all factories producing food or drink and all shops retailing food-stuffs was carried out by the Sanitary Staff. The relevant bye-laws of the Municipality have been strictly enforced and some idea of the condition of tinned foods alone may be gathered from the fact that it was found necessary in this campaign to destroy 1,203 tins, in addition to those included in Table V. As a result the town of Limassol has been purged and now shows a marked improvement in the condition of its shops, bakeries, restaurants and markets. Undoubtedly an excellent example has been set in Limassol which, it is to be hoped, will shortly be followed by other districts. Much has also been accomplished in the town and district of Larnaca.

The difficulties experienced in the working of the Food and Drugs Law, which have been dealt with in some detail in my Annual Report for 1931, still exist and it is to be regretted that in spite of representations no revision of the present enactment has been effected.

In considering the question of food supply in its relation to public health, one is often surprised how little the post-war discoveries in the fields of food chemistry and the science of nutrition, have permeated informed opinion in Cyprus generally, and how meagre is the application of this knowledge to the problems of nutrition and health. There is undoubtedly room for more intelligent interest, on the part of the public and the practitioner, in these fundamental sciences.

2.—Criminal.

Altogether some 278 exhibits were examined, on behalf of the Police, in connection with 95 criminal cases which are classified in Table VI :—

TABLE VI. (G.A.)

CRIMINAL EXHIBITS.

Exhibits in murder and stabbing cases	113
,, ,, rape and sodomy cases	50
,, ,, poisoning cases and poisons seized from unauthorized persons	27
,, ,, robbery cases	45
,, ,, arson case	8
,, ,, dangerous drugs	1
,, ,, abortion case	1
,, ,, bestiality	7
,, ,, counterfeit coins	26
Total	278

There was a welcome decline in cases and exhibits over the corresponding figures for 1931 due in some measure to a restriction in the number of unnecessary cases sent in. By far the greatest number of productions arose in connection with murder and stabbing cases but there was also a marked increase in exhibits in robbery cases. The year was again a bad one for violent crime as may be judged from the fact that no less than 11 cases of homicide were examined. One case of suicide was traced to poisoning by caustic soda in which a Turkish woman had apparently ingested 60 grams of the poison in water. From its rarity this case presented unusual toxicological interest and an account of the findings is being published.

A case of smuggling dangerous drugs arose at Limassol in which hashish was identified as the drug in question and a conviction was recorded. A case of sheep-killing in Paphos district was also of some interest since for the first time it was possible to recognize the hair of the animal by application of Glaister's methods and the accused were duly convicted. Many uses have been found for the ultra-violet lamp especially in the examination of dangerous drugs and of cancelled postage stamps which have been re-used on receipt vouchers.

In the early summer an epidemic of sickness occurred in the Morphou area and was first attributed to dysentery but on investigation in the laboratory was found to be due to solanine poisoning resulting from the consumption of green potato plants. This outbreak has been studied in some detail and the results which have emerged are discussed under Section 14. As soon as the true nature of this outbreak of poisoning was discovered, all concerned were officially warned against the danger of using potato plants as food, since when the practice has been discontinued and no further illness has occurred.

The counterfeit coins examined were of three types the data of which are summarized in Table VII. The chief items of interest were two counterfeit English silver coins which, from their excellence of manufacture, were evidently stamped coins. They proved to be of almost pure tin.

TABLE VII. (G.A.)

COMPOSITION OF COINS.

Genuine	1
Silver and copper	8
Lead and tin	11
Tin	6
Total	26

Expert evidence was given by the Government Analyst altogether on 28 occasions on the findings of certain of these criminal cases in the magisterial, coroner's, district, and assize courts of the six districts of the Colony.

3.—Water.

The problem of water supply, its conservation and distribution continues to be the most important problem in Cyprus. So many other essential matters such as health, cleanliness, agriculture, industry, land values and even morality depend upon this factor. Most of the work of this section was devoted to the Water Survey of Cyprus Scheme, initiated the previous year and completed in August, 1932, thus covering a full 12-month period as originally planned. The expenditure in time and energy has been well worth while and the Laboratory is now in a position to know, with some degree of accuracy, the character and quality of the water sources of the different areas of the Island, and some classification is now possible. Areas not actually covered by the survey are more or less known by isolated analyses carried out at different times over the last five years.

The chief feature of the year was the prolonged drought but it is believed that the main effects on the quality and quantity of the water supplies will be felt in 1933 rather than in 1932 during the period of the survey. One beneficial result of the drought has been the intensive search for water on the part of the Cypriot and there has probably never been so much continued and successful activity in water-finding. With the exception of springs issuing from igneous and limestone formations it has been found that the monthly variation in the mineral constituents of water in Cyprus is often very considerable. Another striking fact is the general low quality (and often quantity) of the main water supplies of the larger towns, for example Nicosia and Famagusta. This state of affairs together with the crude and insanitary system of water distribution, dating from Turkish times, shows how much remains to be done before this urgent problem is solved. Meteorological data of Cyprus and some of the surrounding countries have been collected and the different data, made available as a result of the water survey, are being collected and correlated. If circumstances permit it is hoped to obtain reliable geological surveys at certain pivotal points where there are good grounds for believing that untapped sources of potable water exist in quantity.

A total of 208 analyses from the 32 sources of supply, chosen for the purposes of the survey, were analysed and 63 other sources from different villages. Of the latter six were returned as unfit for drinking purposes because of salinity or hardness.

4.—Customs and Excise.

A sample of "Mineral Turpentine" was examined and found to be a product of petroleum as claimed. Altogether 18 samples consisting of a variety of food-stuffs, oils, raw materials, and sponges were analysed, none of which call for special comment.

5.—Animal Viscera.

Eleven viscera, mostly from Limassol and Paphos districts, were taken from different farm animals suspected to have been poisoned. None was found to contain poison on analysis.

6.—Scientific Education.

The Government course in chemistry commenced in January and extended over four months, and altogether some 140 lectures and demonstrations were given. The same syllabus of 1931 was followed and lectures were given twice a day. The usual test paper was set at the end of each month and the final examination was conducted on the same lines as in the previous year. Twenty-four students attended the course of whom 12 passed the final examination and were awarded the Government Certificate. The Papadopoullos Prize was awarded to Miss Papadroushiotou of Limassol and Miss Koullapidou of Nicosia jointly.

A second course of 30 lectures was delivered to the School for Sanitary Inspectors at the beginning of the year. The course embodied the essential subjects of special sanitary importance. Test papers were set periodically in addition to the physics and chemistry section of the final examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

The Government Analyst also acted as examiner on the Board of Examiners in Pharmacy for the Government Qualifying Certificate.

7.—Government House Fire.

At the request of the then Governor the metallic pieces remaining after the burning of Government House on 21st October, 1931, were examined with a view to the extraction of precious metals, particularly silver. A mass of melted metal consisting of silver, gold, copper, lead, iron, tin, aluminium, and brass, etc., was carefully sorted over and as a result of 567 qualitative analyses, about 22 lb. 2 oz. of crude silver pieces were separated. These were melted down by means of a wind furnace and some of the grosser impurities removed. The metal so obtained was cast into a single ingot weighing 18 lb. 15 oz. and was slightly yellowish in colour. Analysis showed a content of 67.6 per cent. silver.

This material was then purified in smaller lots by cupellation with lead, 14 lb. 7 oz. of silver being obtained by the first purification and 14 lb. by the second. The latter was then cast into 16 ingots of pure silver, the work being carried out under supervision at the Government Laboratory. The pure silver was then remelted and alloyed with copper to form a metal of 800 fineness, in which form it was ready for the silversmith. A set of 18 silver dessert plates was produced from this material by hand work and it may be stated that this service reflected the highest credit upon the skill and craftsmanship of the local Cypriot silversmiths responsible for them.

8.—Other Duties.

The Government Analyst acted as President of the following Boards of Survey :—

(*a*) Agricultural Stores.

(*b*) Veterinary Stores.

The amount of official correspondence and advisory work has again shown increase.

The following official reports were prepared and submitted to Government :—

(*a*) Annual Report of the Government Analyst for 1931.

(*b*) Food and Drugs Report for the half-year ended 31st December, 1931.

(*c*) Report on Ayia Paraskevi Water Supply for Nicosia.

