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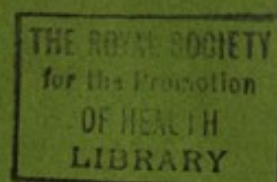
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LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF FIJI

COUNCIL PAPER NO. 24 OF 1964



Colony of Fiji



MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

1963

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Colony of Fiji

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR

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FIJIAN SPELLING

Two systems of spelling Fijian names and words are in use in the Colony. The "Fijian" system was devised during the period 1835-37 by the Missionaries who first reduced the Fijian language to writing. They aimed at representing the various Fijian sounds by single letters and the system that resulted has been used ever since by the Fijian people and is in general use within the Colony. The letters concerned are "b", "c", "d", "g", and "q" and the following examples indicate the manner in which they are pronounced.

- (i) B is pronounced "MB" as in number, e.g. LABASA = LAMBASA.
- (ii) C is pronounced "TH" as in that, e.g. CAUTATA = THAUTATA.
- (iii) D is pronounced "ND" as in end, e.g. NADI = NANDI.
- (iv) G is pronounced "NG" as in sing, e.g. NASIGATOKA = NASINGATOKA.
- (v) Q is pronounced "NGG" as in finger, e.g. YAQARA = YANGGARA.

In practically all words in Fijian, the accent is on the penultimate syllable.

2. The "phonetic" system is a more recent attempt to render Fijian words in English spelling. It is used in maps and in documents designed primarily for overseas reading, e.g. MBAU (BAU), THAKOMBAU (CAKOBABU), NANDI (NADI), NANDRONGA (NADROGA), MBENGGA (BEQA).

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1963)

PART I—GENERAL REVIEW

THE year 1963 for the Medical Department was one of consolidation and of preparation for the five-year Development Plan scheduled to commence in January, 1964.

2. The state of health of the community was, on the whole, good with certain black spots as indicated hereunder.

3. The clinical services continued to expand but are hampered by lack of space and staff shortages. Despite these difficulties the clinical staff continue to present an increasing service to the people of Fiji, which is greatly to the credit of the officers concerned.

4. The table of communicable diseases on page 22 reflects the low standard of environmental sanitation in country areas. The table indicates a high incidence of infantile diarrhoea and infective hepatitis but shows a decrease in the notifications of dysentery. The low incidence of typhoid fever is gratifying and indicates the success of immunisation procedures, but while low sanitary standards persist an outbreak of this disease is always possible.

5. The necessity to improve standards of environmental sanitation notably in rural areas is fully appreciated and to this end Health personnel are being trained in the manufacture of water seal latrines. These personnel are being stationed in the country areas with the sole purpose of teaching villagers to construct water seal latrines. The concrete covers for this type of latrine will be manufactured by villagers from moulds supplied on loan from the Department, free of charge. This method allows the manufacture of a water seal slab for less than ten shillings per unit. The villagers are also given technical assistance by trained Health Department personnel on the spot.

6. The high incidence of "influenza" should be read as a high incidence of febrile virus diseases of various types including influenza. Many of these cases will, it is thought, prove to be mosquito borne. Discussions during the year with the Department of Microbiology of Otago University indicate that there is a probability that the Department will set up a Virus Research Laboratory in the grounds of the Colonial War Memorial Hospital in Suva in the near future if financial problems can be resolved.

7. The number of new cases of tuberculosis has again fallen and important new steps were taken during the year to step up the Campaign against this disease. The trustees of the Anti-Tuberculosis Trust Fund agreed to purchase a full scale hospital diagnostic X-ray plant for Labasa Hospital and this arrived at the end of the year. Its installation necessitates the construction of a new X-ray Department and the conversion of a building for this purpose is almost completed. The new unit together with the transfer of senior staff to the hospital will considerably improve the anti-tuberculosis facilities in the Northern District. The trustees also agreed to the purchase of a second mass miniature X-ray plant for installation in the Medical Department's new ship, the construction of which was well under way at the close of the year. It is hoped that the ship will be operational by mid-1964. This will then allow X-ray facilities to reach hitherto inaccessible parts of the group. The opening of the new Tuberculosis ward in Lautoka which was also provided by the trustees has greatly improved anti-tuberculosis facilities in the Western District.

8. The considerable reduction in the number of in-patients at Makogai is extremely encouraging. The number of in-patients is confidently expected to fall year by year, and consideration is being given to the desirability of moving the Leprosy Hospital to Suva in the next few years.

9. The increase in incidence of venereal disease is a serious matter, and increased attention is being paid to the discovery and treatment of source cases. The increased incidence is thought to be due largely to social factors which include relaxed standards of behaviour in young people and also as a side effect of city growth and tourism.

10. An epidemic of measles was in full swing towards the end of the year. The last major outbreak of the disease was in 1957 with a secondary outbreak in 1960-1961. The repeated introduction of the disease safeguards the population against high mortality rates such as occur when the disease is introduced to populations which are unfamiliar with the disease.

11. The first phase of the immunisation campaign was largely completed during the year with the immunisation of school children throughout the Colony against poliomyelitis, using two doses of trivalent Oral Sabin Vaccine and against tetanus using two doses of tetanus toxoid. It is planned to continue the programme in 1964 with the immunisation of pre-school children against poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, whooping cough, tetanus and diphtheria.

12. The long awaited out-patients and operating wing at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital was commenced during the year and occupancy is expected towards the end of 1964. Two new health centres were completed together with staff housing at Ba and Nausori. The generosity of the public is gratefully acknowledged, without the support of which these new centres would not have been possible. The construction of a prototype small health centre was also nearing completion in December, at Naqali in the Central District. A start was made on the rehabilitation of Nadi Hospital, and here again I am happy to record the generous financial support of the local people. A new out-patients department and the new hospital kitchen were well under way by the end of the year, but completion of the first stage of this rehabilitation process is not expected until mid-1964. The evident interest of the general public in Medical Department facilities and their willingness to participate financially in improvement schemes is gratefully acknowledged. Several of these mutual schemes were under discussion during the year and I look forward with pleasure to reporting their completion in future reports.

13. The post-graduate training of medical and nursing personnel is considered to be of the greatest importance to the improvement of medical standards. Much of the advanced medical work in the Colony is now accomplished by highly trained Assistant Medical Officers and local nursing personnel.

14. The Auckland Hospital Board kindly agreed to take graduates of the Fiji School of Medicine for post-graduate education in their hospitals without charge and with free board and accommodation. This generous help is gratefully acknowledged.

15. Assistance from the Director, Division of Nursing of the New Zealand Government also enabled plans to be completed during the year for the commencement, in 1964, of a maternity course for nurses in Fiji to the New Zealand standard.

16. Conversion of the Health Office in Suva, to provide teaching facilities for public health nurses, was near completion at the end of the year. The projected Public Health Nursing Course is scheduled to commence in March, 1964.

17. The Family Planning Campaign was stepped up during the year and family clinics opened at all dispensaries and maternal and child health centres throughout the Colony. The response has been encouraging and its success is no doubt due to the patient preparation of public opinion over the last five or more years. The success of the campaign is reflected in the lowered birth rate, which, although still high, demonstrates a downward trend. The Indian birth rate in 1963 was below 40 for the first time in twenty-four years. It is thought that this trend demonstrates the commencement of an alteration in social pattern directed towards smaller families, which probably stems from rising educational standards and the desire of young people to enjoy better home conditions and amenities.

18. Finally I would like to express gratitude to the general public and the many organisations who are generous in their support of departmental activities and to the Royal New Zealand Air Force who are always ready to help in flying "mercy missions" to outlying islands. These missions are thoroughly and gratefully appreciated by the people of Fiji.

C. H. GURD,
Director of Medical Services.

PART II—ADMINISTRATION

19. It is with deep regret that the death of Dr. A. J. Hibell must be recorded. He was appointed to the newly created post of Assistant Director of Medical Services (Health) on 1st January, 1963. His death occurred on the 1st of November.

ESTABLISHMENT

20. The Departmental establishment in 1963 was:—

1. MEDICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION—

Director of Medical Services	1
Deputy Director of Medical Services	1
Assistant Director of Medical Services	1
Secretary	1
Senior Medical Officers	4
Physician Specialist	1
Surgeon Specialist (1), Surgeon (1)	2
Ophthalmologist	1
Radiologist (1), Pathologist (1)	2
Anaesthetist	1
Gynaecologist/Obstetrician	1
Medical Officers (15), Assistant Medical Officers (131) ..	146
Senior Dental Officer (1), Dental Officer (1)	2
Assistant Dental Officers	12
Physiotherapists	2

2. NURSING SECTION—

Nursing Superintendent	1
Matrons and Assistant Matrons	5
Sisters-in-Charge	4
Nursing Sisters (53), Health Sisters (12)	65
Principal (1), Tutors (6), Nursing School	7
Junior Sisters (33), Nurses (414)	447

3. TECHNICAL SECTION—

Laboratory Superintendent	1
Chief Health Inspector (1), Health Inspectors (10)	11
Assistant Inspectors (Health and Mosquito)	66
Chief Laboratory Assistant (1), Laboratory Assistants (16) ..	17
Chief Pharmacist and Medical Storekeeper	1
Pharmacists (2), Assistants (8)	10
Radiographers (3), Assistants (5)	8
Supervising Dietitian	1
Assistant Dental Hygienists (7), Assistant Dental Mechanics (3)	10

4. EXECUTIVE AND CLERICAL SECTION—

Departmental Accountant	1
Higher Executive Officers (3), Executive Officers (2) ..	5
Clerical Staff	54

5. SUPERVISORY SECTION—

Head Attendant, St. Giles' Hospital	1
Assistant Head Attendant (1), Orderlies, St. Giles' Hospital (31)	32
Caretaker, Makuluva Island	1
Storekeepers and Storemen	9
Assistant Dietitians and Housekeepers (9), Chief Cooks (4), Laundry Supervisors (2), Headseamstresses (3)	18
Receptionist	1
Subordinate Staff	637

6. FIJI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE—

Principal	1
Medical Officers	2
Anatomy and Surgery Lecturer	1
Dental Officer	1
Senior Lecturer (1), Lecturers (4)	5
Assistant Medical Officer	1
Executive Officer (1), Clerical Staff (3)	4
Laboratory Attendant (2), Chief Cook (1), Housekeeper (1), Subordinate Staff (14)	18

7. FIJI LEPROSY HOSPITAL—

Senior Assistant Medical Officer	1
Higher Executive Officer (1), Clerk (1)	2
Overseer (1), Ship's Master (1), School Teachers (2), Police (5)	9
Nursing Sisters (23), Assistant Nursing Sisters (11) ..	34
Subordinate Staff	41

8. CENTRAL MEDICAL RESEARCH LIBRARY—

Assistant Librarian (1), Clerical Staff (1)	2
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FINANCE

TABLE I

ANALYSIS OF RECURRENT EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1954 TO 1963

Year	Actual Medical Expenditure	Actual Pacific Medical Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Total Recurrent Budget	Medical Expenditure Expressed as % of Total Budget	Pacific Medical Expenditure Expressed as % of Total Budget	Total Percentage	Total Population	Expenditure per head
	£	£	£	£	£				s. d.
1954 ..	590,858	92,464	683,322	4,615,678	12.80	2.00	14.80	333,389	36 9
1955 ..	608,816	104,732	713,548	5,832,426	10.43	1.75	12.18	345,164	36 3
1956 ..	689,329	114,965	804,294	6,367,125	10.82	1.80	12.62	357,881	40 2
1957 ..	728,919	123,201	852,120	6,609,992	11.04	1.86	12.90	361,038	42 7
1958 ..	769,822	118,225	888,047	6,734,739	11.43	1.75	13.18	374,284	44 0
1959 ..	784,707	116,576	901,283	6,516,687	12.04	1.78	13.82	387,646	42 2
1960 ..	840,223	111,255	951,478	7,052,874	11.91	1.57	13.48	401,018	42 0
1961 ..	871,434	104,119	975,553	7,412,694	11.75	1.40	13.15	413,872	42 0
1962 ..	917,878	106,879	1,024,757	8,043,167	11.41	1.33	12.74	427,851	42 0
1963 ..	955,248	114,601	1,069,849	8,611,613	11.09	1.33	12.42	441,301	42 5

