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1940

NICOSIA

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# Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Year 1940.

## CHAPTER I.—ADMINISTRATION.

### (A) FINANCIAL.

The total expenditure of the Medical Department was :—

	1937			1938			1939			1940		
	£	s.	p.	£	s.	p.	£	s.	p.	£	s.	p.
Personal Emoluments .. ..	24,859	19	6	26,426	9	3	27,743	11	1	26,232	4	5
Other Charges .. ..	35,735	19	8	35,515	8	2	41,066	11	5	47,909	2	4
Total .. ..	£60,595	19	5	£61,941	17	5	£68,750	2	6	£74,141	7	0

This represents 6.47% of the total expenditure of the Island during 1940, i.e. £1,145,882. 7s. 8p.

The total revenue of the Medical and Sanitary Department amounted to £6,670. 7s. 7p. as against £6,092. 0s. 2p. in 1939. Details of revenue are as follows :—

	£	s.	p.
1. Sale of Medicines .. ..	1,761	3	8
2. Hospital Receipts. ....	3,510	9	0
3. Other .. ..	607	6	6
4. Analytical and Bacteriological Fees .. ..	112	11	8
5. Registration of Diplomas .. ..	56	15	0
6. Quarantine Dues and Health Certificates .. ..	622	1	3
Total .. ..	£6,670	7	7

Revenue from holders of Mukhtars' certificates was £3,161 as against £2,750. 18s. 1p. during 1939.

### MEDICAL STORES.

	£	s.	p.
Value of stock on 1st January, 1940 .. ..	6,838	16	4
Bought during 1940 .. ..	10,941	4	5
	£17,780	1	0
Value of stock on 31st December, 1940 .. ..	6,973	3	7
Value of stock issued equals .. ..	£10,806	17	2

### (B) LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

No Laws were passed during the year.

#### SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

##### *Public Health (Villages) Laws, 1936-1939.*

During the year 1940, 21 Village Health Commissions have made rules under section 9 of the above-mentioned Laws. This brings the total of villages which have made such rules to 344.

Construction of Buildings, Streets and Wells on Arazi Mirié Laws, 1927 to 1938—(Amendment) Regulations, 1940.

Dangerous Drugs Laws, 1925 to 1932—(Amendment) Regulations, 1940.

Dentists Registration Laws, 1926 to 1939—Dentists Registration (Recognized Qualifications) Order, 1940.

Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939 and 1940 :—

Defence (Drugs) Order, 1940.

Defence (Return of Stocks of Quinine) Order, 1940.

Medical Registration Laws, 1936 and 1939 : Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 16 suspended.

Midwifery Laws, 1932 and 1936 : Section 10 suspended.

Quarantine Law, 1932—Quarantine (Public Health) Amendment Regulations, 1940.

Trade and Industries (Regulation) Law, 1938—Regulated Trades (Structural Requirements, Safety, Sanitation and Ventilation) Regulations, 1940.



## CHAPTER II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

### (A) GENERAL REMARKS.

The general health of the Colony continues to be good, and dangerous diseases such as smallpox, typhus, plague and cholera have not been recorded during the year.

#### (i) STATISTICS.

The following table shows the main causes of morbidity in relation to (i) in-patients, and (ii) out-patients (first attendances only) at hospitals, dispensaries and other centres:—

	(i) In-patients.	(ii) Out-patients.
<b>(a) General Systemic Diseases :</b>		
(1) Digestive system .. .. .	1,776	23,184
(2) Eye .. .. .	109	21,293
(3) Skin Diseases .. .. .	409	9,917
(4) Respiratory system .. .. .	408	7,871
(5) General and Other Diseases .. .. .	3,311	24,355
(6) Nervous system .. .. .	174	8,079
(7) Organs of Locomotion .. .. .	139	1,027
	<hr/> 6,326	<hr/> 95,726
<b>(b) Communicable Diseases :</b>		
(1) Malaria .. .. .	350	8,122
(2) Influenza .. .. .	60	5,783
(3) Other Diseases .. .. .	564	1,262
(4) Tuberculosis .. .. .	234	311
(5) Gonorrhoea .. .. .	16	1,280
(6) Syphilis .. .. .	14	491
(7) Meningitis .. .. .	12	6
	<hr/> 1,250	<hr/> 17,255
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<hr/> 7,576	<hr/> 112,981
<b>Total cases (a) and (b)</b> .. .. .	120,557.	