(*d*) Report on the Recovery of Silver from Government House Fire.

9.—Miscellaneous.

A variety of miscellaneous investigations were carried out for different authorities. Arrangements were made to check the strength of all consignments of alcohol, for the use of this Department, on arrival at the Medical Stores. Eleven specimens of urine, eight gastric fluids, and one sputum, sent in by the Bacteriologist, were analysed.

In view of its present-day importance it is noteworthy that traces of selenium have been detected in samples of Cyprus pyrites.

Some successful experiments have been carried out on the cleaning of Cyprus sponges. A number, thus cleaned in the Laboratory, were exhibited in April at the Levant Exhibition, Tel-Aviv, Palestine. This small exhibit appears to have attracted some interest and there would seem to be no reason why sponges fished from Cyprus waters should not be chemically cleaned in the island and a profitable development of the industry thus established.

A number of antiquities, found during the excavation of an ancient water-cistern discovered at Salamis, were examined on behalf of the Cyprus Museum, Nicosia. These objects were found to include bronzes, coins, plaster, cement and gypsum. Some points of interest arose in the course of the examination of a number of copper-coated ancient coins also sent in by the Cyprus Museum. These coins proved to be silver and further results are considered under Section 14.

10.—Revenue and Expenditure.

Additions to revenue were made from the following sources :—

Revenue.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
Government Analyst's Fees	26	16	6
Lecture Fees	24	0	0
Fines inflicted under the Food and Drugs Law, 1926	28	11	0
Total	£79	7	6

Expenditure.	£	*s.*	*cp.*
Chemicals and Apparatus	90	16	8
Lighting and Heating, etc.	15	0	0
Cleaner	3	19	3
Total	£109	16	2

Both in revenue and expenditure these figures show a sharp decline, the corresponding figures for 1931 being £121 0*s.* 3*cp.* revenue, and £241 5*s.* 3*cp.* for expenditure.

11.—Value of Work Performed.

Category	*Rate*	*Amount*
	£ *s.* *cp.*	£ *s.* *cp.*
Food and Drugs	1 1 0	1,017 9 0
Criminal Cases	1 1 0	291 18 0
Court Evidence	2 2 0	58 16 0
Counterfeit Coins	2 2 0	54 12 0
Waters	1 1 0	284 11 0
Custom and Excise	1 1 0	18 18 0
Miscellaneous	1 1 0	724 10 0
Private Work	various	26 16 6
Biochemical	1 1 0	22 1 0
Lecture Fees	1 0 0	24 0 0
Total		£2,523 11 6

These figures, which give a fair approximation to the value of work performed, do not take into account any research or advisory work carried out.

12.—Government Laboratory.

In August extensive repairs to the fabric of the Government Laboratory became necessary by the fact of the partial subsidence of the floor of the analytical and bacteriological laboratories, caused by the rotting of a number of floor joists. Steel girders have now been employed to support the joists of these laboratories and the partition wall has been repaired. Opportunity has been taken during the year to provide the analytical laboratory with two new windows and casements, and traps have been added to the drainage pipes from the sinks of the toxicological laboratory.

13.—Inspection of Pharmacies.

On 9th September, 1932, the Government Analyst was appointed Inspector of Pharmacies for the Colony under section 13 of the Dangerous Drugs Law, 1925. At that time the general condition of pharmacies and the observation of the laws controlling the sale of poisons and dangerous drugs was by no means satisfactory.

A preliminary inspection of the private pharmacies in Nicosia, and in some of the other district towns, served to confirm this view and showed that the Law had not been strictly adhered to. Careful inspection of some thousands of prescriptions revealed the fact that in certain cases there had been a good deal of laxity in the making out of dangerous drug prescriptions by the practitioner, and in the statutory control of such drugs by the pharmacist. At the same time it was obvious that official inspections hitherto had been both careless and irregular. The experience gained from the inspection of both Government and private pharmacies showed that in dangerous drug prescriptions the " dangerous " principle nearly always tended to be under-dispensed with a consequent surplus resulting when the balance on hand was checked up.

Arrangements have now been made to inspect all private pharmacies and clinics in each of the areas under the control of the District Compounder at least twice a year. Before the close of the year under review every pharmacy and clinic had been carefully inspected and the Government Analyst, by way of general supervision, inspected 19 Government and 14 private dispensaries. These duties have been somewhat onerous but as a result the condition of the pharmacies and clinics already exhibits a definite improvement.

14.—Research.

Solanine Poisoning.

As already stated an outbreak of sickness and death, affecting in all about 50 persons, occurred in the Morphou area. At first this was attributed to dysentery, but on investigation, was found to be caused by solanine poisoning. The cause of poisoning was traced to the consumption of green potato plants which, from the laboratory results, were found to contain comparatively large amounts of the poisonous alkaloid, solanine. Meanwhile, the solanine content of the tubers of all the plants examined was within the limits for normal potatoes, *i.e.*, 2–10 milligrams per 100 grams, suggested by Bömer and Mattis (Zeit. Nahr. Genussm. 1924. 47. 97). This is the distinctive feature of these cases in Cyprus and there would not appear to be any record of the use of green potato shoots as human food in other parts of the world. This remarkable practice is fortunately by no means general in the island and the majority appeared to have had recourse to it only because of the present time of drought and depression with a consequent shortage of green vegetables.

Comparison of the solanine content of green potato plants growing in the plain as compared with that of the same variety of potato plant growing in the mountains, is striking. The results, in fact, indicate that the solanine content of the potato shoots diminishes as the altitute increases, at least in the case of the imported Irish potato which is principally produced in the island. This would seem to indicate the influence of climate as conditioned by altitute.

An account of this investigation was read before the Society of Public Analysts at their meeting in London on 3rd May, 1933, prior to publication.

Ancient Copper-coated Silver Coins.

A number of copper-coated Greek and Roman coins, which on archeological grounds, one would have expected to have been silver, were submitted for investigation by the Cyprus Museum. On scraping the surface a white metal suggestive of silver was revealed and this was readily confirmed by physical methods. Such objects, when encrusted with copper salts, are at first sight suggestive of copper coins and in the absence of other evidence may be wrongly described and classified. It therefore appeared to be of some interest to study the possible conditions under which silver objects may become coated with a deceptive surface layer of copper when buried in the soil.

Three possibilities suggested themselves as being responsible for the phenomena observed :—(1) Galvanic action due to the chance contact of silver and copper coins in a metallic container in the presence of water containing an acid as an electrolyte. Such conditions may easily exist in ancient tombs in Cyprus. Copper is of course not deposited on silver since silver occupies a lower position in the electrochemical series. But experiment showed that when the silver object is immersed in an acid solution of copper sulphate and is placed in contact with a metal higher in the series, such as iron, copper is readily deposited. By this means specimens of the silver coins, which had been freed from copper, were readily replated so as to resemble the original specimens. (2) The deposition of copper on silver as a result of contact with an electrolyte charged with copper derived from the cupriferous rocks existing in Cyprus. This suggestion presupposes conditions favourable to the setting up of weak external currents between the coin object and either iron pyrites or rock, which might produce the required difference of potential. (3) Chemical alteration of the surface of the coin as a result of annealing due to the high temperatures caused accidentally by fires. The coins in question had a content of 94 per cent. silver with the rest copper and it is well known that on exposure to heat a film of copper oxide is developed on the surface.

Gold objects may become copper-coated in the same way as silver.

Quinine Poisoning.

Since describing a fatal case of quinine poisoning (Lancet, Nov. 21, 1931, p. 1133) a number of other cases of interest have been brought to my notice and are perhaps worthy of record. For the details of most of these cases I am indebted to Dr. Freiman, Medical Officer to the Cyprus Asbestos Company.

In 1915 at Famagusta a healthy male child (aetat 2½ years) took 15 tablets of sugar-coated quinine, thinking they were sweets. The tablets were five grains each so that 75 grains altogether were ingested. Although an emetic was given and the child vomited five or six tablets intact, he became convulsed with the usual symptoms of quinine poisoning and died within two hours of the time of ingestion.