The Expenditure per head of population is calculated on the net Medical Expenditure i.e. the total expenditure less the revenue for the year

TABLE II

Year	Total Medical Department Revenue	Total Actual Medical Department Recurrent Expenditure	Total Revenue Expressed as % of Total Expenditure
	£	£	%
1959	93,030	901,283	10.32
1960	110,103	951,478	11.57
1961	108,314	975,553	11.10
1962	129,329	1,024,757	12.62
1963	134,565	1,069,849	12.58

TABLE III

DETAILS OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT REVENUE

Description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Licences	209 0 0	622 0 0	623 10 0	701 0 0	754 10 6
Fumigation	1,560 11 8	1,739 16 11	2,391 7 8	3,008 4 1	2,723 2 7
*Hire of Plant and Vehicles	35 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0
Hospitals	43,280 11 5	41,681 0 10	41,838 15 11	65,174 3 2	79,844 18 6
Rest Houses and Quarantine Stations	151 7 11	116 5 0	147 12 0	174 8 0	96 3 0
*Publications and Printing	3 2 0	.....	.....	17 0 9	1 4 6
*Stores Allocated	361 9 0	502 2 4	950 9 1	1,222 3 4	1,314 17 4
Family Planning Materials .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	666 3 6
*Unclaimed and Unserviceable Property	57 0 0	23 0 0	142 10 0	.....	15 14 1
Fiji Leprosy Hospital	16,540 18 0	17,113 18 4	13,469 4 0	6,470 7 6	2,406 7 6
Fiji School of Medicine	16,920 0 6	35,324 4 7	35,033 7 9	43,642 16 7	36,970 8 8
South Pacific Health Service	4,752 15 7	4,603 18 1	4,500 10 4	3,738 3 9	3,699 14 3
Medical Services Nadi Airport	904 18 0	936 10 11	1,097 16 7	1,149 2 0	849 6 9
Gold Mining Company on account of Medical Services	200 0 0	200 0 0	200 0 0	100 0 0	200 0 0
Central Nursing School	436 11 2	472 6 11	211 6 3	777 5 10	1,460 0 0
*Official Quarters	123 0 0	140 18 5	157 11 1	16 3 2	87 14 9
*Miscellaneous	647 8 6	661 19 0	622 12 6	577 19 1	469 12 8
*Recoveries of Overpayments	13 17 8	117 11 10	230 8 0	134 6 10	71 19 5
Produce Makogai	2,491 18 10	2,143 12 10	2,127 17 8	1,791 15 8	2,413 8 3
*Vessels and Punts Hire .. .. .	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0
Payment on account of Services of Government Officers .. .. .	.....	230 18 1	.....	596 11 10	493 16 8
Charter of Vessel Makogai	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuffield Grant	4,323 16 8	3,440 0 0	4,546 11 2	.....	.....
Meat Inspection	6 15 0	18 6 6	8 4 6	27 15 0	17 2 6
Totals	£93,030 1 11	£110,103 10 7	£108,314 14 6	£129,329 6 7	£134,565 5 5

* Estimate Figure records unavailable

21. In addition to the above there is a certain amount of "hidden revenue" viz.—

	£	s.	d.
Proportion of money collected by Township Boards for licences that is retained by Government as payment for health services	4,810	0	0
Money paid by Fiji Military Forces for the services of an Assistant Medical Officer (including pension contribution)	1,773	8	5
Board paid by Assistant Medical Officers and Nurses living in ..	11,448	4	7
Portion of the salary of the Health Inspector seconded to the Lautoka Town Council (including pension contribution) ..	524	3	9
	<u>£18,555</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>

22. Value of issues of Medical Stores and Equipment:—

TABLE IV

	Drugs and Dressings	Instruments and Appliances	Bedding, Linen, etc.	X-ray	Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cash Sales	42 11 9	.....	.....	.....	42 11 9
Private Accounts	20 6 9	.....	.....	.....	20 6 9
Special Hospitals	8,470 9 9	99 7 1	2,019 14 1	2,184 9 8	12,774 0 7
General Hospitals	26,552 16 2	3,330 15 4	8,511 16 2	8,598 18 6	46,994 6 2
Rural Hospitals	6,584 17 1	553 3 10	2,434 1 2	303 16 1	9,875 18 2
Rural Dispensaries	7,767 5 9	.....	1,240 8 0	.....	9,007 13 9
Health Sisters	6,966 18 8	.....	405 8 10	.....	7,372 7 6
Nurses	3,512 12 6	.....	295 12 3	.....	3,808 4 9
Other Medical	3,128 5 1	.....	669 4 6	.....	3,797 9 7
Missions	91 11 4	.....	47 5 7	.....	138 16 11
Other Departments	583 10 10	.....	4 2 7	.....	587 13 5
Totals	£63,721 5 8	£3,983 6 3	£15,627 13 2	£11,087 4 3	£94,419 9 4

LEGISLATION

23. Legislation of medical interest was as follows:—

- Ordinance No. 1—Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 4—Poisons (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 5—Poisons Order, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 7—Quarantine (Maritime and Aerial) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 11—Provides for the duty free entry of certain drugs.
- Legal Notice No. 16—Prohibits the import of Radioactive substances without the written permission of the Director of Medical Services.
- Legal Notice No. 38—Dangerous Drugs (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 39—Dangerous Drugs (Drug Addicts) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 50—Provides for the duty free entry of certain drugs.
- Legal Notice No. 51—Brings new drugs under the control of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.
- Legal Notice No. 74—Poisons (No. 2) Order, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 75—Poisons (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 85—Suva (Hairdressers and Chiropodists) (Amendment) By-laws, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 111—Public Hospitals and Dispensaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1963.
- Legal Notice No. 154—Resolution of Legislative Council under Customs Duties Ordinance altering the rates of duty payable on drugs imported into the Colony.

PUBLIC HEALTH—ORGANISATION

24. The organisation of the public health services remained much the same as in former years, there being close integration of the public health and curative services. The medical services are administered by the Director of Medical Services as head of the Medical Department. He is assisted at headquarters by a Deputy Director of Medical Services, Assistant Director of Medical Services, Administrative Secretary, Nursing Superintendent, Chief Health Inspector, Accountant and clerical staff. For administrative purposes, the Colony is divided into four divisions corresponding with the general administrative divisions, and each is in charge of a Divisional Medical Officer, who is responsible for the organisation of the curative and preventive arrangements of his area. He controls the work of the junior Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers, Health Inspectors, Assistant Health Inspectors, Health Sisters, District Nurses and other medical personnel in his division. The three exceptions to this pattern are in the Central Division in which the Colonial

War Memorial Hospital, as specialist centre, the Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital, as central sanatorium, and St. Giles' Hospital as the Colony's mental hospital, are administered by Medical Superintendents and not by the Divisional Medical Officer; and in the Western Division where the hospital was in charge of the Surgeon acting also in the capacity of Medical Superintendent for part of the year, while the Divisional Medical Officer was responsible for the public health and other curative centres in his division; in the latter half of the year he also assumed duty as Medical Superintendent of the hospital. A Conference of Divisional Medical Officers was held during the year under the chairmanship of the Director of Medical Services, to decide policy and co-ordinate activities. During one day of the conference, a combined meeting with the Health Sisters was held.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

25. The trend of certain notifiable diseases in the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.. ..	57	11	8	5	4
Diphtheria	7	9	6	4	3
Dysentery (all types)	113	203	360	494	195
Enteric Group	29	5	8	5	2
Infantile Diarrhoea	2,092	3,295	3,538	3,347	3,215
Infective Hepatitis	396	206	215	191	410
Influenza	20,041	13,030	12,163	56,282	23,765
Measles	13	465	98	17	2,989
Poliomyelitis	6	...	15	2	...
Tetanus	47	41	52	40	48
Trachoma	289	172	175	1,415	808
Tuberculosis (all forms)* ..	644	648	566	560	529
Pertussis	1,153	509	741	2,041	1,627
Leprosy*	42	39	44	36	41
Syphilis	8	2	11	16	30
Gonorrhoea	281	380	227	316	445
Yaws	82	26	30	13	21
Dengue Fever	28	5	19	39	1

*These figures are obtained from the Central Registry and not from notification records as those from the Registry are considered to be more accurate. A full table of all notifiable diseases is given at Table VII. Certain of the diseases listed deserve special mention:—

26. *Intestinal Diseases*—There was a considerable fall in the number of cases of dysentery notified. But, as diagnosis is based to a great extent on clinical findings, this is a very ill-defined syndrome, and figures will thus obviously vary greatly from year to year. It is probable that the notifications of infantile diarrhoea are a more accurate index of the epidemiological pattern of intestinal diseases, and these varied but little from 1962. Even though the notifications of the enteric group remain very low, the figures for the whole group of intestinal diseases are much too high and indicate a poor standard of environmental sanitation; a particularly unfortunate state of affairs since so much could be done to improve this at little cost, as the problem is mainly a rural one susceptible to simple remedies.

27. *Infective Hepatitis*—There was a large rise in the number of cases of this disease notified.

28. *Measles*—A few sporadic cases occurred during the early part of the year. In mid-August the weekly notifications began to rise slowly—the first coming from Tavua on the north coast of Viti Levu—and by mid-October the disease had reached epidemic proportions. The epidemic was still continuing at the end of the year. As far as is known there has been no undue mortality from the disease.

29. *Tetanus*—There are still cases of tetanus being reported in numbers which must give cause for concern. It is doubtful whether routine immunisation programmes will eradicate this disease, since about 50 per cent of cases are, in fact, tetanus neonatorum. The position is under investigation.

30. *Tuberculosis*—The fall in the number of new cases is pleasing to note, and it is felt that it represents a further step forward in the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

31. *Venereal Diseases*—The position in relation to these diseases can only be viewed with concern. How far this is part of the world-wide trend in these diseases or how far there are purely local factors involved it is not yet possible to say.

VITAL STATISTICS

32. Full details of vital statistics are given in tables attached to this report, and are also available in the report of the Registrar-General.

33. The crude birth rate per thousand of population was 37.43, that for Fijians being 37.17 and Indians 39.48.

34. The crude death rate was 5.69 per thousand, for Fijians 6.31 and for Indians 5.30 per thousand. The overall infant mortality rate was 27.42 per 1,000 live births; for Fijians 25.38 per 1,000 live births and for Indians 29.45 per 1,000 live births.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION

35. The Director of Medical Services is *ex officio* Chairman of the Central Board of Health. This Board advises on all health matters and holds executive powers in areas where there are no local authorities. It can also exercise such powers should a local authority default in its duty. There are 25 local authorities of which 16 are concerned with rural areas and the remainder responsible for the administration of Suva City, Lautoka Town, Nadi International Airport, and the townships of Nausori, Ba, Nadi, Levuka, Labasa and Sigatoka.

36. The minutes of meetings of the local authorities are sent to the Secretary of the Central Board of Health and advice is given by the Board on all matters referred to it. All requests for legal aid are passed through the Board to the Law Office of the Crown.

37. The health staff of all local authorities, except the City of Suva, are employed by the Medical Department and seconded to the various authorities as is found necessary for carrying out the duties laid down under the Public Health Legislation. A detailed analysis of work done by the health staff is shown in Table IX.

38. The problem of environmental sanitation in rural areas is a large one. This is especially so in Fijian villages which are not subject to many of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinances. In an attempt to overcome this problem, Fijian Assistant Health Inspectors have been lent to the staff of the Fijian Administration in some Provinces to act as technical advisers in environmental sanitation. This scheme is proving successful and is to be extended.