#### (ii) NUTRITION.

The supply of both skimmed and full-cream milk to undernourished school-children was continued by the Cyprus Mines Corporation in the areas from which they draw labour and by Government at the elementary schools at Petra and in the rural development area, Nicosia District. Full progress reports for these children are not yet available, but observation shows that this milk has been of considerable value to them. In addition, municipalities throughout the Island have continued their soup-kitchens for poor adults and school-children. Village Authorities are also taking up this work with good results.

#### (iii) TRADES AND INDUSTRIES (REGULATION) LAW, 1938.

Improvement in sanitary and health conditions connected with trades and industries continues and is especially noticeable among the smaller industries.

#### (iv) CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS.

The number of permits issued for the local transfer of dangerous drugs between authorized persons was 247.

During the year two persons were prosecuted for offences in connection with dangerous drugs. One was convicted and the case against the other was withdrawn.

### (B) DISEASES.

#### I. GENERAL SYSTEMIC AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES TREATED IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

The figures for these are given above under Statistics.

#### II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

##### (a) Insect-borne Diseases.

##### MALARIA.

The incidence of malaria has shown a marked decrease as a result of the measures adopted (see the Annual Reports for 1938 and 1939) particularly in the Tilliria, Limassol and Paphos Districts where cases of acute malaria have been reduced in a striking manner. The successful protection of Polemidhia camp is also particularly gratifying.

The number of malaria cases reported in 1940 was 8,461 as compared with 11,183 in 1939, 11,361 in 1938 and 18,273 in 1937.

The success of the work of control in the Tilliria is readily shown from figures available. The percentage of blood positives in the same 10 villages of the Tilliria area in 1940 was 11.9% as compared with 16.5% in 1939, 41.7% in 1938 and 69.9% in 1937.

The number of tablets of free quinine demanded in 1940 under the "Free Distribution of Coloured Quinine (3 grs.) Scheme" was 189,803.

The Rockefeller Foundation, who have been co-operating with the Medical Department in malarial control for several years, withdrew from the Island. This was part of a general policy of withdrawing their entire staff from the Middle East. During the time the Foundation worked with the Department immense strides have been made in malarial control and in minor engineering projects related thereto, and I wish to record my high appreciation of their work in this Island. Their departure is much regretted and I sincerely trust that the end of hostilities will find the Rockefeller Foundation again co-operating in Cyprus.



(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

## CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

This disease which existed in epidemic form during 1937 and 1938 has practically disappeared. Only 16 cases appearing during 1940 as compared with 112 during 1939.

## TRACHOMA.

The mobile hospital erected from money collected by the Committee of the Princess Royal Charitable Fund has been completed, but it has been necessary to divert these buildings to work connected with the war. Intensive work in the treatment and control of this disease is, however, being carried out by travelling oculists and trachoma nurses working at trachoma centres.

New cases reported during 1940 amounted to 1,950 as compared with 2,308 during 1939.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The activities of the Anti-Tuberculosis League continued in a satisfactory manner and the work of clinics in Nicosia and Larnaca is much appreciated. Another clinic has been established in Limassol, which came to full operation on November the 27th, to serve Limassol and Paphos Districts.

A qualified Cypriot nursing sister has been sent to England in arrangement with the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for training as matron for the new sanatorium at Kyperounda. The opening of this important institution has been delayed on account of the war, but it is hoped that it will be possible to open it sometime early next year.

All forms of tuberculosis (hitherto only pulmonary tuberculosis) were made notifiable as from 19th April, 1940. The number of cases notified in 1940 amounted to 202 as compared with 174 (pulmonary cases only) in 1939.

*Athalassa Sanatorium.*

## STATISTICS.

					Males		Females		Total	
Remaining at end of 1939	..	..	..	..	32	..	21	..	53	
Admitted..	..	..	..	..	26	..	21	..	47	100
Discharged	..	..	..	..	18	..	11	..	29	
Deaths	..	..	..	..	9	..	9	..	18	47
Remaining at end of 1940	..	..	..	..	31	..	22	..	53	53

## VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following tables set out in brief the work done in venereal diseases clinics throughout the Island :—

*Attendances.*

Nicosia	..	..	..	..	31,051
Larnaca	..	..	..	..	8,995
Limassol	..	..	..	..	28,375
Famagusta	..	..	..	..	6,130
Paphos	..	..	..	..	3,106
Total	..	..	..	..	77,657

*New Cases.*

Out of 4,500 patients attending all venereal diseases clinics during the year 1940, 2,702 were new patients (1,582 male and 1,120 female).

	Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Famagusta	Paphos	Total
<i>(a) Male :</i>						
Gonorrhoea only	241	86	108	53	21	509
Syphilis only	165	14	32	19	11	241
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis	11	2	3	—	1	17
Other Venereal Diseases	154	20	56	24	3	257
Non-Venereal Diseases	198	4	86	42	17	347
Skin Diseases	183	—	8	—	3	194
Examination not completed..	—	7	5	4	1	17
Total	952	133	298	142	57	1,582
<i>(b) Female :</i>						
Gonorrhoea only	195	60	60	54	16	385
Syphilis only	78	6	9	8	5	106
Gonorrhoea & Syphilis	46	3	16	—	1	66
Other Venereal Diseases	18	1	2	4	2	27
Non-Venereal Diseases	132	50	29	9	30	250
Skin Diseases	262	—	—	—	2	264
Examination not completed	—	20	1	—	1	22
Total	731	140	117	75	57	1,120



## Cures.

1,122 cases have been cured during the year (718 male, 404 female).

	Nicosia			Larnaca			Limassol			Famagusta			Paphos		
	Total Cases	Male	Female	Total Cases	Male	Female	Total Cases	Male	Female	Total Cases	Male	Female	Total Cases	Male	Female
Gonorrhoea .. ..	223	157	66	29	21	8	37	33	4	44	34	10	24	18	6
Syphilis .. ..	66	42	24	—	—	—	6	2	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
Other Venereal Diseases ..	160	144	16	15	15	—	40	40	—	16	15	1	2	2	—
Skin Diseases .. ..	445	183	262	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	5	3	2
Total .. ..	894	526	368	44	36	8	91	83	8	62	50	12	31	23	8

## TYPHOID.

The incidence of typhoid fever was higher this year than in previous years. 983 cases were reported during 1940, as compared with 716 in 1939 and 621 in 1938. This has been due to increased incidence of the disease in the Larnaca and Famagusta Districts. A detailed survey is being carried out by a health officer and staff in four typical villages situated in the Famagusta and Larnaca Districts. When this survey is completed it is intended to put forward recommendations for control in these and other Mesaoria villages.

The disease is mild, appears to be mainly fly-borne and control will therefore consist of: (1) educating the public in the use of latrines, and (2) of reducing fly incidence. At present the rural population use stables and back yards as latrines and are apathetic regarding the provision of such conveniences for their houses.

## OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No cases of smallpox, cholera or plague occurred during the year. These diseases have not been recorded in the Colony for a considerable time.

*Bacillary Dysentery.*—The total number of bacillary dysentery cases reported during the year 1940 was 80 as compared with 69 cases in 1939.

*Diphtheria.*—The total number of diphtheria cases notified during the year 1940 was 100, as compared with 30 in 1939. The incidence of this disease was higher this year, but did not appear in epidemic form. The Department, aware of the danger, is taking all precautions to prevent further spread of this disease and recently diphtheria toxoid (anatoxin), sufficient to protect 300 children; has been ordered from Egypt. In addition, sufficient stocks of antitoxins for treatment and immunisation of contacts are held at the medical stores.

*Whooping Cough.*—The number of cases notified was 9, as compared with 248 in 1939.

## (c) Helminthic Diseases.

Cestoda (Taenia) .. ..	..	..	..	..	44 cases.
Ascaris .. ..	..	..	..	..	234 ..
Oxyuris .. ..	..	..	..	..	553 ..

## (c) VITAL STATISTICS.

RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE SIX DISTRICTS OF THE ISLAND.  
(Including the Six Principal Towns.)

District	Estimated population on 30th June, 1940	(For the year ended 31st December, 1940.)				
		Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
		No. of Births	Rate per 1,000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
Nicosia .. ..	124,897	4,137	33.1	1,473	11.7	87.2
Larnaca .. ..	48,889	1,548	31.6	563	11.5	104.6
Limassol .. ..	61,054	2,224	36.4	782	12.8	86.7
Famagusta .. ..	78,548	2,730	34.7	963	12.2	80.9
Paphos .. ..	45,090	1,744	38.6	601	13.3	88.8
Kyrenia .. ..	23,614	871	36.8	296	12.5	98.7
Total .. ..	382,092	13,254	34.6	4,678	12.2	88.8

## RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE SIX PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE ISLAND.