The year 1931 was remarkable for cases of quinine poisoning. A forest guard (aetat 20), stationed on Troödos, attempted to commit suicide by taking 32 five grain tablets of quinine sulphate, *i.e.*, 160 grains. Fortunately, this large dose caused prompt and repeated vomiting which ejected most of the alkaloid from the stomach. After stomach lavage and treatment he recovered after 24 hours.

The third case in 1931 was that of a woman (aetat 18) of Amiandos who took 20 five grain tablets of sugar-coated quinine hydrochloride in order to produce abortion, when as a matter of fact the woman was not pregnant. The usual symptoms came on and about 12 intact tablets were vomited, but no more solid quinine appeared on stomach lavage. The patient remained unconscious for six hours but afterwards made an uneventful recovery.

The last case occurred at Larnaca in November, 1932, in which a girl (aetat 3 years) swallowed 8 five-grain tablets (40 grains) of sugar-coated quinine sulphate as sweets. After vomiting and purging the child became cyanosed and was near to death but after treatment she made a slow recovery. One is led to wonder, from such cases, whether the dangers of sugar-coated quinine tablets being taken by children far outweighs their advantages. There is also the view of clinicians that sugar-coated tablets, in certain cases, pass through the system completely undigested.

The results of the investigation carried out on Larnaca salt (Annual Reports for 1930 and 1931) have been embodied in a paper entitled " A Study of Cyprus Salt " published in the *Cyprus Agricultural Journal*, 1932, **27**, (4) 124. It was arranged, by way of experiment, to take a film of the collection of salt by hand at the Larnaca Lake. This was done during August and appropriate headings were prepared in explanation of the subject of the film. Some measure of success in this first film " The Salt Industry of Larnaca " of the Department is regarded as an encouragement for further enterprise in this useful field.

The report on the investigation of Cyprus fungi in relation to food poisoning has been revised and has now been published by Government for general information. The title of this publication is " Some Edible and Poisonous Fungi of Cyprus " ; a Greek translation (also illustrated) has been prepared by the Laboratory and this edition has also been printed for local needs.

It is noteworthy that Part I. of Dr. Reifenberg's study of soil profiles from Cyprus has now appeared :—" Profiles of Soils over Limestone and Serpentine," by Dr. Reifenberg and Elinor K. Eisbank : Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture, Vol. I, No. 1, 1933.

In conclusion my thanks are due to Mr. L. C. Haralambides, Assistant Analyst, and the small staff, who, in spite of heavy increases in work, and retrenchment and economies in service and material, have worked well and willingly for the general good.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT OF SOCIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR 1932.

By Miss P. M. Lyall, *Welfare Officer.*

The following is a short survey of Social Work in Cyprus, some of it carried on under the auspices of the Social Hygiene Council, and some of it on the initiative of private individuals.

1.—Education and Propaganda.

A short series of lectures on Hygiene was held in Nicosia on four evenings at the end of August, intended primarily for the Greek teachers, but open to the general public also. The subjects treated were: Cancer by Dr. Cuff; Bacteria and Health by Dr. Gosden; Tuberculosis by Dr. Th. Dervis; Care of Animals in relation to Public Health by Mr. R. J. Roe; Dental Hygiene by Dr. Marsellos; Malaria by Dr. Symeonides; Venereal Disease by Dr. Michaelides; Citizenship by Mr. W. W. Weir. The lectures were well attended by an appreciative audience which numbered from 300 to 400 each day.

Our stock of Health films has been increased, one on Dental Hygiene was bought from the Dental Association in London, and the other on Flies from the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris. Our films formed an important part of the propaganda campaign organized by the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the villages during the summer months; one or other of them being shown in 65 centres before highly appreciative audiences calculated to amount in all to over 39,000 people.

2.—Infant Welfare Centres.

The Infant Welfare Centres at Nicosia and Larnaca have been doing steadily increasing work as shown by the following figures:—

		1932	1931
Nicosia:		—	—
	Attendances	2,874	1,822
	Home Visits	2,270	1,722

The centre is open every week day morning from 8.30 to 11.

		1932	1931
Larnaca:		—	—
	Attendances	6,565	3,518
	Home Visits	5,129	2,356

At this Centre 1,410 tins of milk and 1,194 pieces of soap were distributed; this milk and soap was in many cases supplied free by the purveyors. The Centre is open for two whole days every week.

The rate levied under the Municipal Corporations Law of 1930 has not as yet produced any great increase of Infant Welfare Centres, but one was opened at Famagusta in November under the supervision of the Acting D.M.O. The Centre is open every morning, and the attendances amounted to 106, with 71 home visits, during November and December.

It is hoped that a Centre will be started shortly at Limassol also.

3.—Rescue and Preventive Work.

The number of girls admitted to the Hostel in Nicosia during the past year is 63, an increase of 25 compared with the previous year. Of these employment was found for 38, 20 were sent back to their villages, and 5returned to their former employers. In the district towns of Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol 21 girls were sent to the authorized lodgings while suitable arrangements were being made for them. In connection with the Hostel at Nicosia our experience during the past year has brought out the need for special provision being made for epileptics and others of weak intellect, who are not ill enough to be admitted to the Mental Hospital. These unfortunate individuals are often capable of work under proper supervision, but are quite incapable of earning their living under ordinary conditions. Epileptics especially are frequently debarred through their home conditions from obtaining that regular treatment which alone can mitigate their disease and, left to wander at large, they become a danger to themselves and to the community. When

the Law for the Abolition of Brothels was passed, it was hoped that it might have been possible to organize some reformative work for young girls just starting on a life of prostitution, by providing training for them, and thus giving them other means of earning a living. But the impossibility of obtaining any funds for this purpose owing to the present financial stringency, has made it necessary to abandon this idea. Some of us have been made very uneasy by the increasing number of marriages of very young Turkish girls (from 12 to 17 years of age) with Palestinian Moslems, under circumstances of commercial profit to many individuals who arrange these marriages. Careful investigations in Palestine have shown that the marriages are genuine, and are mainly due to the fact that Cyprus brides are cheaper than Palestine brides. But it is estimated that there are already over 300 of such young girls in Palestine who go there ignorant of the language and without friends, and the possibility of some of them joining the ranks of prostitution should they become unhappy and run away or be divorced, is by no means remote.

4.—Day Nursery.

The Day Nursery at Limassol continued to do useful work for the children of working mothers. It had a daily average attendance of 30 children who received two meals daily and also some kindergarten training. This institution is maintained by voluntary subscriptions.

5.—Summer Camps.

Nicosia.—The arrangements made for the children in the Greek-Christian elementary schools were similar to those of the previous year. The organization was again carried out by the members of the " Pnevmatiki Adelfotis," 93 children, (compared with 71 in 1931,) 53 girls and 40 boys, who were selected after medical examination were sent for a month to Kyrenia. They stayed there in school buildings lent by the Kyrenia Education Board, and benefited greatly by the open air life and sea bathing.

Limassol.—As before, this Summer Camp was organized by the " Private School " for Girls, together with the help of a Committee of Ladies and of the Mayor. A house was taken at Perapedhi, and 60 children were sent there, (compared with 22 in 1931,) staying there 30 at a time during the months of July and August.

Famagusta.—For the first time a summer camp was organized for delicate children from the Greek Christian schools of Varosha. It was carried out under the auspices of the Society of Greek Ladies and under the supervision of Mrs. Maria Ioannou. Thirty children spent a happy and profitable month at Boghazi.

Larnaca.—It was not found possible to arrange a summer camp here in 1932.

The funds for these camps were raised by voluntary subscriptions; and they owe their success to the personal service of those, many of them teachers, who gave up part of their summer holiday for the benefit of the children. In this time of poverty such work for children is all the more necessary, and it is to be hoped that the organizers of these undertakings, and of the School Feeding Centres will receive increased support from the general public and local authorities.

6.—New Organizations.

5. Two new organizations were started during the past year by members of the Turkish community. The Nicosia Moslem Ladies' Charitable Society has associated with it, among others, the headmistress of St. Sofia School for Girls and Mme. Midhat Bey. A house has been taken in which women and girls are given employment in sewing, dressmaking, embroidery and weaving. A similar workroom has been organized, though on a smaller scale, by the Turkish schoolmistress at Lapithos. At both these places much fine work is done, and a courageous attempt is made to find employment for some of the many women and girls who are finding it so difficult to get work.