39. As a parallel effort, the water-seal type of pit latrine, first introduced by the World Health Organization in South East Asia, has been developed to suit local conditions. Moulds for the manufacture of these items, on a self-help community basis, are being manufactured and issued to these Assistant Health Inspectors. The water-seal latrine has proved much more acceptable than the ordinary pit-latrine, and its use is increasing rapidly.

SEAPORT AND AIRPORT HEALTH AND QUARANTINE

40. The only ports of entry for shipping from malarious countries are Suva and Lautoka, and for aircraft, at Nadi and Laucala Bay, although special arrangements can be made for aircraft landing at Nausori. Levuka is a port of entry for shipping from non-malarious areas.

41. Medical Officers of Health are available at each of these ports together with a complement of Health Inspectors and Assistant Health Inspectors. In addition to normal port health duties, this staff is also engaged in anti-mosquito measures as the territory is free from anopheline mosquitoes and it is essential to maintain this freedom. Special measures are also necessary to control *Aedes aegypti* which are indigenous in the islands.

42. The need for special vigilance to ensure the exclusion of the anopheles mosquito is frequently not understood by a number of persons, but there is no doubt that if the vector of malaria were to establish itself, the disease would be rife, as the reservoir of parasites is present following service of the Fiji Military Forces in malarious countries.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

43. The centres available for the treatment of the sick comprised—

- (a) Forty-six dispensaries in the charge of Assistant Medical Officers, located at centres of population, both rural and urban, throughout the Colony. One dispensary, which had become little used, was put on to a part-time basis during the year, and is now visited only twice weekly by the nearest Assistant Medical Officer.

At Ba and Nausori, two new Health Centres were opened. These replaced dispensaries which had been operated in rented premises. They had the further advantage of bringing under the one roof the various disciplines—medicine, nursing, etc.; and thus enabling a more positive attitude towards public health being adopted.

In both cases, a large proportion of the funds required were provided by local subscription; in the case of Nausori the balance of the money required was given by the Nuffield Foundation.

- (b) Fourteen rural hospitals, all except one being administered by Assistant Medical Officers, situated at points convenient for the collection of patients who require treatment, from the immediate environs or from outlying dispensaries.
- (c) Four divisional hospitals, including the specialist hospital at Suva, situated at the divisional centres and drawing their patients either from the immediate surroundings or from rural hospitals if greater facilities for diagnosis and treatment are required than are available at the latter.
- (d) Specialised hospitals for tuberculosis, leprosy, and mental cases. The actual location of hospitals and dispensaries is shown in Table V.

44. In addition there are some 119 Nursing Stations staffed by locally trained nurses whose work is largely in the field of maternity and child welfare. Each of these nurses has a certain area to cover and she travels from village to village holding Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics as well as providing a Domiciliary Midwifery Service in her area.

45. The size of the rural hospitals varies from 52 to 9 beds. They provide accommodation for patients, the diagnosis of whose condition can be made clinically and who require short-term treatment. A simple X-ray apparatus is installed in the hospitals at Rotuma, Savusavu and Taveuni, and it is hoped to extend this service to certain of the other rural hospitals. Equipment for the Nailaga Rural Hospital was purchased through the generosity of the Ba Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1963, but it had not been installed at the end of the year. This will limit the amount of travelling required of patients to major centres, and relieve the pressure on these larger units.

46. Of the four divisional hospitals, the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva, is the specialist centre for the Colony. The specialist staff consists of a Physician, Surgeon, Obstetrician/Gynaecologist, Anaesthetist, Ophthalmologist, Radiologist and laboratory facilities are provided by the Central Laboratory which is within the precincts of the hospital and under the control of a Pathologist. Each of these Specialists has working under him a highly trained staff of Senior Registrars and Registrars. The hospital also functions as a training centre for medical and nursing students and as the divisional hospital for the Central Division. A very high standard of work was maintained and a number of improvements to the hospital facilities were made during the year.

47. The new Physiotherapy Department was built and completed during the year and was officially handed over, by the Trustees of the Hospital Week Fund and the Crippled Children's Society, to the Director of Medical Services at a ceremony on October 29th. Apart from the general physiotherapy requirements of the hospital, the building provides also space for a small school for crippled children, a teacher being supplied by the Education Department.

48. Work on the new Out-Patients and Operating Theatre block commenced in 1963 and was still continuing at the end of the year.

49. The next largest hospital is that at Lautoka, which, despite the bringing up of facilities to a reasonable standard by considerable maintenance in the past few years, still remains overcrowded and difficult to run.

50. A Surgeon is stationed at Lautoka Hospital. There is a full supporting staff of Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers.

51. The Labasa Hospital was considerably improved during the year, as a result of maintenance and some re-construction. This resulted in a new Out-Patients Department and Children's Ward, and three single-bed Paying Rooms. Work was also started on reconstruction to provide a new X-ray Department and this was well advanced at the end of the year. In addition, a large number of smaller improvements were made.

52. Levuka Hospital functioned satisfactorily during the year.

53. Specialised institutions are—the Tuberculosis Hospital at Tamavua, the Leprosy Hospital at Makogai and St. Elizabeth's Home, and St. Giles' Hospital for the treatment of mental diseases, in Suva, which require separate discussion.

54. Tables showing a summarised analysis of patients seen at hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Colony, and the number of beds available, are as follows:—

BEDS AT FOUR DIVISIONAL HOSPITALS

Type of Bed	Colonial War Memorial Hospital	Lautoka Hospital	Labasa Hospital	Levuka Hospital
General Public	131	96	39	14
General Private	42	24	3	4
Obstetric Public	42	18	10	4
Obstetric Private	23	5	4	....
Pediatric	47	44	12	9
Tuberculosis .. .. .	....	33	32	8
Total Public	220	191	93	35
Total Private	65	29	7	4

BEDS AT SPECIAL AND RURAL HOSPITALS

Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital	360
St Giles' Mental Hospital	150
14 Rural Hospitals	298
Ba Methodist Mission Hospital (a subsidized Hospital)	44

ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL—RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

Race	C.W.M. Hospital	Tamavua Hospital	St. Giles' Hospital	Lautoka Hospital	Labasa Hospital	Levuka Hospital	14 Rural Hospitals	Total
Fijians	3,068	403	51	970	551	474	5,643	11,160
Indians	4,394	48	101	3,615	1,934	67	4,733	14,892
Europeans including Part-Europeans	599	14	9	131	61	43	856	2,863
Others	835	43	9	210	14	39		
Totals	8,896	508	170	4,926	2,560	623	11,232	28,915

OUT-PATIENTS SEEN THROUGHOUT THE COLONY—RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

Race	C.W.M. Hospital	St. Giles' Hospital	Lautoka Hospital	Labasa Hospital	Levuka Hospital	14 Rural Hospitals	45 Dis- pensaries	Total
Fijians	49,515	171	12,735	2,857	7,232	46,858	139,206	258,574
Indians	76,052	866	45,001	32,051	1,872	85,104	135,570	376,516
Europeans including Part- Europeans	2,640	117	696	320	1,279	10,356	26,058	55,362
Others	10,874	111	1,999	252	660			
Totals ..	139,081	1,265	60,431	35,480	11,043	142,318	300,834	690,452

DENTAL DIVISION

55. The Division's work was continued on the usual lines during the year; that is to say, treatment is directed towards children with the emphasis, as far as is possible, on preventive dentistry. For adults treatment is provided only to those who cannot afford private treatment or to others for the emergency relief of pain.

56. The toothbrushing in schools project was continued during 1963; a total 4,617 dozen toothbrushes being supplied at cost price to 297 schools. The ultimate aim is to have every school child in Fiji brushing his teeth daily.

57. One student passed his final examinations at the end of the year.

58. There are Dental Clinics at Lautoka, Labasa and Ba in addition to the Suva Clinic; there is also a Mobile Dental Clinic. Visits were made by the staff of all these centres to schools during 1963. In addition tours of Kadavu, Ovalau and Gau were made, and at the request of the respective administrations, a Dental Officer visited the British Solomon Islands Protectorate and the New Hebrides to carry out treatment and advise on equipment.

ATTENDANCES

	Suva	Lautoka	Ba	Labasa	Mobile	Tours	Total
Adults	12,497	2,885	2,951	2,956	122	388	21,779
Children	11,934	11,694	11,538	3,496	7,979	2,721	49,362
Total ..	24,431	14,579	14,489	6,452	8,101	3,109	71,161

WORK CARRIED OUT

	Suva	Lautoka	Ba	Labasa	Mobile	Tours	Total
Fillings	6,945	4,162	1,648	1,817	6,584	878	22,034
Sealings	393	139	43	282	384	52	1,293
Extractions	15,223	7,759	8,838	7,630	9,050	1,551	50,051
Surgical Operations ..	85	82	47	12	1	....	227
General Anaesthetics ..	23	27	2	....	....	....	52
Fixations of Fractured Mandible	31	32	....	6	....	....	69
Schools visited .. .. .	....	38	58	50	100	35	281

In addition 476 orthodontic treatments were carried out and 350 dentures were constructed, at the Suva clinic.

LABORATORY DIVISION

59. The Central Laboratory is under the control of the Pathologist and specimens are sent to it from medical units in the Colony as well as from outside territories. It serves also as the Laboratory for the Colonial War Memorial Hospital.

60. There are branch laboratories at Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital and Lautoka Hospital and Labasa Hospital. Simple "side room" investigations are done by Medical Officers in the other hospitals.

61. A wide range of investigations can be carried out at the Central Laboratory and apart from virology, there are few occasions when help from larger laboratory centres is necessary.

62. The Pathologist is responsible for a large proportion of the medico-legal work of the Colony, as well as supervising the instruction of students taking the Laboratory Assistant Course and teaching Pathology, Bacteriology, Chemical Pathology and Forensic Medicine to the medical and dental students at the Fiji School of Medicine.

63. It will be noted that there has been a decrease in the number of specimens for histological examination. This was due to the absence on leave of the Pathologist; specimens were examined in New Zealand.

64. The following table is a summary of the work carried out during the year:—

CENTRAL LABORATORY, SUVA

1. Haematology—							
Routine Blood Counts	19,570						
Blood Grouping	6,805						
Pre-transfusion cross-matching	1,913						
Donors bled for transfusion	1,250						
Marrow Smears	121						
2. Seminal Fluids—Examination for fertility	96						
3. Parasitology—							
Faeces—Microscope	5,176						
Blood—Malaria and Microfilariae	228						
4. Bacteriology—							
Routine microscopic and culture	7,389						
Drinking water supplies	767						
Foodstuffs	8						
5. Serology—							
Kahn reaction	1,652						
Agglutination tests	68						
6. Vaccine Prepared—T.A.B. 50 cc. bottles	603						
7. Biochemistry—Routine examinations	3,890						
8. Animal Inoculations—Toads for pregnancy tests	203						
9. Forensic Medicine—Clothing, weapons, etc.	600						
10. Histology	940						
11. Post Mortem Examination—							
Police	89						
Colonial War Memorial Hospital	80						
Maternity Annexe	24						
Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital	4						
12. Rats examined for plague	1						
	51,477						

BRANCH LABORATORY, LAUTOKA

1. Haematology—							
Routine Blood Counts	8,633						
Blood Grouping	3,744						
Donors bled for transfusion	1,241						
2. Parasitology—Faeces—Microscopic	1,069						
3. Bacteriology—Routine microscopic and culture	4,549						
4. Biochemistry—Routine examinations	1,171						
	20,407						

BRANCH LABORATORY, LABASA

1. Haematology—							
Routine Blood Counts	3,950						
Blood Grouping	1,393						
Donors bled for transfusion	379						
2. Parasitology—							
Faeces—Microscopic	403						
3. Bacteriology—							
Routine microscopic and culture	773						
4. Biochemistry—							
Routine examinations	488						
	7,386						

ST. GILES' MENTAL HOSPITAL

GENERAL REVIEW

65. There has been much less change in 1963 in the situation at the hospital than occurred during the preceding two years; a situation which was not unexpected. It is considered that the reason lies mainly in the fact that the initial impact of modern therapy has largely expended itself, and the position has become more stable. There was a slight fall in the number of admissions, from 177 to 170, and a similar fall in the number of discharges, from 198 to 192. This is reflected in the daily average number of patients which fell from 140 in 1962 to 114 in 1963.