Town	Estimated population on 30th June, 1940	(For the year ended 31st December, 1940.)				
		Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births
		No. of Births	Rate per 1,000	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000	
Nicosia .. ..	28,348	634	22.3	383	13.5	58.3
Larnaca and Scala ..	13,800	365	26.4	208	15.0	134.2
Limassol .. ..	17,222	547	31.7	230	13.3	62.1
Famagusta and Varosha ..	12,731	369	28.9	113	8.8	65.0
Paphos and Ktima ..	4,884	121	24.7	68	13.9	41.3
Kyrenia .. ..	2,348	128	54.5	41	17.4	62.5
Total .. ..	79,333	2,164	27.2	1,043	13.1	72.5



## (D) HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

## REFUGEES AND INTERNEES.

The Department had much work to carry out in connection with these persons. The refugees were required to land at the quarantine station of Dhekelia and remain there until their period of quarantine had been completed. Following this, arrangements had to be made for housing them at the various hotels in the Island, especially in the hills.

## RURAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME AREAS.

The efforts of the sanitary staff in both, the Nicosia and Paphos areas, have been mainly directed towards malaria control with satisfactory results. A marsh close to the village of Ayios Ioannis in the Paphos District was drained. Funds for this work were raised through contributions by the inhabitants, assisted by the Commissioner who utilized money available in his relief works fund.

Systems of piped water were installed in several villages in the Paphos area. During the present emergency, the inhabitants in both areas have been able to do very little in respect of providing latrines for their houses, but it is thought that during 1941 considerable progress may be made in this direction.

## CHAPTER III.—PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

Eight hundred and forty-seven visits were made by the medical staff to ships and aircraft (excluding H.M. ships and aircraft) arriving at Cyprus ports and aerodromes, respectively. In present circumstances it is considered undesirable to give any further details of this work.

## CHAPTER IV.—MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE.

## MATERNAL WELFARE.

The training of midwives continued during the year. There is one Government midwife at Nicosia and two honorary midwives stationed at Limassol and Famagusta.

After a course of instruction examinations were held, and of 14 pupils who attended the classes 9 passed the local examination.

The Government midwives with their pupils attended 356 confinements during the year as follows :—

Nicosia, 203 ; Limassol, 102 ; Famagusta, 51.

Under the Midwifery Law of 1932, one midwife holding a diploma of a recognized school and 22 trained in Cyprus were registered.

## MATERNITY WARDS.

## Cases—

(1) Normal .. .. .	417
(2) Complicated .. .. .	110
	— 527

## Deaths—

(1) of Mothers .. .. .	7
(2) of Infants born alive .. .. .	8
(3) Still births .. .. .	57

## Sex—

Male .. .. .	227
Female .. .. .	206

## Operations—

Instrumental delivery .. .. .	49
Hysterectomy due to ruptured uterus (on admission) .. .. .	1
Cæsarian section .. .. .	20
Removal of placenta .. .. .	4

## Diseases and complications affecting mother—

Heart disease .. .. .	—
Albuminuria .. .. .	3
Anæmia .. .. .	—
Lacerated Perineum .. .. .	33
Placenta Praevia .. .. .	15
Post Partum Haemorrhage .. .. .	10
Ante Partum Haemorrhage .. .. .	5

## Diseases and complications affecting the infant—

Asphyxia .. .. .	11
Fractured Humerus .. .. .	1
Deformed feet .. .. .	3
Facial Paralysis .. .. .	1
Infantile Convulsion .. .. .	1
Congenital Syphilis .. .. .	3

## CHILD WELFARE.

Clinics continue to function in the 6 principal towns and are doing excellent work. It is gratifying to note that the existence of these institutions is much appreciated by mothers and expectant mothers who attend regularly for advice and treatment.



## CHAPTER V.—HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, CLINICS AND LABORATORIES.

### HOSPITALS.

There are Government hospitals at Nicosia and Limassol and State-aided hospitals at Larnaca, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The accommodation in these hospitals is 393 beds and 23 cots. The total number of admissions during the year was 6,433 as compared with 5,810 during 1939.