7.—St. Barnabas' School for the Blind.

The school continues to function energetically. Before Lady Storrs' departure she handed over the immovable property and invested funds to a Board of Trustees, and the school has been registered under the Charities Laws of 1925 and 1932. Further details will be found in the annual report which has been printed, and copies of which can be obtained from the Welfare Officer.

8.—Boys' Clubs.

In the report for 1931 mention was made of a Recreation Centre which was run for a short time at Larnaca by the Alumni Association of the American Academy as an experiment; and the hope was expressed, that permanent recreation centres for boys might be formed in the large towns. So far nothing new has been attempted; the evening school in Nicosia organized by the Greek Masonic Lodge is doing good work, and also of course, the two or three groups of Scouts and Rovers. But there are innumerable boys and youths who are not reached by these organizations, large numbers of whom are out of work through no fault of their own. Idleness is a degenerative force; it may justly be claimed also that the increasing number of cabarets forms an unhealthy influence in the life of the youth of the community. It is very urgent therefore that steps should be taken to provide for them wholesome interests and recreation. There is frequent reference in the press to the amount of money which is left on deposit in the banks for want of safe and profitable investments. Money invested in Welfare Work for the youth of our towns will repay itself a thousandfold.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT ON THE MENTAL HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1932.

By Dr. S. Lyssandrides, *Medical Superintendent.*

In May, 1932, the Mental Patients Law, 1931, was put in force. In accordance with the provisions of this new Law patients are admitted on order by the Court and not by virtue of a medical certificate only, as was the case heretofore. Furthermore the patients or their relatives now contribute towards their maintenance and support whilst in the Mental Hospital. The new Law also provides for the punishment of any member of the Mental Hospital Staff and the owner or any person, employed in a place in which a mental patient is confined by reason of a licence, who ill-treats a mental patient. It is advisable that this provision should be extended to include all persons who mock and so ill-treat mental patients. This happens very often in the streets and public places and the unfortunate mental patients are thus annoyed to the detriment of their condition. I know that many of these patients who, after a satisfactory improvement have been discharged from the Mental Hospital, are sent back for re-admission simply because they were justly excited by these repeated mockeries. Thus the offended get into trouble instead of the offenders.

Visitors.

His Excellency the Acting Governor visited and inspected the Mental Hospital on the 27th July, 1932. The Board of Visitors met on four occasions during the year and my thanks are due to Miss P. M. Lyall, Mr. D. N. Demetriou and Munir Bey who comprise the Board, for their kind interest and sympathy towards the patients. A number of visitors come nearly every day from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. to see their relatives.

Buildings.

The buildings most required are: (1) a small Hospital consisting of one female and one male ward for inmates physically ill; (2) a Recreation Room for the male division; (3) two blocks for the accommodation of female patients. I also suggest that store rooms be built in the male division so that the rooms now used for storage purposes can be utilized for accommodation of patients. The lighting of the Mental Hospital is inadequate; the small petroleum lamps we are now using give insufficient light and in addition to other drawbacks they are often blown out by the wind. I understand that electric light, which is undoubtedly the most suitable, is now available without any extra charge being required for the extension of the mains to the Mental Hospital for which a big amount was previously demanded by the Nicosia Electric Co. Ltd.

Staff.

This consists of the Medical Superintendent, the Head Warder, eight male and five female attendants, one barber attendant and a cook. As last year, I have to suggest that four male and two female attendants be added in order that the patients be better looked after and supervised, taking into consideration that out of the above number of attendants only half are on duty at a time. The washing of the clothes is done by the female attendants who are occupied by this work for three days a week. It is advisable that we should secure a laundress for three days a week so that the attendants could dispose their whole time to the care of their patients.

General Health.—Casualties.

Except for some light minor illnesses (such as colds, indigestion, malaria) the general health of the patients and the staff has been good. The deaths which occurred in nine patients were due to their mental diseases. We had had a fatal case of septic meningitis arising from a furuncle of the forehead and a death from Tuberculous meningitis in an old standing Encephalitis.

During the year we had 23 injuries, 8 self-inflicted, 10 by other patients and 5 as the result of accidents, all of them slight.

Three inmates escaped on 4th December, 1932, by climbing over the wall of the Hospital. One of them returned by himself after 36 hours and the other two were arrested by the Police in other Districts and were handed over to the Mental Hospital. All three were convicts and having feigned insanity at the Prisons were sent to the Mental Hospital to be under observation.

It is with regret that I have to report that we had a fatal case of a cerebral hæmorrhage in an eighty-year old patient, caused by a blow from another patient residing in the same room. The necessary inquest was held at the Commissioner's office by the Coroner, the outcome of which was the recommendation of the appointment of one more attendant.

Statistics.

On 31st December, 1932, there were 164 patients (109 males, 55 females), whilst on 31st December, 1931, there were 171 patients (119 males, 52 females), showing a decrease of 7 in total population. The total number treated was 233 (163 males, 70 females).

Admissions.—During the year 62 patients were admitted; of these 44 were males and 18 females. Of the foregoing number, 16 males and 11 females were cases of re-admission.

Discharges.—Total number 60, divided as follows:—Discharged recovered: 27 males and 6 females, a total of 33. Discharged improved: 20 males and 6 females, a total of 26. Discharged not improved: 1 male.

Escapes.—Three males, who were recaptured during one week.

Deaths.—Total number of deaths was 9 (6 males, 3 females), the principal cause of them being again G.P.I. and status epilepticus.

Treatment.

The patients, except those for whom special diet is indicated, receive sufficient full diet. Once weekly they are given a Turkish Bath, and immersion or shower baths are given to those who require these for treatment.

Tonic medicines such as Iron, Arsenic, Phosphates, Strychnine as well as opotherapeutics are made use of.

Luminal in doses of 30 centigrammes per diem is administered to the epileptics, this treatment giving more satisfactory results than Bromides.

As in the past year General Paralysis of the Insane was treated with Tryparsamide and Bismuth alternatively. Sulfosin was used for pyretotherapy. I can not say that the results obtained have been satisfactory and this I attribute to the fact that patients come under treatment after their disease is far advanced.

Sulfosin Leo has been used to a greater extent with good results; some of the patients recovered and many of them improved so much as to warrant their discharge.

Occupation of Patients.

The patients able to work are employed in various occupations. Skilled patients are employed at their particular work, and the others are given unskilled work. Many of them help the attendants and others do light work such as that of masons or gardeners. Some do whitewashing and repairs to furniture. Female patients are occupied in the kitchen and laundry and do all the mending of clothing. The amount of work done in the way of repairing garments is very great.

There is a small number of female patients who embroider and do needle work. Most of them assist in the house work.

Amusements of Patients.

Gifts of books, papers and magazines have been continued and the Gramophone with a good supply of records is available for the patients' amusement. Cigarettes are provided to those allowed to smoke.

During the Christmas Festivities a lunch party was arranged for the patients and additional clothing, such as pull overs, socks, stockings, boots, handkerchiefs, etc., were presented, the cost of these being covered by a grant from the Hospital Christmas Fund. Boxes of cigarettes, generously provided by Mr. G. Poulia of Nicosia, were freely distributed to the patients.

Church Services.

On Easter Tuesday a Holy Communion Service was held in the Reading Room of the Mental Hospital for the members of the Greek Orthodox Church to the great satisfaction of those of the patients who were in a position to understand. On certain occasions a number of patients were allowed to attend the services in the nearby village church.

Table I.—Showing the Actual Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges and Deaths during the Calendar Year ended 31st December, 1932.

	Males	*Fem.*	*Total*	*Males*	*Fem.*	*Total.*
In the Mental Hospital, 1st Jan., 1932				119	52	171
Cases admitted :						
First Admissions	28	7	35			
Re-Admissions	16	11	27			
Total admitted during the year				44	18	62
Total under care during the year				163	70	233
Cases discharged :						
Recovered	27	6	33			
Relieved	20	6	26			
Not improved	1	0	1			
Died	6	3	9			
Total discharged and died during the year ..				54	15	69
Remaining in the Mental Hospital 31st December, 1932				109	55	164

Table II.—Obituary showing the causes of deaths during the calendar year 1932, with the form of Mental Disorder and Age at Death.