66. The number of re-admissions (93) was greater than the number of new admissions (77). Although this figure of 93 is not an entirely valid one—since a proportion of these patients had been out of hospital for a year or more—these figures must give cause to some concern. There are, probably, several factors involved in this pattern:—

- (i) some patients, who would otherwise do well as out-patients, fail to continue with their domiciliary treatment;
- (ii) it must be admitted that there has been a tendency to discharge some patients from hospital possibly before they are quite ready for it. Although most of these patients would, in fact, be fit for discharge in those countries where there are facilities for after-care, it is becoming apparent that in the less sophisticated social climate of Fiji, a more conservative attitude is required.

However, despite the large proportion of re-admissions, it is felt that the present active therapeutic policy is the correct one. With all its disadvantages, it enables patients to return to society more rapidly than has been the case in the past, and it reduces the tendency to develop institutional neurosis, which is all too prevalent in long-stay patients.

67. The rehabilitation of the Women's Ward was completed during 1963 and a start was made on the Men's Ward.

STATISTICS

1. Admissions and Discharges—

In hospital at 31st December, 1962	..	..	..	131	
Admitted 1963	..	..	..	170	301
Discharged 1963	..	..	..	20	
Released on trial	..	..	..	172	
Died in hospital	..	..	..	1	
Remaining in hospital 31st December, 1962	..	..	..	108	301
		<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		
New Admissions	..	36	41	77	
Re-admissions	..	42	51	93	170
Number of beds	..	..	..	150	
Admissions (a) Fijians	..	..	..	51	
(b) Indians	..	..	..	101	
(c) Europeans	..	..	..	9	
(d) Others	..	..	..	9	
Daily average of patients for the year	..	..	..	113.8	
Bed occupancy rate for the year	..	..	..	75.5%	
Average length of stay	..	..	..	151.9	
Number of out-patients seen by race:—					
(a) Fijians	..	..	..	171	
(b) Indians	..	..	..	866	
(c) Europeans	..	..	..	117	
(d) Others	..	..	..	111	

2. Length of Stay—Patients in Hospital at 31st December, 1963.

Years	Male	Female	Total
0 — 1	22 (30)	19 (20)	41 (50)
1 — 2	4 (5)	1 (4)	5 (9)
2 — 2	4 (6)	2 (2)	6 (8)
Over 3	37 (41)	19 (23)	56 (64)
	67	41	108

The figures in brackets are those of 1962.

3. Racial and Sex Distribution:—

	Male	Female	Total
European	11	10	21
Fijian	42	34	76
Indian	95	90	185
Other	12	7	19
	160	141	301

The figures may be further analysed as follows:—

	Europeans		Fijians		Indians		Others		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
In hospital at 31/12/62	7	5	17	8	50	33	8	3	82	49
Admitted in 1963	4	5	25	26	45	56	4	5	78	92
Released on trial	4	7	22	24	51	52	5	7	82	90
Discharged	3	1	3	1	4	8	—	—	10	10
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
In hospital at 31/12/63	4	2	17	9	40	29	6	1	67	41
Total number on trial including those released in 1963	21	21	81	83	164	205	22	13	288	322

4. Diagnosis—

The following have been classified as follows:—

	Number	Died
Mania	44	
Schizophrenia	187	
Mental Defective	16	
Epilepsy	17	
Senility	13	
Spastic Diplegia	2	
G.P.I.	3	1
Idiocy	5	
Involuntional melancholia	3	
Alcoholism	1	
Anxiety Hysteria	3	
Confusional state	1	
Depression	3	
Brain Tumour	1	
N.A.D.	2	
	301	1

5. Death—

The death which occurred at the institution was from the following cause in the following class:—

General Condition	Cause of Death
G.P.I.	Arteriosclerotic Heart Failure.

LEPROSY

68. The Central Leprosy Hospital in Fiji is situated on the island of Makogai and was established 52 years ago. It has always been run on a village settlement basis, the male patients living in small villages whilst the women patients have lived on a dormitory basis at the Dalice settlement.

69. Although a period of hospital treatment is still obligatory in Fiji, the standards required before discharge have been altered in the past few years, and in accordance with the recommendations of the World Health Organization, patients are now entitled to absolute discharge from hospital after being clinically and bacteriologically inactive for six months. These patients are then followed up as out-patients, being given maintenance drug therapy, in the usual way. Provision is also made for the conditional discharge of patients in whom, although their disease may still be active, there are pressing social or economic problems which can only be solved by the patient's return to ordinary life.

70. The hospital is staffed by a Medical Superintendent and the Missionary Sisters of the Society of Mary and the Sisters of Nazareth. They are assisted by the necessary lay administrative and technical staff and subordinate staff. In 1963, the post of Medical Superintendent was held, for the first time, by an Assistant Medical Officer; Dr. Enele R. Karuru, who was promoted to Senior Assistant Medical Officer on assuming this appointment, took over the duties of Medical Superintendent from Dr. Ratu J. A. R. Dovi in January.

71. There were 183 patients still in the hospital on 31st December, 1963, as shown below (1962 figures in brackets):—

Fijians	99	(116)
Indians	56	(79)
Europeans and Part-Europeans	6	(9)
Polynesians and Others	22	(39)
Rotumans	5	
Banabans	1	
Chinese	3	
Tongans	7	
Samoans	1	
Cook Islanders	1	
Solomon Islanders	4	
	183	(243)

72. During 1963, 40 patients were admitted to the hospital. Of these, 8 were re-admissions, and 32 were new cases. Six of these admissions were children under the age of 14 years.

73. The admissions over the past five years may be classified as follows:—

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Total Number of Admissions	41	39*	45	40	40
Adults	33	32	36	35	34
Children (under 14)	8	7	9	5	6
Tuberculoid 1	11	13	9	11	6
Tuberculoid 2	5	7	5	5	4
Tuberculoid 3	4	..	4	6	3
Lepromatous 1	3	3	4	2	2
Lepromatous 2	9	11	13	6	..
Lepromatous 3	..	3	1	..	1
Dimorphous L/T	4	..	9	7	15
Dimorphous T/L	5	1	..	3	7
"Burnt out" cases	..	..	..	..	2

* One case unclassified.

74. The two "burnt out" cases were re-admitted largely for social reasons and for surgical care of their trophic ulcers.

75. The classification of leprosy in types used in Makogai is a simplification of the Madrid Classification. Cases are divided as follows:—

Tuberculoid 1	..	Cases with a few macules and minor disturbances of sensation only (i.e. maculo-anaesthetic leprosy).
Tuberculoid 2	..	Cases with infiltrated leprides and/or thickened or painful nerves (i.e. infiltrated tuberculoid leprosy).
Tuberculoid 3	..	Cases of tuberculoid leprosy with deformities or trophic lesions.
Lepromatous 1	..	Cases with macules or with no skin lesions, but with positive smears (i.e. macular lepromatous leprosy).
Lepromatous 2	..	Cases with lepromata and/or nodules (i.e. infiltrated lepromatous leprosy).
Lepromatous 3	..	Cases of lepromatous leprosy with advanced skin lesions, lesions of mucous membranes or/eyes and with or without neuritic signs.
Dimorphous T/L	..	Dimorphous cases indicative of tuberculoid rather than lepromatous leprosy.
Dimorphous L/T	..	Dimorphous cases indicative of lepromatous rather than tuberculoid leprosy.

76. Of the 38 active cases admitted during the year, no less than 10 were from the Lau Group, and of these 7 were from one island. Indeed, in the last 5 years, 36 of the 203 admissions to the hospital have been from the Lau Group. It is intended to study this pattern in detail in the near future.

77. The table below gives the race/sex distribution of the 1963 admissions as well as their geographical distribution:—

	Male	Female	Total	Fijian	Indian	Chinese	Banaban (Rabe)	Solomon Is.	Total
Ba	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Kadavu	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lau	7	3	10	10	—	—	—	—	10
Lautoka	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Macuata	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
Nadi	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Namosi	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ra	3	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	4
Rabe	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Serua	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Suva	6	2	8	4	2	1	—	1	8
Tailevu	3	1	4	3	1	—	—	—	4
Yasawa	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total	29	9	38	26	9	1	1	1	38

78. The progress of the various patients divided by classification is as shown below:—

	T.1	T.2	T.3	L.1	L.2	L.3	D.T/L	D.L/T	Total
Improved	7	2	3	30	13	7	6	6	74
Stationary	1	1	1	15	29	4	2	9	62
Worse	1	—	1	9	3	—	—	1	15
Total	9	3	5	54	45	11	8	16	151

NOTE.—(i) Twenty patients who were admitted towards the close of the year are not included in the above chart because they have not been under treatment long enough to show any significant change.

(ii) The remaining 12 are "burnt out" cases. They consist of old men and women who are incapacitated in one way or another.

79. During 1963, 92 patients were discharged from the hospital and 7 patients died:—

DISCHARGES									
(1962 figures in brackets)									
Fijians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	(16)
Indians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33*	(26)†
Europeans and Part-Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(5)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17‡	(11)
								92	(58)

* Includes 6 conditional discharges

† Includes 4 conditional discharges

‡ Includes 1 conditional discharge

DEATHS

There were seven deaths during the year:—

1. Fijians (3)—*Causes*—
 - (a) Terminal pneumonia; general oedema due to nutritional anaemia; Chronic nephritis and uraemia.
 - (b) Chronic nephritis; Leprosy reactions.
 - (c) Coronary embolism; Myocardial degeneration.
2. Indian (1)—*Causes*—
 - (a) Respiratory failure; Pulmonary oedema; Chronic rheumatic carditis.
3. Cook Islander (1)—*Causes*—
 - (a) Tuberculosis; Pneumonia; Hypertension; Arterio-sclerosis.
4. Samoan (1)—*Causes*—
 - (a) Gross anaemia; Cardiac failure; Hepatic failure; Chronic nephritis.
5. Solomon Islander (1)—*Causes*—
 - (a) Gross anaemia; Renal failure; Chronic nephritis.

80. Treatment was continued on established lines during the year. Diamino-diphenylsulphone continues to be the drug of choice and the usual maximum weekly dose was 400 mgm. Diphenylthiourea was reserved for those patients who were unable to tolerate D.D.S.

81. X-ray and Physiotherapy Departments—There was a fall in the amount of work in both these departments. Three hundred X-rays were taken; 4,795 sessions of electrotherapy were given and 1,500 exercise sessions were supervised.

82. There was an increase in the amount of surgery undertaken, and 127 operations were performed.

83. The laboratory continued its essential work during 1963.

84. Occupational therapy always plays a large part in the treatment of leprosy, and this was continued, with the enthusiasm which has always been shown at Makogai, during the year.

85. Since its founding, the Fiji Lepers' Trust Board has always taken immense care to ensure that all the aid possible was given to assist in the rehabilitation of patients from the Hospital. It is thus with deep regret that it is necessary to record the death of Sir Hugh Ragg who had been Chairman of the Board for many years. His death came as a deep personal loss to all who had been connected with Makogai, whether as patients or members of the staff.

86. The hospital lost, too, a staunch friend of many years standing, in the death of Mr. P. J. Twomey, M.B.E., the Secretary of the New Zealand Leper Trust Board. He had been the moving spirit behind many of the improvements made both at Makogai and St. Elizabeth's Home.

ST. ELIZABETH'S HOME—KOROVOU, SUVA

87. St. Elizabeth's Home in Suva serves a multiplicity of functions in the leprosy organisation of the Colony as will be seen by the tables given below which describe its various activities.

88. During the year a new dormitory and workroom for women patients was completed and a new dormitory for men was built, funds being supplied by the Fiji Lepers' Trust Board.