#### NEW NICOSIA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This hospital, opened during May of this year, has accommodation for 120 patients. It has been continuously full since that time. It proves, from experience, to have been arranged excellently, and the work of administration and supervision has been facilitated by the fact that all patients are constantly under the eye of supervisory staff. A considerable number of the less efficient Cypriot girls—girls with little education—have been gradually replaced by better educated girls, who since the declaration of war have come forward in increasing numbers. The fact that this type of personnel is now available is something entirely new in Cyprus and it applies to both female and male personnel. Classes have been started this year for nurses and a training programme consisting of regular routine lectures and demonstrations is now in full progress. This is much appreciated by the staff and is already resulting in increased efficiency. In addition, two final year medical students of the School of Medicine of Athens, unable to return to complete their course, have engaged at the hospital, are being taught clinical methods, and are assisting at present in the medical division of the hospital.

#### CASUALTY HOSPITALS.

*Air Raid Casualties.*—For casualties which may be occasioned by air raids the following accommodation has been prepared. 518 beds are available or can shortly be made available for such cases. The beds available in casualty hospitals are:—

Nicosia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Pendayia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Limassol	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Famagusta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Paphos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Larnaca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312

The other 206 beds are to be found in Government and State-aided hospitals and in private clinics, especially at Limassol. The Famagusta emergency hospital newly set up, the expense of which is being borne by Government, is staffed by Polish refugees previously trained in casualty work. In addition, certain Cypriots will be employed for work at this hospital when casualties occur.

The local branch of the British Red Cross Society has supplied a very considerable amount of material and assistance in the way of equipment for these hospitals.

The following have been trained in first-aid and have received Certificates from the St. John's Ambulance Association, London:—

Police	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Women	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Cyprus Mines Corporation Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Amiandos Staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	392

In addition, 28 women have the Certificates in Home Nursing, 6 women and 26 men have been granted the Medallion of the Order and 8 the label for the Medallion. Intensive work of training continues.

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL.

*Statistics.*—On the 31st December, 1940, there were 265 patients (176 males, 89 females), whilst on the 31st December, 1939, there were 248 patients (163 males, 85 females), showing an increase of 17 patients (13 males, 4 females).

*Admissions.*—During the year 72 patients were admitted; of these 49 were males and 23 females. Of the foregoing number 17 males and females were cases of re-admission.

*Discharges.*—Total number 34, divided as follows: discharged recovered 21 males, 9 females; discharged improved 0 males, 2 females; discharged not improved 1 male, 1 female.

*Absent on parole.*—On the 31st December, 1940, 2 patients (1 male and 1 female) were on parole under the care and responsibility of their relatives.

*Escapes.*—There was 1 escape during the year of a male patient who was recaptured soon after.

*Deaths.*—During the year under review 21 patients (14 males, 7 females) died.

Three new blocks, two in the male and one in the female division, were erected early in the year.

The general health of the patients and staff was very good, no serious illness occurring.

Inmates were kept occupied during the year. Occupation is found to improve their mental condition.

#### LEPER FARM—Statistics.

Number of lepers in the farm on 31st December, 1939	..	..	..	122
Admitted during 1940	..	..	..	13
				135
On parole	..	..	..	8
Died	..	..	..	6
				14
Remaining on 31st December, 1940	..	..	..	121



## DISPENSARIES.

There are 6 district dispensaries, one attached to each hospital, and 17 rural dispensaries scattered over the whole Island.

The following figures show the work carried out by these 22 dispensaries :—

Number of new cases .. .. .	128,701
Number of old cases .. .. .	158,333
Number of dressings .. .. .	51,329
Number of prescriptions executed .. .. .	366,354

## EYE CLINICS.

The work done in connection with these institutions both at the hospitals and by the travelling oculists is recorded in the table of diseases.

There are four travelling oculists on the staff who attended the following patients during the year :—

	Larnaca	Limassol-Paphos	Nicosia-Kyrenia	Famagusta
New cases .. .. .	3,225	1,816	2,884	1,569
Secondary treatments .. .. .	8,454	6,373	4,677	1,319
Trachoma .. .. .	1,047	795	211	437
Operations .. .. .	196	49	283	47

The honorary oculists attended the following patients :—

	Nicosia	Limassol	Famagusta
New cases .. .. .	1,351	1,484	386
Secondary treatments .. .. .	895	6,701	211
Trachoma .. .. .	148	453	—*
Operations .. .. .	8	28	50

(\*) Included in the 437 new cases of trachoma attended by the travelling oculist, Famagusta.