Register No.	*Age*	*Sex*	*Form of Mental Disorder*	*Date of Admission*	*Cause of Death.*
51	14	F.	Idiocy with Epilepsy	5. 4.1930	Tub. Meningitis
220	35	M.	General Paralysis ..	28.11.1931	Exhaustion
20	45	M.	Epilepsy	18.11.1913	Status Epilepticus
209	56	M.	General Paralysis ..	15.10.1931	Exhaustion
94	41	F.	Intermittent Psychosis (Mania) ..	9. 3.1932	Septic Meningitis
60	40	M.	Cerebral Syphilis ..	20. 2.1928	Exhaustion
14	22	F.	Epilepsy	9.11.1922	Status Epilepticus
7	83	M.	Senile Dementia ..	16.11.1904	Accident
83	19	M.	Epilepsy	7. 9.1929	Status Epilepticus

TABLE III.—SHOWING THE FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE ADMISSIONS, RECOVERIES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR AND FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER OF THE INMATES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1932.

Form of Mental Disorder	Admissions			Recoveries			Deaths			Remaining in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency (Idiocy, Imbecility, Feeble-mindedness) occurring as early in life as it can be observed	5	1	6	6	1	7	1	1	2	18	3	21
Dementia Præcox (Hebephrenia, Katatonia, Dem. Paranoides) ..	12	4	16	15	2	17	—	—	—	46	30	76
Paraphrenia, Paranoia	1	0	1	2	0	2	—	—	—	4	1	5
Manic-Depressive Psychosis (Mania Melancholia, Alternating) ..	5	11	16	8	6	14	0	1	1	6	11	17
Senile Dementia ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	2	8
Acute Confusional Insanity	4	—	4	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	—	4
Alcoholic Psychosis	3	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1
General Paralysis of the Insane ..	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	6	1	7
Epileptic Insanity ..	5	—	5	6	1	7	1	1	2	7	6	13
Dementia, Secondary or Terminal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Encephalitis Lethargica Paralysis Agitans	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Borderland cases ..	—	1	1	0	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feigned Insanity ..	5	—	5	4	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total ..	44	18	62	48	12	60	6	3	9	109	55	164

APPENDIX F.

REPORT ON VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

By Dr. N. Ch. Michaelides.

The five clinics mentioned in last year's Report have been working during the whole year and the staff employed was 5 Medical Officers, 23 nurses (13 male and 10 female).

Since the start, five years ago, 18,448 patients have attended these clinics, made up of 12,399 males and 6,049 females. During the period the total number of treatments given for gonorrhœa was 610,757 and the number of injections for syphilis was 73,243. The total cost of the campaign down to 31st December, 1932, was £23,809.

Prophylactic Centres.

The Prophylactic Centre at Larnaca was started in 1930, and continued its activities during 1931–1932.

The Prophylactic Centre at Nicosia was started on the 20th August, 1932.

The Prophylactic Centre at Limassol was started on the 1st July, 1932.

The attendances were as follows :—

	1930	1931	1932
Larnaca	4,811	6,844	5,602
Nicosia	—	—	1,426
Limassol	—	—	945

Number of Cases, etc.

We have now five treatment centres, one for each of five districts of the Island.

The actual number of attendances in all clinics amounts to 248,474.

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*F'gusta.*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
Total daily attendance for the year 1932 ..	87,533	42,083	42,964	44,921	29,723	1,250

The new cases seen in all clinics during the year 1932, amount to 3,624. This is made up of 2,328 males and 1,296 females distributed in the following table :—

New Cases.

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*Famagusta*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
Males ..	873	284	358	462	251	100
Females ..	593	223	117	220	143	—
Total..	1,466	507	475	682	394	100

Males.

Of the 2,328 male patients there were 1,017 cases of Gonorrhœa and 415 cases of Syphilis, and of these 115 were suffering from both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis. 536 cases of acute Gonorrhœa attended the clinics and 116 cases of stricture were treated. There were 83 cases of Epididymitis. Of this number 68 patients had developed this complication before coming for treatment. 37 cases of Gonorrhœal Rheumatism passed through our hands during the year, and we had 8 cases of Rectal Gonorrhœa under treatment. There were 66 cases of Primary Syphilis, 16 Secondary Stage, 338 Late manifestations of Syphilis and 43 cases of Late Syphilis affected the nervous system. 242 patients suffered from Venereal Diseases which cannot be classified under either Gonorrhœa or Syphilis, such as balanitis, non-syphilitic sores, etc., of the latter we had 170 cases. In 75 cases the diagnosis was not completed owing to the fact that the patients did not come back for further tests when asked to do so ; 694 patients were examined and found to have no Venereal

Disease. During the year 840 patients were discharged as cured, this figure includes cases of Gonorrhœa, non-syphilitic sores. The distribution of male patients is shown in the following table :—

	Nicosia	*Larnaca*	*Limassol*	*Famagusta*	*Paphos*	*Prisons*
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis only	163 ..	20 ..	34 ..	39 ..	27 ..	17
Gonorrhœa only ..	351 ..	114 ..	135 ..	185 ..	82 ..	35
Both Gonorrhœa and Syphilis	41 ..	9 ..	15 ..	30 ..	18 ..	2
Other Venereal D. ..	84 ..	40 ..	37 ..	65 ..	6 ..	10
No Venereal D. ..	232 ..	87 ..	127 ..	95 ..	117 ..	36
Examination not completed	2 ..	14 ..	10 ..	48 ..	1 ..	—
Total number of new cases	873 ..	284 ..	358 ..	462 ..	251 ..	100

Females.

Of the 1,296 new female patients, 604 were found to be suffering from Gonorrhœa and 151 from Syphilis, and 103 were infected with both Gonorrhœal and Syphilis. There were 201 cases of acute Gonorrhœa, 44 of which were children suffering from vulvo-vaginitis. We treated 32 women for Gonorrhœal Rheumatism during the year. There were 79 cases of acute salpingitis. Most of these had been suffering from Gonorrhoea for some time before they came to the clinic. There were 17 of Primary, 6 Secondary Stage, 235 Late manifestations of Syphilis and 19 cases of Late Syphilis affecting the nervous system. There were 47 patients suffering from other diseases of venereal origin, which cannot be classified under Gonorrhoea or Syphilis such as non-syphilitic sores, etc., 311 women were found on examination to be suffering from no venereal disease. 70 patients failed to return for further examination. Most of our female patients were married women who had become infected by their husband. 77 professed prostitutes presented themselves for treatment.

APPENDIX G.

TABLE I.

Dr. G. C. Strathairn, *Director of Health.*
Dr. C. H. Cuff, *Surgical Specialist.*
Dr. R. L. Cheverton, *District Medical Officer*, Limassol.
Dr. C. H. Howat, *District Medical Officer*, Nicosia.
Dr. H. Symeonides, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. P. M. Polydorides, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. G. M. Pietroni, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Larnaca.
Dr. Th. Astreos, *Medical Officer*, 1st Grade, Paphos.
Dr. C. Myrianthis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Agros.
Dr. M. Lazarides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Myrtou.
Dr. M. Kontarinis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pedhoulas.
Dr. E. Magnis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Limassol.
Dr. G. Atrides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Lefkoniko.
Dr. Ch. Papaioannou, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Lythrodhonda.
Dr. J. S. Makrides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Polis.
Dr. S. Constantinides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Limassol.
Dr. C. Myrianthopoulos, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Klirou.
Dr. P. A. Anastassiades, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Athienou.