89. Discharged patients from Makogai housed pending transport to their various destinations inside and outside the Colony:—

	Male	Female	Total
Fijians	33	6	39
Indians	26	7	33
Cook Islanders	2	1	3
Samoans	4	2	6
Rotumans	2	2	4
Solomon Islanders	2	..	2
Gilbert Islanders	1	1	2
Tongans	2	..	2
	72	19	91

Four Indian males discharged on home treatment.

90. Total number of discharged patients from Fiji, rural and urban:—

	Male	Female	Total
Urban area	13	3	16
Rural area	53	11	64
	66	14	80

91. Patients housed pending removal to Makogai:—

	Male	Female	Total
Fijians	20	7	27
Indians	7	2	9
Solomon Islander	1	..	1
Gilbert Islander	1	..	1
Chinese	1	..	1
	30	9	39

92. Patients on survey, treatment, leave, or for other reasons housed during the year:—

	Male	Female	Total
Fijians	55	29	84
Indians	40	15	55
Solomon Islanders	1	2	3
Chinese	1	..	1
New Hebridean	..	1	1
Euronesians	2	..	2
	99	47	146

TUBERCULOSIS

93. Tuberculosis continues to be the main single public health problem in Fiji, although 1963 saw a significant fall in the number of new cases registered—529 as against 560 in 1962—and this despite a steady continuance of the case-finding programme. The table below shows the incidence of the disease over the past five years:—

Year	New Cases Registered	Estimated Population at 31st December	New Cases per 1,000 population
1959	644	385,646	1.66
1960	648	401,018	1.62
1961	564	413,872	1.36
1962	560	427,851	1.31
1963	529	441,301	1.19

94. The tuberculosis control programme is based on the usual premises—case-finding, early diagnosis and treatment and the protection of susceptibles by B.C.G. immunisation.

95. The analysis of new cases registered during 1963 is given in the table below:—

Age Groups	0-5	6-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	46-60	61+	Totals
Fijian—								
Males	23	21	42	28	28	35	8	185
Females ..	19	24	65	40	23	22	7	200—385
Indian—								
Males	—	9	11	9	10	7	5	51
Females ..	1	7	12	3	5	3	2	33—84
European—								
Males	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1—3
Part-European—								
Males	—	2	1	1	—	—	1	5
Females ..	—	1	2	1	1	—	1	6—11
Others—								
Males	—	6	7	4	4	8	4	33
Females ..	—	—	7	3	1	—	2	13—46
Totals	43	70	147	89	73	76	31	529

96. From this it will be seen that the preponderance of cases amongst Fijians as compared with other races remains. It is also a disease of young people, 27.7 per cent of new cases being in the 16-25 year age-group.

97. It is interesting to analyse the point at which new cases first came to medical notice, and the following table shows this:—

	No.	Per cent
(1) Rural Hospitals and Dispensaries	180	34.02
(2) Mobile Mass Miniature X-ray Unit	117	22.1
(3) Colonial War Memorial Hospital	108	20.4
(4) Three Divisional Hospitals	64	12.09
(5) Tamavua Hospital	32	6.04
(6) Private Practitioners	28	5.29

98. The high proportion of cases picked up by the Mobile X-ray Unit is, it is felt, good justification for the policy of selective use of this unit which was followed during the year. Work was confined largely to the following groups of persons:—

- Contacts of known cases.
- Examination of positive Heaf reactors amongst children tested during the B.C.G. Campaign.
- Food handlers, blood donors and other selected groups.

99. The unit examined 16,786 persons during the year, of whom 350 (2.08 per cent) were recommended for full assessment.

100. The policy with regard to treatment of known cases is that they should all be admitted to hospital for a period and then be discharged as soon as is advisable for domiciliary treatment which is supervised by the Medical Station nearest to the patient's home. Beds are available for this purpose at the Lautoka and Labasa Hospitals in addition to the Tamavua Hospital which is the Colony's specialist tuberculosis hospital.

101. The work of the Tamavua Hospital since 1954 is summarised in the following table:—

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
In-Patients—December 31st each year ..	304	304	320	325	350	341	333	342	323	317
Admissions	487	513	482	705	568	534	654	602	536	508
Discharges	373	465	392	412	464	517	630	560	525	496
Deaths (all causes)	42	27	29	26	13	15	24	23	30	22
Percentage Deaths to Discharges	11	6	7	6	3	2.9	3.8	4.1	5.7	4.4
Out-Patients (for full review)	2,048	2,227	2,790	3,620	3,302	3,784	4,885	4,926	4,487	6,044

102. The racial distribution of the admissions and discharges was:—

Race	Admissions	Discharges
Fijians	403	397
Indians	48	48
Europeans and Part-Europeans ..	14	14
Others	43	37
	508*	496

* 85 (16.7 per cent) of these were re-admissions for a variety of reasons.

103. The age groups are as follows:—

Age	ADMISSIONS			DISCHARGES		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-9 ..	47	22	69	44	16	60
10-19 ..	40	26	66	41	23	64
20-29 ..	43	25	68	42	31	73
30-39 ..	46	64	110	53	57	110
40-49 ..	62	61	123	53	62	115
50-59 ..	28	23	51	28	35	63
60-69 ..	13	4	17	7	3	10
70+ ..	3	1	4	1	..	1
Totals ..	282	226	508	269	227	496

104. Of the 22 deaths in the hospital, 6 were not directly due to tuberculosis.

105. There was again virtually no waiting list in 1963, each patient being admitted on presenting himself.

106. A total of 6,385 Tamavua reports were distributed to Government Medical Officers and private medical practitioners. There were 6,131 X-ray films taken at the hospital. The Central Film Registry now has some 27,000 sets of X-ray films under its care. The Occupational Therapy Section is still used up to its limits and is greatly appreciated by the patients. Films and concerts were given at regular intervals in the Recreation Hall.

107. Apart from the routine B.C.G. vaccination of the newborn in the larger hospitals a small number of pre-school children were Heaf-tested and, where necessary, given B.C.G. during 1963. These latter comprised two groups—those in some small areas which had had to be omitted during the campaign, and those who were re-tested to ensure that their immunity was maintained. In all, 7,915 children were Heaf-tested, and of these 5,938 (75 per cent) received B.C.G. vaccination.

COLONIAL WAR MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

108. Details of the work performed at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital are shown in the accompanying table. This hospital serves as the specialist hospital for the Colony, as the district hospital for the Central Division, and also as a teaching centre for Assistant Medical Officers and Nurses.

109. Each unit of the clinical side of the hospital has a Specialist in charge, a highly trained Assistant Medical Officer as Senior Registrar and Junior Registrars in varying stages of training.

SUMMARY OF OUT-PATIENTS ATTENDANCES

Clinic	Fijians	Indians	Europeans	Others	Totals
General Out-Patients' Department ..	32,394	42,255	665	6,195	81,509
Medical Officers' Out-Patients' and Civil Servants' Clinic	3,539	4,836	995	1,079	10,449
Gynaecology	543	1,144	74	222	1,983
Surgical	1,263	2,154	176	341	3,934
General Medical	883	2,283	291	316	3,773
Acute Rheumatic	259	2,179	4	101	2,543
Diabetic	340	1,805	16	125	2,286
Ophthalmic	2,558	6,453	325	1,222	10,558
Ante-Natal	7,110	11,673	....	1,047	19,830
Fracture	596	1,270	94	226	2,186
Total ..	49,485	76,052	2,640	10,874	139,051

SUMMARY OF IN-PATIENTS

Clinic	Fijians	Indians	Europeans	Others	Totals
General Hospital	1,866	2,445	513	473	5,297
Morrison Maternity Unit	70	245	86	162	563
Anderson Maternity Unit	1,132	1,704	....	200	3,036
Total ..	3,068	4,394	599	835	8,896

This does not include figures for infants born in the hospital which were:—

Clinic	Fijians	Indians	Europeans	Others	Totals
Anderson Maternity Unit	1,031	1,332	..	173	2,536
Morrison Maternity Unit	65	217	86	154	522
Total ..	1,096	1,549	86	327	3,058

110. The Ophthalmic Unit saw 10,558 out-patients during the year and 363 operations were performed.

111. A total of 3,500 anaesthetics were given by the Anaesthetic Department.

112. The X-ray Department carried out 20,064 examinations of all kinds.

PHILANTHROPIC ORGANISATIONS

113. *New Zealand and Fiji Lepers' Trust Board*—The Fiji Board suffered a severe loss in the death of its Chairman, Sir Hugh Ragg, who was succeeded by Mr. Maurice Scott; and the parent body in New Zealand likewise lost the services of Mr. P. J. Twomey, M.B.E. The Board continued its valuable supportive work during the year, by disbursing funds allocated by the New Zealand Board.

114. The money is used to provide grants for those ex-leprosy patients who may need assistance and also for a variety of capital works on Makogai and at St. Elizabeth's Home.

115. *War Memorial Anti-Tuberculosis Trust Fund*—On the death of Sir Hugh Ragg, Mr. R. S. Kay succeeded as Chairman of the Fund. It continued to give active financial support to the activities of the Department's work against tuberculosis.

116. *British Red Cross Society*—The Fiji Branch, under the Presidency of Lady Maddocks and the Directorship of Mr. L. R. Martin, continued its activities during the year and gave great assistance to the Department. The services rendered covered a wide range and included diversional therapy and mobile libraries for hospital patients, a group for care of handicapped children and gifts of children's clothing, toys and special equipment.

117. *St. John Ambulance Brigade and Association*—First Aid and Home Nursing classes continued throughout the year and the enthusiasm of members was maintained. Personnel from the Brigade continued to give valuable service in manning ambulances at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital during the night hours.

118. *Home of Compassion*—The Home of Compassion staffed by the Sisters of Compassion accepts aged ladies who, for one reason or another, require some degree of nursing care. The institution is excellently run and fulfils a very real need.

119. *The Pearce Home*—This Home, formerly known as the Cottage Home, for aged people, is supported by public subscription and also is well organised and of great importance to the welfare of the elderly.

120. *Crippled Children's Association*—A Crippled Children's Association under the Presidency of Dr. Sahu Khan was formed during 1959 with branches in Lautoka and Suva. The aim of the Association is to arrange for treatment of crippled children, when this is possible, assist in rehabilitation and provide various aids and appliances where these are necessary.

121. *Royal New Zealand Air Force—Mercy Flights*—Again tribute must be paid to the officers and men of the Royal New Zealand Air Force who, from the flying-boat base at Laucala Bay, have continued to give invaluable service in times of emergency. Calls upon the Air Force to pick up seriously ill patients from the remoter islands or to drop supplies have met with immediate response and the mercy flights have been carried out with characteristic efficiency and cheerfulness.

122. *"Hospital Week" Movement*—Successful hospital weeks were held in several areas in the Colony last year to raise funds for their local medical services. The sincere thanks of the Medical Department is extended to all those who organised these weeks and to the public for their generous support.

TRAINING

123. The enrolment in the Fiji School of Medicine in 1963 was made up as follows:—

Preliminary Class	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Medical Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Dental Course	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Agriculture (first year)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Post-Graduates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Ancillary Courses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Visitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
								158

124. The two visitors were final year medical students from the United Kingdom sent out under the auspices of the Nuffield Foundation for a period of three months.

125. Seven students graduated as Assistant Medical Officers in 1963; three from Fiji, one from the Tokelau Islands, one from the United States Trust Territories and two from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

126. Five qualified as Assistant Dental Officers; one from Fiji, two from Papua-New Guinea, one from Western Samoa and one from British Honduras.

127. Other students who successfully completed their courses of instruction were two Assistant Physiotherapists, one Assistant Dietitian, one Assistant Radiographer, four Assistant Health Inspectors and three post-graduate students who gained the Certificate in Public Health.

128. During 1963 the School formally accepted the responsibility for training staff in the ancillary professions.

129. The staff of the environmental sanitation section of the School devoted considerable efforts to the determination of suitable standards and methods of village hygiene, and have achieved some promising results.

130. A considerable amount of overseas post-graduate training was undertaken by members of the Department both under the auspices of the Fiji Government In-Service Training Programme and with the assistance of the World Health Organization.