## DENTAL SERVICE.

The total number of attendances at schools, hospitals, dental clinics, central and Athalassa prisons, mental hospital, sanatorium and leper farm was 46,125. 26,738 extractions, fillings and other treatment were carried out.

Three new dental sections were added for Platres, Pedhoulas and Kyrenia in connection with the Polish refugees from October, 1940, and three more dental sections for internees—at Nicosia for females and at Prodhromos for males—from June, 1940. This brings the total of Government dental clinics up to 13 which, added to the 5 school clinics, makes a total of 18 dental clinics through the whole Island.

Details of the attendances and the work done are shown in the following table :—

## HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINICS.

	Nicosia & Kyrenia	Larnaca	Paphos	F'gusta.	Limassol	Lysi	Polis
Consultations .. .. .	6,203	2,028	3,462	2,315	2,867	75	33
Pyorrhoea .. .. .	671	84	54	364	29	36	23
Disease of mouth .. .. .	142	101	89	111	67	17	26
Operations .. .. .	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Extractions .. .. .	3,910	1,245	2,091	3,327	2,558	145	324
Fillings .. .. .	1,722	95	259	120	203	56	103
Temporary fillings .. .. .	759	208	364	1,349	527	6	139
Vulcanite plates .. .. .	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scaling .. .. .	791	6	151	101	112	24	47
Dental Prosthetic work .. .. .	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	14,210	3,767	6,470	7,689	6,363	359	695

	Polish Refugees.			Internees.	
	Platres	Kyrenia	Pedhoulas	Germans	Italians
Consultations .. .. .	224	52	46	258	40
Pyorrhoea .. .. .	—	2	6	19	9
Diseases of mouth .. .. .	5	5	8	63	18
Operations .. .. .	2	2	—	—	—
Extractions .. .. .	33	15	4	6	4
Fillings .. .. .	122	34	9	79	6
Temporary fillings .. .. .	7	41	25	136	24
Vulcanite plates .. .. .	1	—	—	2	1
Scaling .. .. .	3	4	2	22	2
Dental Prosthetic work .. .. .	1	—	—	1	—
Total .. .. .	398	155	100	586	104



## SCHOOL DENTAL CLINICS.

	English School, Nicosia	Moslem			Orthodox	Total
		Nicosia	Larnaca	Limassol	Limassol	
Consultations .. .. .	251	736	197	128	972	2,284
Pyorrhoea .. .. .	4	—	—	—	2	6
Diseases of mouth .. .. .	11	3	4	4	13	35
Extractions .. .. .	22	526	310	239	766	1,863
Fillings .. .. .	134	160	157	8	133	592
Temporary fillings .. .. .	77	5	4	73	65	224
Scalings .. .. .	21	32	37	76	59	225
Total .. .. .	520	1,462	709	528	2,010	5,229

During the year the services of five honorary dentists have been extended to 499 village schools and 23,937 pupils were examined and treated.

2,434 elementary schoolchildren in 36 village schools were examined for the first time and 371 were found to be free from carious teeth. The following table shows the percentage of sound and carious teeth in children examined for the first time this year.

Of 700 schools in Cyprus there remain only 13 village schools to be examined.

## Deciduous teeth :

Sound teeth ..	13%
Decayed teeth ..	87%

## Permanent teeth :

Sound teeth ..	77%
Decayed teeth ..	23%

## VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

[See VENEREAL DISEASES IN CHAPTER II—(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.]

## ATHALASSA SANATORIUM.

[See under TUBERCULOSIS IN CHAPTER II—(b) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.]

## GOVERNMENT AND STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS.

## STATISTICS.

Hospital	Year	In-patients	Out-patients	Operations
Nicosia .. .. .	1939	2,083	24,424	1,276
	1940	2,340	26,876	1,591
Limassol .. .. .	1939	859	9,982	337
	1940	894	10,149	504
Larnaca .. .. .	1939	1,041	8,326	424
	1940	1,086	8,652	377
Famagusta .. .. .	1939	718	6,473	398
	1940	968	8,051	494
Paphos .. .. .	1939	568	3,171	114
	1940	528	3,305	147
Kyrenia .. .. .	1939	541	3,247	68
	1940	617	4,794	87

All these institutions have been carrying out good work during the year and are visited regularly by the various specialists.