Dr. Halil Fikri, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Lefka.
Dr. A. Josephakis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kyrenia.
Dr. N. C. Fekkos, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kophinou.
Dr. J. Christodoulides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Perapedhi.
Dr. A. Economides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pakhna.
Dr. N. Stylianou, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Pyrgos.
Dr. Chr. Volos, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kelokedhara.
Dr. P. E. Demetriades, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. C. Rodosthenis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Limassol.
Dr. M. Liassides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Stroumbi.
Dr. E. Paraskevaides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Morphou.
Dr. Z. K. Zardis, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Leonarisso.
Dr. C. S. Markides, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Nicosia.
Dr. P. Koumas, *Medical Officer*, 2nd Grade, Kellaki.
Dr. Hassan Tahsin Salih, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. Mehmed Ali, *Travelling Oculist.*
Dr. Chr. Tornaritis, *Travelling Oculist.*
Miss A. Moxon, *Matron*, Nicosia General Hospital.
Miss A. Barclay, *Matron*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss C. A. Wyeth, *Matron*, Sanatorium.
Mrs. H. Hunter, *Matron*, Leper Hospital.
Miss J. E. Crowe, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss M. M. Murphy, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss E. C. Davies, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss E. Slater, *Nursing Sister*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Miss H. E. Hall, *Nursing Sister*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Miss M. McGrail, *Nursing Sister*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Dr. S. G. Willimott, *Government Analyst.*
Dr. M. Gosden, *Government Bacteriologist.*
Miss P. M. Lyall, *Welfare Officer.*
M. Aziz, *Chief Sanitary Inspector.*
Dr. S. Lyssandrides, *Medical Superintendent*, Mental Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Kalavros, *Honorary Oculist*, Nicosia Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Tsiros, *Honorary Oculist*, Larnaca Hospital.
Dr. Chr. Makrides, *Honorary Oculist*, Limassol Hospital.
Dr. N. Michaelides, *Assistant Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. M. J. Fterakis, *Assistant Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. S. Pastides, *Assistant Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. C. Kronides, *Assistant Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Dr. Hassan Atta Hikmet, *Assistant Medical Officer*, Venereal Clinics.
Mr. J. G. Marcellos, *Honorary Dentist*, Nicosia Hospital.
Mr. V. Diamantides, *Honorary Dentist*, Larnaca Hospital.
Mr. Y. P. Michaelides, *Honorary Dentist*, Limassol Hospital.
Dr. M. Coureas, *Honorary Consulting Physician*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Dr. S. G. Papadopoulos, *Honorary Consulting Surgeon*, Nicosia Government Hospital.
Dr. A. Gavrielides, *Honorary Consulting Surgeon*, Limassol Government Hospital.
Dr. Ch. Papacharalambous, *District Surgeon*, Vatili.
Dr. G. Christopoulos, *District Surgeon*, Evrykhou.
Dr. S. N. Papadopoulos, *District Surgeon*, Lyso.

APPENDIX H.

TABLE II.

FINANCIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

EXPENDITURE, 1932.

	£	s.	cp.
Personal Emoluments	24,642	14	6
Other Charges :—			
Wages :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	287	7	0
Sanatorium, Nicosia	129	9	0
Limassol Hospital	151	0	0
Mental Hospital	42	0	0
Leper Farm	368	15	0
Government Laboratories	78	4	3
Food, Clothing and Miscellaneous :—			
Central Hospital, Nicosia	1,977	12	0
Sanatorium, Nicosia	1,094	13	2
Limassol Hospital	747	4	2
Mental Hospital	1,872	7	7
Leper Farm	2,109	9	1
Drugs and Surgical Supplies	4,520	13	6
Care of Healthy Children of Lepers	220	9	8
Extra Assistance :—			
Medical	584	11	2
Nursing	331	6	6
Prevention of Diseases	5,565	6	0
Disinfection	119	2	8
Midwifery	480	0	0
Venereal Clinics	2,304	12	4
Social Work	74	19	4
Chemicals and Equipment of Laboratories	198	18	6
The Food and Drugs Law, 1926	16	13	3
Fees to Analytical Staff for Lectures	10	0	0
Remuneration to Examiners in Pharmacy	9	0	0
School for Sanitary Inspectors	14	3	5
Contributions :—			
Local State-aided Hospitals	1,670	0	0
Infant Welfare Centres	122	6	5
Other	216	2	4
Hospital Equipment	330	18	3
Books and Periodicals	44	11	7
Allowances in lieu of Commission on Sale of Drugs ..	48	0	0
Uniforms	240	7	8
Travelling	2,149	6	4
Rent	82	11	0
Training of Health Department Officials	60	0	0
Lighting and Heating	372	17	8
Postage, Telegrams and Sundries	121	8	3
Total	£53,409	4	7

APPENDIX I.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases.							
1. Enteric Group :—							
(*a*) Typhoid Fever	2	36	13	38	6	38	33
(*b*) Paratyphoid A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Paratyphoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
(*d*) Type not defined	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
2. Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
5. Malaria :—							
(*a*) Tertian	2	148	2	150	8	5,168	4,852
(*b*) Quartan	1	19	—	20	—	431	403
(*c*) Aestivo-autumnal	—	46	—	46	—	710	739
(*d*) Cachexia	—	17	3	17	—	210	230
(*e*) Blackwater	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Small-pox :—							
Alastrim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Measles	—	1	—	1	—	4	7
8. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9. Whooping Cough	—	1	—	1	—	161	150
10. Diphtheria	—	20	—	20	—	683	388
11. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12. Miliary Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Mumps	—	1	—	1	—	12	5
14. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Epidemic diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	14	8
16. Dysentery :—							
(*a*) Amœbic	—	—	—	—	—	7	22
(*b*) Bacillary	—	11	2	11	1	196	181
(*c*) Undefined or due to other causes	—	—	—	—	—	93	95
Carried forward	5	347	26	352	17	7,783	7,176

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	5	347	26	352	17	7,783	7,176
I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases—*continued.*							
17. Plague :—							
(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*c*) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Yellow Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19. Spirochætosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ictero-hæmorrhagica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20. Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
21. Erysipelas	—	11	—	11	—	51	49
22. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	1	—	1	4
23. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	1	1	—	5	1
24. Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	1	1	1	—	1	1
25. Other Epidemic Diseases :— ..							
(*a*) Rubeola (German Measles)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Varicella (Chicken-Pox) ..	—	2	—	2	—	94	57
(*c*) Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*d*) Phlebotomus Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*e*) Dengue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*f*) Epidemic Dropsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*g*) Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*h*) Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Glanders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Anthrax	—	13	1	13	—	15	5
28. Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tetanus	—	2	2	2	—	2	—
30. Mycosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
31. Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Laryngeal	28	53	21	81	25	104	65
32. Tuberculosis of the Meninges or Central Nervous System ..	—	2	1	2	—	5	4
33. Tuberculosis of the Intestines or Peritoneum	2	13	1	15	1	5	13
34. Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column	1	4	—	5	1	16	6
35. Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints ..	8	18	—	26	2	24	17
Carried forward	44	468	54	512	46	8,111	7,399

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	44	468	54	512	46	8,111	7,399
I. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases—*continued.*							
36. Tuberculosis of other organs :—							
(*a*) Skin or Subcutaneous Tissue (Lupus)	—	3	—	3	—	8	6
(*b*) Bones	—	4	—	4	—	3	1
(*c*) Lymphatic System	—	14	—	14	1	23	21
(*d*) Genito-urinary	—	5	—	5	—	—	—
(*e*) Other organs	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
37. Tuberculosis disseminated :—							
(*a*) Acute	—	—	—	—	—	18	8
(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	6	5
38. Syphilis :—							
(*a*) Early	—	36	2	36	2	100	41
(*b*) Late	—	5	—	5	—	253	300
(*c*) Tertiary	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
(*d*) Hereditary	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(*e*) Period not indicated ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
39. Soft Chancre	—	5	—	5	—	3	1
40. A.—Gonorrhœa & its complications	7	58	—	65	—	990	802
B.—Gonorrhœal Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C.—Gonorrhœal Arthritis	—	6	—	6	—	1	—
D.—Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
41. Septicæmia	1	12	9	13	1	17	9
42. Other Infectious Diseases :—							
Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
II. General Diseases not mentioned above.							
43. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Buccal Cavity	—	7	—	7	—	2	2
44. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Stomach or Liver ..	—	10	2	10	—	16	1
45. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Peritoneum Intestines, Rectum	1	7	2	8	—	—	—
46. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Female Genital Organs ..	6	61	7	67	3	—	15
Carried forward	59	701	76	760	53	9,564	8,623