NURSING DIVISION

131. The Nursing Superintendent, Miss A. E. Storck, proceeded on pre-retirement leave in January, 1963.

132. The staffing position was a little easier in 1963 than in the two previous years, particularly in the main hospitals of the Colony and we are now beginning to reap the first benefits of the local training to New Zealand standards. Ten permanent appointments were made in 1963 of local girls qualified at this level.

133. The position in the Rural Hospitals and in the Districts is not so satisfactory and has necessitated the appointment, on a temporary basis, of a fairly high proportion of married nurses and thus there has been a greater turnover of staff.

134. Despite these difficulties, however, the staff of the Division has continued to give its usual high standard of service.

135. *Nursing Schools*—Graduation at the Central and Lautoka Nursing Schools took place in April, when 26 nurses received their Medals and Certificates, having successfully passed the qualifying examination of the Fiji Nurses' and Midwives' Board.

136. Training on the New Zealand curriculum continued, and there were a total of 64 girls taking this training at the end of the year.

137. *Post-graduate training*—Four junior sisters and two sisters successfully completed six months post-graduate obstetrics training in New Zealand; one sister completed a similar course in the United Kingdom.

138. Fiji acted as the host territory for a Nursing Education Seminar which was held in Suva under the joint auspices of the World Health Organization and the South Pacific Commission. Thirteen countries sent participants to the Seminar.

NURSING ESTABLISHMENT

	<i>Post</i>	<i>Filled</i>	<i>Vacant</i>
Nursing Superintendent	1	1	..
Matrons	4	4	..
Assistant Matron	1	1	..
Sisters-in-Charge	4	4	..
Health Sisters	12	9	3
Sisters, Ward and Departmental	53	41	12
Principal, Nursing School	1	1	..
Tutor Sisters	6	6	..
Junior Sisters	20	30	0+10
Senior Staff Nurses	81	80	1
Staff Nurses, male and female	326	348	0+22
	509	525	16
Appointment of Sisters from New Zealand	..	..	4
Appointment of Sisters from Australia	..	..	9
Appointment of Sisters locally—permanent	..	..	10
Appointment of Sisters locally—temporary	..	..	11
Promoted to Sister	..	..	5
Appointed to Junior Sister	..	..	5
Resignations	..	..	19
Total number completing contract	..	..	5

FIJI QUALIFIED NURSES

Total number of nurses including male and female Tuberculosis trained nurses employed as at 31st December	425
Total number employed in hospitals { Fijians and Others	280
Indians	22
Total number employed in the District { Fijians and Others	145
Indians	10
First Appointments	29
Re-appointed	76
Resigned	79
Promoted to Junior Sister	9
Promoted to Senior Staff Nurse	16
Retired	3
Deceased	1
Dismissed	3
Transferred to New Zealand Curriculum	11

NURSING SCHOOLS—Central Nursing and Lautoka :—

(a) New Zealand Curriculum—

Number of Nurses in training as at 31st December	64
This included—Fijians	41
Rotumans	6
Indians	4
Part-Chinese	2
Samoans	3
Rarotongans	5
Gilbertese	1
Part-European	2
	64

(b) Colony Curriculum—

Number of Nurses in training as at 31st December	182
This included—Fijians	161
Indians	13
Rotumans	2
Part-Europeans	4
Gilbertese	2
	182

TABLE V

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

MAIN AND SPECIALIST HOSPITALS—

						<i>Beds</i>
Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Suva	..	..	..	..	..	285
Tamavua Tuberculosis Hospital, Suva	..	..	..	..	..	360
St. Giles' Mental Hospital, Suva	..	..	..	..	..	150
Fiji Leprosy Hospital, Makogai	..	..	..	..	..	306

DISTRICT HOSPITALS—

Lautoka	..	..	..	..	..	220
Labasa	..	..	..	..	..	100
Levuka	..	..	..	..	..	39

SUBSIDIZED HOSPITAL—

Methodist Mission Hospital, Ba	..	..	..	..	..	44
--------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----

RURAL HOSPITALS—

Wainibokasi	..	..	..	..	..	58
Waiyevo, Taveuni	..	..	..	..	..	56
Nadi	..	..	..	..	..	40
Savusavu	..	..	..	..	..	37
Koromumu, Sigatoka	..	..	..	..	..	32
Nabouwalu, Bua	..	..	..	..	..	33
Vunisea, Kadavu	..	..	..	..	..	24
Nailaga, Ba	..	..	..	..	..	23
Vunidawa	..	..	..	..	..	23
Rotuma	..	..	..	..	..	20
Vaileka, Rakiraki	..	..	..	..	..	17
Lomaloma, Lau	..	..	..	..	..	16
Lakeba, Lau	..	..	..	..	..	11
Matuku, Lau	..	..	..	..	..	8

DISPOSITION OF URBAN AND RURAL DISPENSARIES

Suva Gaol	Police Station
Samabula	Nabua
Nuffield Clinic	

Central Division (under Divisional Medical Officer, Central)—

Beqa	Naqali
Korovou, Tailevu	Nausori
Lodoni	Navua
Lomanikoro	Nayavu
Mokani	Korovisilou
Namosi	Laselevu

Eastern Division (under Divisional Medical Officer, Eastern)—

Gau	Koro
Kabara	Moala
Ono-i-Lau	Yaro, Kadavu

Western Division (under Divisional Medical Officer, Western)—

Korolevuiwai	Natuatuacoko
Nadarivatu	Naviti
Nadi Airport (administered from Suva)	Tau
Namarai	Nanukuloa
Tavua	Nasau, Ra
Vatukoula	Ba

Northern Division (under Divisional Medical Officer, Northern)—

Dreketi	Visoqo
Lekutu	Wainunu
Naduri	Rabe Island
Kioa Island	Saqani
Tukavesi	Korotasere
Natewa	

Total Rural Dispensaries—46

TABLE VI

VITAL STATISTICS

(1) ESTIMATED POPULATION AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

Race	Male	Female	Total	(1962)	Difference	Per cent increase	Population per sq. mile
Fijians	93,415	89,968	183,383	177,770	5,613	3.15	26.05
Indians	112,831	107,344	220,175	212,829	7,346	3.45	31.27
Europeans	5,408	5,010	10,418	10,553	- 135	- 1.27	1.48
Part-Europeans	4,777	4,672	9,449	9,226	223	2.4	1.34
Other Islanders	3,683	3,294	6,977	6,842	135	1.97	0.99
Rotumans	2,797	2,695	5,492	5,337	155	2.90	0.78
Chinese	3,132	2,162	5,294	5,177	117	2.25	0.75
Others	48	65	113	117	- 4	- 3.41	0.02
Totals ..	226,091	215,210	441,301	427,851	13,450	3.14	62.68

(2) BIRTHS RECORDED DURING YEARS 1960-1963

Race	1960	1961	1962	1963	1963 Population	Crude Birth-rate per mille of population 1963
Fijians	6,164	6,362	6,626	6,817	183,383	37.17
Indians	8,515	9,177	8,909	8,692	220,175	39.48
Europeans	209	189	180	123	10,418	11.81
Part-Europeans	266	292	315	335	9,449	35.45
Other Islanders	227	237	252	196	6,977	28.09
Rotumans	171	222	185	192	5,492	34.96
Chinese	201	117	177	159	5,294	30.03
Others	—	—	—	5	113	44.25
Totals ..	15,753	16,595	16,644	16,519	441,301	37.43

(3) DEATHS RECORDED DURING YEARS 1960-1963

Race	1960	1961	1962	1963	1963 Population	Crude Death-rate per mille of population 1963
Fijians	1,182	1,205	1,311	1,158	183,383	6.31
Indians	1,270	1,252	1,145	1,168	220,175	5.30
Europeans	35	38	35	40	10,418	3.84
Part-Europeans	34	30	47	39	9,449	4.13
Other Islanders	46	37	33	42	6,977	6.02
Rotumans	24	36	43	37	5,492	6.74
Chinese	31	24	39	24	5,294	4.53
Others	—	—	—	2	113	17.70
Totals ..	2,622	2,622	2,653	2,510	441,301	5.69

(4) MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE—1963

Race	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Net Increase	1962 Population	Increase per mille
Fijians	1,071	6,817	1,158	5,659	177,770	31.8
Indians	1,552	8,692	1,168	7,524	212,829	35.3
Europeans	42	123	40	83	10,553	7.86
Part-Europeans	53	335	39	296	9,226	32.0
Other Islanders	37	196	42	154	6,842	22.5
Rotumans	31	192	37	155	5,337	29.0
Chinese	19	159	24	135	5,177	26.3
Others	5	5	2	3	117	2.56
Totals ..	2,810	16,519	2,510	14,009	427,851	32.7

(5) INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY

	Births	DEATHS UNDER 5 YEARS						Infant Mortality Rate per mille
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total	
1960—Fijians	6,164	195	75	30	23	16	339	32
Indians	8,515	344	39	8	17	13	321	40
1961—Fijians	6,362	193	90	24	15	12	334	30
Indians	9,177	336	28	20	19	..	403	37
1962—Fijians	6,626	243	88	19	14	7	371	37
Indians	8,909	227	24	10	6	7	271	25
1963—Fijians	6,817	173	78	28	17	13	309	25
Indians	8,692	256	23	16	9	7	311	29

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY RACE FOR THE YEAR 1963

Disease	Europeans	Part-Europ.	Fijians	Indians	Others	Totals
1. Ankylostomiasis	1	1	295	245	13	555
2. Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Beriberi	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	4	—	—	4
5. Chicken Pox (Varicella)	21	19	309	129	34	512
6. Dengue Fever	—	—	—	1	—	1
7. Diphtheria	—	—	2	1	—	3
8. Dysentery—						
(a) Amoebic	3	—	7	5	1	16
(b) Bacillary	—	—	17	81	—	98
(c) Unclassified	—	1	7	73	—	81
9. Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	1	—	1
10. Erysipelas	—	—	1	1	—	2
11. Infantile Diarrhoea	1	23	1,504	1,632	55	3,215
12. Infective Hepatitis	14	22	160	180	34	410
13. Influenza	39	76	10,156	11,409	2,085	23,765
14. Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Leptospirosis	—	1	23	12	5	41
16. Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Measles (German)	2	5	55	35	13	110
18. Measles (Morbilli)	34	45	1,719	921	270	2,989
19. Mumps	—	—	7	15	—	22
20. Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Puerperal Fever	—	—	6	22	—	28
22. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	25	56	1	83
23. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Tetanus	—	—	26	22	—	48
25. Trachoma	4	23	504	112	165	808
26. Tuberculosis—Pulmonary	3	12	363	71	43	492
27. Tuberculosis—Other forms	—	—	23	11	3	37
28. Typhoid Fever—						
(a) Enteric	—	—	1	1	—	2
(b) Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Undulant Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Venereal Diseases—						
(a) Climatic Bubo	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Gonorrhoea	7	26	280	107	25	445
(c) Gon. Ophthalmia including Neonatorum	—	—	5	5	1	11
(d) Soft Chancre	—	—	—	3	—	3
(e) Syphilis	—	4	—	26	—	30
(f) Venereal Granuloma	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) Others	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Whooping Cough (Pertussis)	2	4	451	1,034	136	1,627
32. Yaws	—	—	18	1	2	21
Total	131	263	15,968	16,212	2,886	35,460

TABLE VIII

Return of Diseases and Deaths for the year 1963, at the Colonial War Memorial Hospital, Tamavua, Lautoka, Labasa and Levuka Hospitals.