A new X-Ray plant has been installed at the Nicosia general hospital. It is working very satisfactorily. The electro-therapy department has carried out useful work.

## GOVERNMENT PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

During 1940 the total number of specimens examined, excluding medico-legal ones and autopsies, was 11,336, as compared with 10,345 in 1939.

## CLINICAL LABORATORY INVESTIGATIONS.

*Blood films for malaria parasites.*—471 were examined against 350 in 1939. In 17 *P. vivax* was present (15 in 1939); in 18 *P. falciparum* was present (15 in 1939); and *P. malariae* was present in 10 (1 in 1939).

*Urine.*—967 specimens were examined, as compared with 799 in the previous year.

*Sputa.*—723 specimens were submitted for examination, against 832 in 1939. In 307 of these tubercle bacilli were found, either by direct examination or by the antiformin concentration method. In 1939 tubercle bacilli were present in 376 specimens.

*Stools.*—176 specimens were examined as compared with 118 in 1939. Ova of *ascaris lumbricoides* were found in 1; *Entamoeba histolytica* active in 2; cystic in 2; *B. dysenteriae*, Shiga in 1; *Flexner* in 1; *Lambliia intestinalis* in 1; *Giardia* *Lambliia* in 5.

*Urethral and cervical smears for gonococci.*—722 were examined (625 in 1939). Gonococci were present in 303 (214 in 1939).

*Smears from spleen of rats for presence of B. pestis.*—150 were examined (409 in 1939). Bipolar staining bacilli resembling *B. pestis* were not found in any smears.

*Blood cell counts and differential counts.*—558 were made (174 in 1939).

*Leprosy.*—104 nasal scrapings (184 in 1939) and 38 skin clips (29 in 1939) were examined for *M. leprae*. 65 nasal scrapings and 10 skin clips were positive to leprosy.

*Cerebro-spinal fluid.*—138 specimens were examined (196 in 1939). Meningococci were present in 6 (40 in 1939). Pneumococci in 9 (12 in 1939).

*Naso-pharyngeal swabs.*—1,641 were examined (1,665 in 1939). Meningococci were not present in any (6 in 1939). Diphtheria bacilli were present in 186 (39 in 1939).



*Eye-swabs.*—4 were examined. 1 was found positive to diphtheria.

*Blood cultures.*—12 were done (19 in 1939). *B. typhosus* was grown in 1.

*T.A.B. vaccine.*—11 litres (8 in 1939) were prepared and distributed through the Health Branch.

*Other fluids.*—38 were examined (29 in 1939).

*Complement fixation tests.*—The Wassermann Reaction was carried out on 4,120 sera (3,663 in 1939); 576 of these were completely positive, and 72 partially positive.

The Weinberg test for hydatid disease was carried out on 8 sera of which 3 were positive.

*Agglutination tests for typhoid group.*—904 sera were examined (828 in 1939); of these 352 were positive to *B. typhosus*, 52 to *B. paratyphosus A.* and 128 to *B. paratyphosus B.*

*Blood ureas.*—124 samples were examined (42 in 1939).

*Blood sugars.*—105 samples were examined (33 in 1939).

*Blood grouping.*—4 were examined (1 in 1939).

*Van den Bergh reaction.*—8 were carried out.

*Drinking waters.*—146 were examined (190 in 1939).

*Histology.*—160 blocks were cut from 72 pieces of tissue submitted for histological examination. These included, ten carcinomata, three sarcomata, one rodent ulcer, one tuberculous lesion, one hydatid cyst, one melanoma, two colloid goitres, one most interesting case of cutaneous horns, and twenty chronic inflammatory lesions of undetermined origin.

*General.*—In April the laboratory moved to its new home in the new Nicosia general hospital, where it is housed more comfortably.

In June Dr. J. C. Tull, who had been invalided out of the service in October, 1939, returned for part-time duty as a war measure.

#### THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

The total number of samples analysed was 1,534 as compared with 1,790 in the previous year. The decrease in the total is more than accounted for by the decrease in the number of samples of goat and sheep milk sent from Athalassa. Other official samples with the exception of water shewed an increase on the previous year.

The samples for the year 1940 are divided into official and non-official samples and classified under the different headings shown in Tables I and II.

TABLE I.  
Official Samples.