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	59	701	76	760	53	9,564	8,623
II. General Diseases not mentioned above—*continued.*		—					
47. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Breast	1	8	—	9	—	1	5
48. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of the Skin	3	36	1	39	—	22	31
49. Cancer or other malignant Tumours of Organs not specified ..	—	5	1	5	—	10	7
50. Tumours non-malignant	—	80	2	80	—	62	57
51. Acute Rheumatism	—	42	—	42	1	563	837
52. Chronic Rheumatism	2	35	—	37	1	348	572
53. Scurvy (including Barlow's Disease)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Beri-Beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
57. Diabetes (not including Insipidus)	—	2	—	2	—	12	9
58. Anæmia :—							
(*a*) Pernicious	—	2	—	2	1	89	210
(*b*) Other Anæmias & Chlorosis	1	18	—	19	3	636	1,517
59. Diseases of the Pituitary Body ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
60. Diseases of the Thyroid Gland :—							
(*a*) Exophthalmic Goitre ..	—	5	1	5	—	1	5
(*b*) Other diseases of the Thyroid Gland, Myxoedema ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
61. Diseases of the Para-Thyroid Glands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the Thymus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the Supra-Renal Glands	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
64. Diseases of the Spleen	—	4	—	4	—	432	237
65. Leukæmia :—							
(*a*) Leukæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Hodgkin's Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
67. Chronic poisoning by mineral substances (lead, mercury, etc.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Chronic poisoning by organic substances (Morphia, Cocaine, etc.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	66	938	81	1,004	59	11,750	12,119

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	66	938	81	1,004	59	11,750	12,119
II. General Diseases not mentioned above—*continued.*							
69. Other General Diseases :—							
Auto-intoxication	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Purpura Hæmorrhagica ..	—	1	—	1	—	4	2
Hæmophilia	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Diabetes Insipidus	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses.							
70. Encephalitis (not including Encephalitis Lethargica)	—	1	—	1	1	2	—
71. Meningitis (not including Tuberculous Meningitis or Cerebro-spinal Meningitis)	—	10	8	10	—	4	—
72. Locomotor Ataxia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
73. Other affections of the Spinal Cord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Apoplexy :—							
(*a*) Hæmorrhage	—	7	5	7	—	16	4
(*b*) Embolism	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
(*c*) Thrombosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Paralysis :—							
(*a*) Hemiplegia	—	9	3	9	1	39	26
(*b*) Other Paralyses	—	—	—	—	—	20	12
76. General Paralysis of the Insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
77. Other forms of Mental Alienation ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
78. Epilepsy	—	5	—	5	—	87	54
79. Eclampsia, Convulsions (non-puerperal) 5 years or over	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
80. Infantile Convulsions	—	2	—	2	—	5	5
81. Chorea	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
82. A.—Hysteria	—	15	—	15	—	299	573
B.—Neuritis	1	16	—	17	—	1,106	1,000
C.—Neurasthenia	—	15	—	15	—	532	511
83. Cerebral Softening	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
84. Other affections of the Nervous System, such as Paralysis Agitans	—	1	—	1	—	57	47
Carried forward	67	1,023	97	1,090	61	13,933	14,365

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	67	1,023	97	1,090	61	13,933	14,365
III. Affections of the Nervous System and Organs of the Senses—*contd.*							
85. Affections of the Organs of Vision:							
(*a*) Diseases of the eye ..	1	43	—	44	—	445	428
(*b*) Conjuctivitis	—	3	—	3	—	4,847	4,823
(*c*) Trachoma	1	24	—	25	—	6,131	6,093
(*d*) Tumours of the Eye ..	—	—	—	—	—	30	27
(*e*) Other affections of the Eye	1	32	—	33	1	1,177	1,264
86. Affections of the Ear or Mastoid Sinus	1	30	1	31	1	818	732
IV. Affections of the Circulatory System.							
87. Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
88. Acute Endocarditis or Myocarditis	—	—	—	—	—	30	48
89. Angina Pectoris	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
90. Other Diseases of the Heart:—							
(*a*) Valvular:—							
Mitral	1	15	4	16	—	49	62
Aortic	—	3	2	3	1	11	14
Tricuspid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(*b*) Myocarditis..	—	16	7	16	—	52	43
91. Diseases of the Arteries:—							
(*a*) Aneurism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b*) Arterio-Sclerosis	—	7	—	7	—	198	253
(*c*) Other deseases	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
92. Embolism or Thrombosis (non-cerebral)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
93. Diseases of the Veins:—							
Hæmorrhoids	1	12	—	13	—	91	43
Varicose Veins	1	18	—	19	1	36	14
Phlebitis..	—	1	—	1	—	5	10
94. Diseases of the Lymphatic System:-							
Lymphangitis	—	4	—	4	—	24	22
Lymphadenitis Bubo (non-specific)	—	16	—	16	—	101	87
95. Hæmorrhage of undetermined cause	—	5	2	5	—	69	26
96. Other affections of the Circulatory System	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carried forward	74	1,254	113	1,328	65	28,059	28,358

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	74	1,254	113	1,328	65	28,059	28,358
V. Affections of the Respiratory System.							
97. Diseases of the Nasal Passages :—							
Adenoids	—	17	—	17	—	19	15
Polypus	—	4	—	4	—	7	11
Rhinitis	—	4	—	4	—	85	54
Coryza	1	9	—	10	—	2,431	1,272
98. Affections of the Larynx :—							
Laryngitis	—	1	—	1	—	56	47
99. Bronchitis :—							
(*a*) Acute	2	96	1	98	4	1,688	1,340
(*b*) Chronic	—	32	—	32	1	602	550
100. Broncho-Pneumonia	—	56	16	56	1	97	85
101. Pneumonia :—							
(*a*) Lobar	7	105	37	112	2	216	86
(*b*) Unclassified	—	8	—	8	—	58	31
102. Pleurisy, Empyema	1	47	2	48	4	98	63
103. Congestion of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
104. Gangrene of the Lungs	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
105. Asthma	1	14	1	15	—	138	120
106. Pulmonary Emphysema	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
107. Other affections of the Lungs :—							
Pulmonary Spirochætosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System.							
108. A.—Diseases of the Teeth or Gums :-							
Caries, Pyorrhœa, etc. ..	—	5	—	5	—	9,565	9,672
B.—Other affections of the Mouth :—							
Stomatitis	—	3	—	3	—	205	254
Glossitis, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	47	43
109. Affections of the Pharynx or Tonsils :—							
Tonsillitis	1	74	—	75	—	798	618
Pharyngitis	—	2	—	2	—	135	52
110. Affections of the Oesophagus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
111. A.—Ulcer of the Stomach	—	14	—	14	—	41	15
B.—Ulcer of the Duodenum ..	—	2	—	2	—	4	—
Carried forward	87	1,747	170	1,834	77	44,364	42,693

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	87	1,747	170	1,834	77	44,364	42,693
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*							
112. Other affections of the Stomach :—							
Gastritis	3	67	1	70	—	1,106	1,628
Dyspepsia, etc	—	42	—	42	—	1,842	2,342
113. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—							
Under two years	—	16	—	16	—	1,068	798
114. Diarrhœa and Enteritis :—							
Two years and over	3	85	—	88	3	1,621	1,319
Colitis	1	12	—	13	—	183	151
Ulceration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
114*a*. Sprue	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
115. Ankylostomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116. Diseases due to Intestinal Parasites :							
(*a*) Cestoda (Tænia)	—	1	—	1	—	26	25
(*b*) Trematoda (Flukes) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
(*c*) Nematoda (other than Ankylostoma) :—							
Ascaris	—	1	—	1	—	147	178
Trichocephalus dispar ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Trichina	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dracunculus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strongylus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxyuris	—	1	—	1	—	61	81
(*d*) Coccidia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
(*e*) Other parasites	—	1	—	1	—	6	3
(*f*) Unclassified	—	—	—	—	—	6	14
117. Appendicitis	7	340	5	347	6	236	253
118. Hernia	1	282	10	283	5	562	50
119. A.—Affections of the Anus Fistula, etc.	3	33	1	36	2	39	14
B.—Other affections of the Intestines :—							
Enteroptosis	—	5	—	5	1	3	9
Constipation	—	25	—	25	1	1,481	1,490
120. Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121. Hydatid of the Liver	2	20	3	22	3	5	6
Carried forward	107	2,678	190	2,785	98	52,760	51,065