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Others	Totals	Deaths
I—INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES								
A 1	001-008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	21	517	102	46	686	28
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system ..	—	8	1	—	9	2
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands ..	—	—	2	—	2	—
A 4	012, 013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints	—	14	1	—	15	1
A 5	014-019	Tuberculosis, all other forms	—	6	4	1	11	—
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 7	021	Early syphilis	—	—	1	—	1	—
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 10	022, 023	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 11	026-029	All other syphilis	—	—	1	—	1	—
A 12	030-035	Gonococcal infections	—	6	3	—	9	—
A 13	040	Typhoid fever	—	1	1	—	2	—
A 14	041, 042	Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 15	043	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 16	044	Brucellosis (undulant fever)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a)	045	Bacillary dysentery	—	1	5	—	6	—
(b)	046	Amoebiasis	5	7	7	1	20	1
(c)	047, 048	Other unspecified forms of dysentery	—	1	1	—	2	—
A 17	050	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat	—	1	1	—	3	—
A 19	052	Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	2	—
A 20	053	Septicaemia and pyaemia	—	3	1	—	4	4
A 21	055	Diphtheria	—	1	2	—	3	1
A 22	056	Whooping cough	—	—	1	1	2	—
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections	1	4	2	—	7	4
A 24	058	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 25	060	Leprosy	—	4	5	1	10	—
A 26	061	Tetanus	—	20	21	—	41	15
A 27	062	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 28	080	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 29	082	Acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 30	081, 083	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	1	—	1	—
A 31	084	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 32	085	Measles	3	5	4	1	13	—
A 33	091	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis	15	38	32	3	88	6
A 35	094	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 36	100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	101	Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	105	Mite-borne typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	102, 103	Other and unspecified typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 37	106-108	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a)	110	Vivax malaria (benign, tertian)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	111	Malariae malaria (quartan)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	112	Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	115	Blackwater fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e)	113, 114	Other and unspecified forms of malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 38	116, 117	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a)	123-0	Schistosomiasis vesical (<i>S. haematobium</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	123-1	Schistosomiasis intestinal (<i>S. mansoni</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	123-2	Schistosomiasis pulmonary (<i>S. japonicum</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	123-3	Other and unspecified schistosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 39	125	Hydatid disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 40	127	Onchocerciasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	.. .. .	Loiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	.. .. .	Filariasis (<i>bancrofti</i>)	—	10	2	—	12	—
(d)	.. .. .	Other filariasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 41	129	Ankylostomiasis	—	8	32	1	41	1
A 42	126	Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations ..	—	—	2	—	2	—
(b)	130-0	Ascariasis	—	4	8	—	12	—
(c)	130-3	Guinea worm (<i>dracunculosis</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	124, 128	Other diseases due to helminths	—	—	1	—	1	—
A 43	130-1, 130-2	.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a)	037	Lymphogranuloma venereum	—	1	1	—	2	—
(b)	038	Granuloma inguinale, venereal	1	1	1	—	3	—
(c)	039	Other and unspecified venereal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	049	Food poisoning infection and intoxication	1	10	—	—	11	1
(e)	071	Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Others	Totals	Deaths
A 43	(f) 072 (g) 073 (h) 087 (i) 090 (j) 095 (k) 096-7 (l) 120 (m) 121 (n) 131 (o) 135	Leptospirosis icterohaemorrhagica (Weil's disease) Yaws Chickenpox Dengue Trachoma Sandfly fever Leishmaniasis Trypanosomiasis gambiensi Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensi Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis Dermatophytosis Scabies	— — — — — — — — — — — —	— — 2 — 8 — — — — — — 5	— — 4 — — — — — — — 3 2	— — — — 2 — — — — — — 1	— — 6 — 10 — — — — — — 3 9	— — — — — — — — — — — —
	036, 054, 059, 063, 064, 070, 074, 086, 088, 089, 093, 096-1-096-6, 096-8, 096-9, 122, 132-134, 136-138	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	1	8	8	2	19	—
II—NEOPLASMS								
A 44	140-148	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	2	—	4	2	8	1
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	1	2	—	—	3	1
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	1	12	7	1	21	2
A 47	152, 153	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	2	1	5	1	9	3
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	1	1	4	—	6	1
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	1	—	3	1	5	—
A 50	162, 163	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary	1	—	3	—	4	3
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of breast	1	7	6	1	15	3
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	2	7	32	—	41	3
A 53	172-174	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	—	2	4	—	6	1
A 54	177	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	—	2	3	—	5	—
A 55	190, 191	Malignant neoplasm of skin	4	5	2	—	11	—
A 56	196, 197	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	—	1	5	—	6	—
A 57	155, 160, 164, 165, 175, 176, 178-181, 192-195, 198, 199	Other and unspecified sites	14	23	15	1	53	13
A 58	204	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	5	4	1	11	2
A 59	200-203, 205	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	—	7	8	—	15	1
A 60	210-239	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	10	36	46	2	94	—
III—ALLERGIC, ENDOCRINE SYSTEM, METABOLIC AND NUTRITIONAL DISEASES								
IV—DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS								
A 61	250, 251	Nontoxic goitre	2	3	15	1	21	—
A 62	252	Thyrototoxicosis with or without goitre	—	1	12	—	13	—
A 63	260	Diabetes mellitus	13	57	278	7	355	52
A 64	(a) 280 (b) 281 (c) 282 (d) 283-286	Beriberi Pellagra Scurvy Other deficiency states	— — — —	— — — 24	2 — — 8	— — — 1	2 — 2 33	— — — 1
A 65	(a) 290 (b) 291 (c) 292, 293	Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic) Other specified and unspecified anaemias	1 4 —	1 35 3	16 143 16	— 1 1	18 183 20	— 1 —
A 66	(a) 241 (b) 240, 242-245, 253, 254, 270-277, 287-289, 294-299	Asthma All other allergic disorders endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	8 10	15 8	53 34	1 —	77 52	1 4
V—MENTAL, PSYCHONEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS								
A 67	300-309	Psychoses	2	9	15	—	26	1
A 68	310-324, 326	Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality	12	7	30	1	50	1
A 69	325	Mental deficiency	—	3	3	—	6	—

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Other	Totals	Deaths
VI—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS								
A 70	330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	15	22	55	2	94	21
A 71	340	Nonmeningococcal meningitis	3	25	13	2	43	11
A 72	345	Multiple sclerosis	—	1	2	—	3	—
A 73	353	Epilepsy	3	5	9	1	18	—
A 74	370-379	Inflammatory diseases of eye	3	22	22	3	50	—
A 75	385	Cataract	14	23	105	4	146	1
A 76	387	Glaucoma	4	3	7	2	16	—
A 77 (a)	390	Otitis externa	—	3	3	—	6	—
(b)	391-393	Otitis media and mastoiditis	1	6	15	1	23	—
(c)	394	Other inflammatory diseases of ear	1	1	6	—	8	—
A 78 (a)	380-384, 386, 388, 389	} All other diseases and conditions of eye	4	21	53	2	80	2
(b)	341, 344							
	350-352, 360-369, 395-398	} All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ..	16	22	47	5	90	3
VII—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM								
A 79	400-402	Rheumatic fever	7	22	93	4	126	—
A 80	410-416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4	29	109	14	156	17
A 81	420-422	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	11	19	84	6	120	71
A 82	430-434	Other diseases of heart	22	22	97	3	144	30
A 83	440-443	Hypertension with heart disease	14	23	43	2	82	5
A 84	444-447	Hypertension without mention of heart	4	16	48	4	72	1
A 85	450-456	Disease of arteries	—	2	8	—	10	1
A 86	460-468	Other diseases of circulatory system	7	24	97	5	133	5
VIII—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM								
A 87	470-475	Acute upper respiratory infections	5	43	51	3	102	1
A 88	480-483	Influenza	8	31	23	3	65	—
A 89	490	Lobar pneumonia	11	152	86	21	271	15
A 90	491	Bronchopneumonia	19	213	163	16	411	28
A 91	492, 493	Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ..	3	3	7	—	13	1
A 92	500	Acute bronchitis	7	25	33	4	69	—
A 93	501, 502	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	2	21	27	2	52	1
A 94	510	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	24	6	150	5	185	—
A 95	518, 521	Empyema and abscess of lung	—	9	5	—	14	2
A 96	519	Pleurisy	—	5	9	1	15	—
A 97 (a)	523	Pneumoconiosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	511-517, 520-522, 524-527	} All other respiratory diseases	7	63	75	7	152	2
IX—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM								
A 98 (a)	530	Dental Caries	3	3	4	—	10	—
(b)	531-535	All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ..	1	6	16	1	24	—
A 99	540	Ulcer of stomach	9	50	93	2	154	4
A 100	541	Ulcer of duodenum	3	18	58	5	84	5
A 101	543	Gastritis and duodenitis	4	21	55	2	82	—
A 102	550-553	Appendicitis	22	96	227	8	353	1
A 103	560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	19	72	140	11	242	2
A 104 (a)	571-0	Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years ..	11	67	95	4	177	18
(b)	571-1	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages 2 years and over ..	9	43	52	4	108	2
(c)	572	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis	1	2	3	—	6	2
A 105	581	Cirrhosis of liver	2	9	10	—	21	7
A 106	584, 585	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	7	22	38	3	70	—
A 107	536-539	} Other diseases of digestive system	17	45	103	7	172	13
	542, 544, 545, 573-580, 582, 583, 586, 587							

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Other	Totals	Deaths
X—DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM								
A 108	590	Acute nephritis	4	9	13	—	26	—
A 109	591-594	Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis	10	31	58	4	103	5
A 110	600	Infections of kidney	7	6	32	—	45	1
A 111	602, 604	Calculi of urinary system	6	3	59	4	72	2
A 112	610	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	6	22	—	31	2
A 113	620, 621	Diseases of breast	1	9	12	2	24	—
A 114 (a)	613	Hydrocele	6	68	42	8	124	2
(b)	634	Disorders of menstruation	22	37	127	4	190	—
(c)	601, 603 605-609 611, 612 614-617 622-633 635-637	All other diseases of the genito-urinary system	58	165	441	17	681	2
XI—DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERIUM								
A 115	640-641, 681, 682, 684	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2	9	18	—	29	—
A 116	642, 652, 685, 686	Toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	7	64	206	11	288	—
A 117	643, 644 670-672	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	11	138	142	43	334	1
A 118	650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	33	110	322	13	478	—
A 119	651	Abortion with sepsis	4	11	22	1	38	2
A 120 (a)	645-649 673-680 683, 687-689	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	75	274	907	78	1,334	3
(b)	660	Delivery without complications	126	1,080	1,913	240	3,359	—
XII—DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE								
XIII—DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF MOVEMENT								
A 121	690-698	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	33	234	226	15	508	4
A 122	720-725	Arthritis and spondylitis	11	30	52	3	96	2
A 123	726, 727	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	3	6	21	—	30	—
A 124	730	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	9	42	23	7	81	1
A 125	737, 745-749	Ankylosis and acquired musculo-skeletal deformities	1	7	3	2	13	—
A 126 (a)	715	Chronic Ulcer of Skin (including tropical ulcer)	7	8	6	1	22	—
(b)	700-714, 716	All other diseases of skin	2	3	23	—	28	—
(c)	731-736, 738-744	All other diseases of musculo-skeletal system	12	39	39	1	91	—
XIV—CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS								
A 127	751	Spina bifida and meningocele	—	—	10	—	10	3
A 128	754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	1	6	8	1	16	1
A 129	750, 752, 753, 755-759	All other congenital malformations	1	21	64	4	90	4
XV—CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY								
A 130	760, 761	Birth injuries	—	2	1	—	3	1
A 131	762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 132 (a)	764	Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)	—	3	2	—	5	2
(b)	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	1	—	—	1	—
(c)	763, 766-768	Other infections of newborn	—	3	1	—	4	—
A 133	770	Haemolytic disease of newborn	—	3	1	—	4	3
A 134	769, 771, 772	All other defined diseases of early infancy	—	2	5	—	7	2
A 135	773, 776	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	1	11	72	1	85	17

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Other	Total	Deaths
XVI—SYMPTOMS, SENILITY AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS								
A 136	794	Senility without mention of psychosis	3	—	5	—	8	—
A 137 (a)	788-8	Pyrexia of unknown origin	6	22	48	—	76	4
(b)	793	Observation, without need for further medical care ..	136	426	1,603	57	2,222	—
(c)	780-787	All other ill-defined causes of morbidity	8	32	130	9	179	2
	788-1-788-7							
	788-9, 789-792, 795							