Food and drugs .. .. .	1,030
Criminal .. .. .	132
Waters .. .. .	42
Agricultural .. .. .	114
Customs .. .. .	33
Miscellaneous .. .. .	134
Total .. .. .	1,485

TABLE II.  
Non-Official Samples.

Animal viscera .. .. .	32
Waters .. .. .	7
Edible fats .. .. .	4
Oils .. .. .	3
Human milk .. .. .	2
Condensed milk .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	49
Total Table I .. .. .	1,485
Grand Total .. .. .	1,534

The samples falling under the different headings are considered in detail in the following sections.

#### 1. FOOD AND DRUGS.

Table III shows the total number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration found in each of the six Districts into which the Island is divided for the purpose of the administration of the Food and Drugs Law.

TABLE III.

District	Samples Analysed	Genuine	Below Standard	%
Nicosia .. .. .	230	191	39	16.9
Famagusta .. .. .	293	252	41	13.9
Larnaca .. .. .	157	139	18	11.4
Limassol .. .. .	144	131	13	9.0
Paphos .. .. .	193	173	20	10.3
Kyrenia .. .. .	13	12	1	7.6
Total .. .. .	1,030	898	132	12.8

The above numbers include samples sent by the Municipal Corporations of Nicosia and Famagusta.

#### 2. CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS.

The total number of exhibits examined in connection with criminal cases was 132, classified in Table IV.

TABLE IV.—Criminal Exhibits.

Exhibits in murder and stabbing cases .. .. .	45
Exhibits in rape and assault cases .. .. .	18
Exhibits in poisoning cases, and poisons seized from unauthorized persons .. .. .	43
Exhibits in maliciously killing animals .. .. .	8
Exhibits in arson cases .. .. .	5
Exhibits in robbery cases .. .. .	9
Exhibits in dangerous drugs .. .. .	1
Exhibits in counterfeit coins .. .. .	1
Exhibits in unlawful possession of drugs .. .. .	1
Exhibits in benzine adulteration .. .. .	1
Total .. .. .	132



## 3. WATERS.

The number of 42 samples of water examined during the year shows a decrease compared with 76 samples of the previous year. Of these samples, only 19 were found to be chemically satisfactory, all the others were either contaminated with organic impurities, hard, or saline or a combination of these.

## 4. AGRICULTURAL.

During the year 114 samples of sheep and goats' milk were sent from Athalassa for analysis. The samples were submitted weekly for analysis and comparison during the milk season.

## 5. CUSTOMS.

Thirty-three samples were submitted for analysis including wheat, flour, bran, edible fats, and piece goods. The samples of foodstuffs were sent for tests of conformity with the Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Law, 1938. The samples of piece goods were sent for a report on their composition.

## 6. SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

The usual examination for the Government Certificate in Chemistry was held on the 15th-17th January, 1940. Thirteen candidates presented themselves, eight of whom passed the examination and were awarded the Government Certificate.

The Government Chemist was a member of the Board of Examiners for the examination in Pharmacy.

## 7. INVESTIGATIONS.

I. A number of experiments were carried out in the laboratory on the dehydration of alcohol for mixing with petrol in fuel mixtures.

II. A quantity of full cream and skimmed dried milk was sent by the Director of Medical Services with a request that experiments should be made on the preparation from these of *yaourt* (artificially soured milk).

III. Specimens of wax line canvas were sent for experiments on water-proofing by locally available materials, of which hard paraffin appeared to be the most suitable.

*Note.*—Full details of these interesting experiments can be had on application to the Director of Medical Services.

## PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATHS WITH TOTALS IN GOVERNMENT AND STATE-AIDED HOSPITALS.

## (a) GENERAL SYSTEMIC DISEASES.

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
(1) Digestive system .. ..	53
(2) Respiratory system .. ..	30
(3) General and Other Diseases ..	148

## (b) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
(1) Diphtheria .. ..	14
(2) Other Diseases .. ..	51
(3) Tuberculosis .. ..	31
(4) Meningitis .. ..	2

## CHAPTER VI.—TRAINING OF LOCAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL.

Classes have been started this year for nurses and a training programme consisting of regular routine lectures and demonstrations is now in full progress. This is much appreciated by staff and is already resulting in increased efficiency.

Twenty-two pu midwives were registered after an examination held by the Department. Seven chemists and druggists were .. ..

ERROL A. NEFF,

*Director of Medical Services.*