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	107	2,678	190	2,785	98	52,760	51,065
VI. Diseases of the Digestive System—*continued.*							
122. Cirrhosis of the Liver :—							
(*a*) Alcoholic	—	8	3	8	1	6	2
(*b*) Other forms	—	2	—	2	—	3	4
123. Biliary Calculus	—	7	1	7	—	5	5
124. Other affections of the Liver :—							
Abscess	—	1	—	1	—	12	10
Hepatitis	—	17	1	17	—	80	103
Colecystitis	—	10	2	10	—	23	19
Jaundice..	—	11	1	11	—	42	32
125. Diseases of the Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126. Peritonitis (of unknown cause) ..	2	27	15	29	—	11	20
127. Other affections of the Digestive System	—	1	—	1	—	2	14
VII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (Non-Venereal).							
128. Acute Nephritis	1	28	4	29	2	133	183
129. Chronic	1	20	2	21	—	51	74
130. A.—Chyluria	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
B.—Schistosomiasis..	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
131. Other affections of the Kidneys :—							
Pyelitis, etc.	—	11	2	11	—	11	5
132. Urinary Calculus	2	23	1	25	—	58	42
133. Diseases of the Bladder :—							
Cystitis	—	36	1	36	2	110	83
134. Diseases of the Urethra :—							
(*a*) Stricture	—	7	—	7	—	17	4
(*b*) Other	1	9	—	10	—	22	7
135. Diseases of the Prostate :—							
Hypertrophy	—	1	—	1	—	7	—
Prostatitis	1	18	5	19	—	17	—
Carried forward	115	2,915	228	3,030	103	53,385	51,674

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	115	2,915	228	3,030	103	53,385	51,674
VIII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (Non-Venereal)—*cntd.*							
136. Diseases (non-Venereal) of the Genital Organs of Man :—							
Epididymitis	—	9	—	9	1	19	—
Orchitis	—	10	—	10	—	45	—
Hydrocele	1	23	—	24	—	49	—
Ulcer of Penis	—	3	—	3	—	8	—
137. Cysts or other non-malignant Tumours of the Ovaries	—	26	1	26	1	—	38
138. Salpingitis :—							
Abscess of the Pelvis	1	51	—	52	—	—	80
139. Uterine Tumours (non-malignant)	—	10	—	10	—	—	19
140. Uterine Hæmorrhage (non-puerperal)	—	38	—	38	—	—	284
141. A.—Metritis	1	94	—	95	2	—	450
B.—Other affections of the Female Genital Organs :—							
Displacements of Uterus ..	—	4	—	4	—	—	18
Amenorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Dysmenorrhœa	—	1	—	1	—	—	182
Leucorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
142. Diseases of the Breast (non-puerperal :—							
Mastitis	—	9	—	9	—	—	92
Abscess of Breast	1	6	—	7	—	—	10
Puerperal State.							
143. A.—Normal Labour	11	337	1	348	3	—	203
B.—Accidents of Pregnancy :—							
(*a*) Abortion	—	74	—	74	1	—	79
(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
(*c*) Other accidents of Pregnancy	1	14	—	15	—	—	56
144. Puerperal Hæmorrhage	1	11	—	12	—	—	10
145. Other accidents of Parturition ..	—	4	—	4	3	—	9
146. Puerperal Septicæmia	—	18	9	18	2	—	35
147. Phlegmasia Dolens	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
148. Puerperal Eclampsia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
149. Sequelæ of Labour	—	1	—	1	—	—	7
150. Puerperal affections of the Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carried forward	132	3,659	239	3,791	116	53,506	53,329

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	132	3,659	239	3,791	116	53,506	53,329
IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.							
151. Gangrene	2	19	8	21	—	7	6
152. Boil :—							
Carbuncle	3	21	—	24	1	1,215	640
153. Abscess :— ..							
Whitlow	—	2	—	2	—	176	99
Cellulitis	7	225	5	232	9	841	463
154. A.—Tinea	—	13	—	13	2	32	28
B.—Scabies	—	1	—	1	—	185	129
155. Other Diseases of the Skin :—							
Erythema	—	10	—	10	—	342	293
Urticaria	—	2	—	2	—	119	104
Eczema	1	4	—	5	—	783	723
Herpes	—	—	—	—	—	52	42
Psoriasis..	1	1	—	2	—	73	54
Elephantiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Myiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chigoes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cutaneous Leishmaniasis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion (other than Tuberculous).							
156. Diseases of Bones :—							
Osteitis	—	18	—	18	3	37	19
157. Diseases of Joints :—							
Arthritis..	2	23	—	25	—	137	173
Synovitis	—	9	1	9	—	5	3
158. Other Diseases of Bones of Organs of Locomotion	—	10	—	10	—	42	18
XI. Malformations.							
159. Malformations :—							
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hypospadias	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Spina Bifida, etc.	—	3	—	3	—	2	2
Other malformations	1	19	1	20	1	718	537
Carried forward	149	4,039	254	4,188	132	58,275	56,669

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	149	4,039	254	4,188	132	58,275	56,669
XII. Diseases of Infancy.							
160. Congenital Debility	—	1	—	1	—	4	1
161. Premature Birth	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
162. Other affections of Infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
163. Infant neglect (infants of three months or over)	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
XIII. Affections of Old Age.							
164. Senility :— Senile Dementia	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes.							
165. Suicide by Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
166. Corrosive Poisoning (intentional) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
167. Suicide by Gas Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
168. Suicide by Hanging or Strangulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
169. Suicide by Drowning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
170. Suicide by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
171. Suicide by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
172. Suicide by jumping from a height	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
173. Suicide by crushing..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
174. Other Suicides	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
175. Food Poisoning :— Botulism	—	7	—	7	—	5	2
176. Attacks of poisonous animals :— Snake Bite	—	4	—	4	—	3	1
Insect Bite	—	1	—	1	—	15	9
177. Other accidental Poisonings ..	—	5	—	5	—	4	4
178. Burns (by Fire)	—	7	1	7	—	99	71
179. Burns (other than by Fire) ..	—	26	3	26	1	77	69
180. Suffocation (accidental)	—	1	—	1	—	3	2
181. Poisoning by Gas (accidental) ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
182. Drowning (accidental)	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
183. Wounds (by Firearms, war excepted)	—	2	—	2	—	16	3
184. Wounds (by cutting or stabbing Instruments)	3	83	1	86	5	1,030	342
185. Wounds (by fall)	1	74	—	75	1	606	200
Carried forward	153	4,252	259	4,405	139	60,154	57,385

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Diseases	In-Patients					Out-Patients	
	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1931	Yearly Total		Total Cases treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1932	Male	Female
		Admissions	Deaths				
Brought forward	153	4,252	259	4,405	139	60,154	57,385
XIV. Affections produced by External Causes—*contd.*							
186. Wounds (in Mines or Quarries) ..	—	—	—	—	—	21	9
187. Wounds (by Machinery)	—	4	—	4	—	15	2
188. Wounds (crushing, *e.g.* railway accidents, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	15	1
189 Injuries inflicted by Animals, Bites, Kicks, etc.	—	12	—	12	2	178	68
190. Wounds inflicted on Active Service	—	1	—	1	—	11	6
191. Executions of civilians by belligerents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
192. A.—Over fatigue	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
B.—Hunger or Thirst	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
193. Exposure to Cold, Frost bite, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	33	5
194. Exposure to Heat :—							
Heatstroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunstroke	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
195. Lightning Stroke	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
196. Electric Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
197. Murder by Firearms	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
198. Murder by cutting or stabbing Instruments	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
199. Murder by other means	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
200. Infanticide (Murder of an infant under one year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
201. A.—Dislocation	—	13	—	13	—	56	15
B.—Sprain	1	12	—	13	—	66	18
C.—Fracture	4	138	6	142	11	72	24
202. Other external Injuries	1	149	—	150	1	259	531
203. Deaths by Violence of unknown cause	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
XV. Ill-defined Diseases.							
204. Sudden Death (cause unknown) ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
205. A.—Diseases not already specified or ill-defined :—							
Ascites	1	24	2	25	2	47	53
Oedema	—	—	—	—	—	57	38
Asthenia	3	35	—	38	—	945	955
Shock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperpyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	195	160
B.—Malingering	—	—	—	—	—	5	17
XVI. Diseases, the total of which have not caused ten Deaths ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	163	4,641	267	4,804	155	62,141	59,291