" E " CODE—ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Other	Totals	Deaths
AE 138	E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents	11	18	51	7	87	4
AE 139	E800-E802	Other transport accidents	1	6	16	—	23	—
	E840-E866							
AE 140	E870-E895	Accidental poisoning	13	25	69	6	113	1
AE 141	E900-E904	Accidental falls	34	93	117	14	258	6
AE 142	E912	Accident caused by machinery	1	10	9	5	25	—
AE 143	E916	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	1	11	29	3	44	2
AE 144	E917, E918	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation	3	16	35	3	57	1
AE 145	E919	Accident caused by firearm	1	1	3	—	5	—
AE 146	E929	Accidental drowning and submersion	—	3	—	—	3	—
AE 147 (a)	E920	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	3	22	37	1	62	—
(b)	E923	Foreign body entering other orifice	—	—	1	—	1	—
(c)	E927	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	—	2	1	—	3	—
(d)	E928	Other accidents caused by animals	1	1	6	—	8	—
(e)	E910, E911							
	E913-E915	All other accidental causes	17	108	80	4	209	1
	E921-E922							
	E924-E926							
	E930-E965							
AE 148	E970-E979	Suicide and non-accidental self-inflicted injury	—	4	6	1	11	—
AE 149	E980-E985	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	7	80	55	4	146	1
AE 150	E990-E999	Injury resulting from operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—

" N " CODE—ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (NATURE OF INJURY)

Intermediate List Number	Detailed List Numbers	Cause Groups	Euro.	Fijian	Indian	Other	Totals	Deaths
AN 138	N800-N804	Fracture of skull	10	54	42	4	110	4
AN 139	N805-N809	Fracture of spine and trunk	4	23	19	1	47	—
AN 140	N810-N829	Fracture of limbs	23	72	116	16	227	2
AN 141	N830-N839	Dislocation without fracture	3	16	14	—	33	—
AN 142	N840-N848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscle	3	5	3	2	13	—
AN 143	N850-N856	Head injury (excluding fracture)	11	39	40	8	98	2
AN 144	N860-N869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis	3	7	10	—	20	2
AN 145	N870-N908	Laceration and open wounds	11	93	84	4	192	2
AN 146	N910-N929	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface	4	19	11	—	34	1
AN 147	N930-N936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	4	8	20	1	33	—
AN 148	N940-N949	Burns	3	24	64	6	97	2
AN 149	N960-N979	Effects of poisons	11	26	72	6	115	1
AN 150	N980-N999	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	3	14	20	—	37	—

TABLE IX

URBAN/TOWNSHIP/RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS OF THE COLONY OF FIJI

REPORT OF HEALTH INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1963

I—SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

<i>Type of Premises, etc.</i>	<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Re-Inspections</i>	<i>Total</i>
House-to-House Inspection of District ..	65,325	27,207	92,532
Investigation of Complaints, Nuisances, etc. ..	1,458	638	2,096
New Buildings Sites—before Approval ..	2,582	195	2,777
New Buildings Works in Progress	2,600	1,356	3,956
Investigation of Infectious Disease and Dis- infection	2,842	92	2,934
Shipping Sanitary Surveys	167	37	204
Houses-let-as-Lodgings and Lodging Houses ..	758	461	1,219
Factories and Workshops	763	447	1,210
Cemeteries	122	72	194
Schools	557	312	869
Checking Sanitary Services (A/Cs, etc.) ..	704	195	899
Laundries	460	352	812
Hairdressers, Chiropodists, etc.	1,043	749	1,792
Foodshops, Foodstores, Markets, etc. ..	6,245	3,990	10,235
Eating Houses and Ice Cream Premises ..	2,086	1,658	3,744
Aerated Water and Ice Factories	243	199	442
Kava Saloons	425	263	688
Bakehouses	784	606	1,390
Slaughterhouses	112	60	172
Butchers' Shops	442	359	801
Food Vehicles	752	609	1,361
Miscellaneous inspections	1,251	476	1,727
Total	91,721	40,333	132,054

2—WRITTEN NOTICES, ETC., ISSUED

<i>Type of Notices, etc.</i>	<i>Number</i>
Intimation Notices Served	6,591
Buildings Surveyed for Closure or Demolition	76
Closing Orders Served	75
Buildings Demolished after Service Orders by Owners ..	32
Notice, Intention to Demolish	7
Statutory Notices Served	461
Demolition Orders Served	9

3—BUILDING APPLICATIONS DEALT WITH

<i>Applications in respect of</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
New commercial buildings	189	£823,597
New dwellings	2,310	1,235,519
Alterations and repairs	1,045	403,642
Miscellaneous works including Septic Tank instal- lations	934	334,262
Total	4,478	£2,797,020
Completion certificates issued in respect of—		
New Commercial buildings	104	£340,841
New dwellings	878	615,026
Alterations and repairs	291	139,084
Miscellaneous works including Septic Tank installations	320	94,785
Total	1,593	£1,189,736
Applications Outstanding in Register (work not completed) at end of month—		
New Buildings	4,823	
Septic Tanks	291	
Alterations and Repairs	1,193	
Applications lapsed	11	
Applications withdrawn	7	
Applications rejected	10	

4—SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC. (ALL TYPES OF PREMISES)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Ordered</i>	<i>Completed*</i>
Repairing of Buildings	965	373
Improvements to Lighting and Ventilation of Buildings	478	229
Removal of Unauthorised Erections	395	191
Abatement of Overcrowding	231	74
New Privies (all types)	2,205	1,235
Repairing, Cleansing or Flyproofing of Privies ..	5,318	3,250
Filling in of Insanitary Privies	1,263	791
New Bathrooms or Washing Places	245	159
Repairing or Cleansing of Bathrooms or Washing Places	1,651	1,149
New Kitchens	297	91
Repairing or Cleansing of Kitchens	1,267	804
Provision of New Drains	1,811	1,184
Repairing or Cleansing of existing Drains ..	4,997	3,305
New Wells	106	43
Repairing or Improvement of Wells	1,053	676
New Water Tanks	183	90
Repairing, Screening or Cleansing of Water Tanks	1,759	1,114
Removal of Accumulations of Refuse, etc. ..	8,297	5,753
Clearing of Overgrowth or Long Grass	7,043	4,741
Provision of Garbage Tins	2,929	1,818
Abatement of Nuisances from Animals or Poultry	2,792	1,972
Abatement of Mosquito Breeding	5,009	3,883
Cleansing of Food Premises	3,612	2,979
Structural Improvements to Food Premises ..	806	478
Cleansing of Food Vehicles	433	396
Improvements to Food Vehicles	207	156
Cleansing or Improvement of Hairdressers Premises	554	429
Cleansing or Improvement of Laundries	305	204
Cleansing or Improvement of Schools	117	88
Cleansing or Improvement of Shipping	13	13
Impounding of Straying Cattle	82	36
Miscellaneous	1,734	850
Total	58,157	38,554

* This column may include work completed during the year under review but ordered during the previous year.

5—MOSQUITO CONTROL

Premises Inspected for Mosquito Larvae ..	94,346
Premises at which Larvae found	6,538
Larval Index	6.9%

6—SHIPPING ARRIVALS

	<i>Number</i>
(a) Pratique and Boarded	47
(b) Radio Pratique	194
(c) Pratique and Malarial Inspection	113
(d) Pratique and Malarial Spraying	102
Total	456

AIRCRAFT ARRIVALS

	<i>Number</i>
(a) Malarial Spraying	774
(b) Not Sprayed	1,186
Total	1,960

7—DISINFECTION, DISINFESTATION AND FUMIGATION

<i>Type of Premises, Vessels or Aircraft</i>	<i>Method</i>	<i>Number</i>
Local Vessels	Cyanide	77
Local Vessels	Dieldrin	35
Overseas Vessels	Aerosol Bombs	96
Overseas Vessels	Cyanide	5
Aircraft	Aerosol Bombs	774
Office, dwellings, etc.	DDT, Flit Dieldrin, Pyagra smoke bombs, etc. ..	318
Second-hand Clothing	Formalin	197 bales
Hospitals	Dieldrin, Formalin ..	13 wards
Miscellaneous	D.D.T. etc.	585
International Deratization Certificates Issued ..		5
International Deratization Exemption Certificates Issued ..		20
Local Vessels Fumigation Exemption Certificate ..		12

8—ANTI-RAT MEASURES

Traps Set	8,252
Warfarin Baits Laid	3,214

	Others	<i>Rattus</i> <i>Rattus</i>	<i>Rattus</i> <i>Norvegicus</i>	Total
Rats Destroyed by Trapping	468	349	708	1,525
Rats Destroyed by Poison Baits	342	31	103	476
Rats Destroyed by Fumigation—				
Overseas Shipping	..	..	..	..
Local Shipping	..	26	7	33
Aircraft	..	..	..	..
Rats submitted for Laboratory				
Examination	..	5	..	5
Rats Found Infected	..	..	..	..

9—SUPERVISION OF LABOUR GANGS, ETC.

Number of men employed, Clearing and Draining Work done, Loads of Refuse removed, etc.

Number of men employed	186
Vacant Crown Land cleared of overgrowths	455·8 acres
Drains cleaned	14,561 chains
Number of loads of refuse removed	6,779 loads
Septic tanks emptied	325

10—FOOD INSPECTION AND SAMPLING

Unsound Foodstuffs Condemned and Destroyed.. 89,355 lb.

Food and Water Samples taken—

	Type	No.
Fresh Water	Chemical	2
Fresh Water	Bacteriological	696
Milk—genuine	Chemical	23
Milk—non-genuine	Chemical	13
Powdered Milk	Chemical	12
Other Milk and Milk Products	Chemical	12
Ice Cream	Chemical	4
Ice Cream	Bacteriological	6
Other Foodstuffs	Chemical	85
	Total	853
Meat Inspection—		
Carcases Inspected—		
Cattle	..	110
Pigs	..	22
Goats	..	..
	Total	132

Carcases Condemned	..
Organs and Parts Condemned	164

11—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Defendants, Offences and Results of Action—

	Public Health Regulations	Pure Food Ordinance	Town Planning Ordinance
Number of Cases taken	165	26	8
Convictions obtained	158	26	7
Cases discharged	1	—	—
Cases acquitted	—	—	2
Cases withdrawn	5	—	—

Revenue from Fines and Costs .. £495 9s. 6d. £356 0s. 0d. £76 4s. 0d.

Three Cases adjourned to be heard on 27th January, 1964.

12—REMARKS AND DETAILS OF ANY OTHER SPECIAL WORKS CARRIED OUT
DURING THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

(A) Mosquito Campaign was lodged throughout the Colony during the year.

(B) Sanitation Campaign—

Squatting slabs sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525
Wooden plugs sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	523
Pedestal sets sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Pedestal risers sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Pedestal seats sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45
Water seal slabs sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pedestal slabs sold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Revenue from above sales	..	..	..	..	..	..	£865	17s. 0d.

13—SEAPORT AND AIRPORT HEALTH QUARANTINE

Ships given Pratique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456
Landing passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,052
Aircraft given Pratique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,960
Landing passengers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,673
Local vessels fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
Overseas vessels fumigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Aircraft treated with Aerosol bombs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774
International Deratization Certificates issued	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

12-Hours and the amount of work done by
the men during the year of the
(A) Men's Camps was held throughout the year during the year.
(B) Sanitation Camps

Spending for	...	...	...
Wages	...	...	...
Food	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...
Water	...	...	...
Light	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

13-Details of the Sanitation Camps

Spending for	...	...	...
Wages	...	...	...
Food	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...
Water	...	...	...
Light	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

14-Details of the Sanitation Camps

Spending for	...	...	...
Wages	...	...	...
Food	...	...	...
Medical	...	...	...
Water	...	...	...
Light	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...

15-Details of the Sanitation Camps
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