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SIXTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31-12-1971

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA





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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA



ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

YEAR ENDING 31-12-1971

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

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INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

YOUR WORSHIP THE MAYOR
AND MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA.

I have the honour to present the 68th Annual Health Report of the City of Pretoria.

Once again several members of the staff of this Department availed themselves of the opportunities offered to undertake part-time studies to further their knowledge in connection with their work. One Senior Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Industrial Health, five Health Inspectors the National Diploma in Tropical Hygiene, eight the National Diploma in Health Education whilst four received both the National Diploma in Tropical Hygiene and Health Education.

Twelve White Learner Health Visitors received in-service training with the so-called "sandwich course", in which periods of theoretical and practical training alternate, at the College for Advanced Technical Education. One of them had to abandon her studies for health reasons. Of the remaining eleven, eight obtained both the Diploma in Public Health and the Diploma in Health Education, whilst three succeeded in obtaining the Diploma in Health Education only. Two of the last-mentioned three candidates will write supplementary examinations during June, 1972.

One of our Bantu Nurses was granted one year's study leave after having obtained a bursary from the State Health Department. She was successful in obtaining the National Diploma for Health Visitors at the training college at Ga-Rankuwa.

Up to the present, immunization against German measles is still a procedure which does not qualify for refunds from State resources. However, the aftercare of one single child born with complications attributable to an attack of German measles in its mother during the early months of her pregnancy, can be very expensive. As a matter of fact, we believe that it may well amount to a sum equal to, if not more, than that required to purchase the necessary material to immunize all girls in Standard V in all the provincial, private and special schools in Pretoria in any one year.

When/...

When the case for immunization of young girls round about the age of puberty against this disease was put to Council, consent to "go ahead" was granted without any hesitation.

Furthermore, when it was reported to Council towards the end of the year that 2 620 girls in 77 schools had been immunized without any noteworthy complication, permission was granted to make this an annual procedure. In this way, in a few years' time the population at risk will have been protected.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not place on record here my thanks not only to all the parents of young girls who so readily co-operated in this campaign, but in particular to all the Principals and Teachers of schools who so kindly assisted in distributing the letter of information to the parents and then collected the consent forms for us. Without their kind assistance it would not have been possible to carry out the scheduled programme so smoothly.

One very pleasing, but not unexpected result of this campaign appears to have been that far more girls and young women, than our figures would reflect, were immunized as a result of the publicity which it received. Although we shall never know the exact figure, judging from the number of enquiries made by parents from whom we subsequently received the assurance that they did act on our advice and had their other daughters immunized by private medical practitioners, we believe that this figure is much higher than that reflected in our records.

Any comprehensive preventive health service should ideally also make provision for psychiatric treatment. Even if such treatment is not always preventive in the strict sense of the word, then at least it should be of such a nature as to keep sufferers out of hospital and if possible, usefully employed.

Unfortunately, in the past, training of personnel at all levels engaged in Preventive and Community Medicine, has not adequately equipped them to undertake such work.

An opportunity to make a start in this field of public health arose when in June this year Dr H.A. Luiz, Superintendent of the Weskoppies Hospital, made an approach to us to make available consulting facilities for his medical and nursing staff at the clinics in the two Bantu townships of Pretoria - Atteridgeville and Mamelodi. These facilities were readily granted.

As/...

As Dr Luiz, in his letter, put the problem in a nutshell, the first paragraph thereof is quoted with his permission:

"Due to the ever increasing demands for psychiatric beds it has become imperative to apply modern psychiatric techniques in the management of patients. At least 90% of patients admitted to hospital can be stabilized on psychotropic drugs and maintained in the community. The majority of these can still function adequately and care for their families, provided adequate follow-up services are provided. A follow-up service of the type envisaged has obvious advantages to the hospital and it will also benefit the urban Bantu of Pretoria by making potential psychiatric invalids economically active and providing relief to the demands on your health and welfare departments. During 1970 over six hundred Bantu patients were admitted to Weskoppies Hospital from Pretoria alone. As this figure is regarded as only 10% of those in need of Psychiatric care the need for this service is adequately justified."

This project, which has now been functioning since September of this year, has in the four months since its inception, already shown how great the need for it was.

The number of attendances registered was 277 for the Mamelodi clinic and 368 for Atteridgeville. In addition to this 646 domiciliary visits were made in the two townships by Community Nurses attached to Weskoppies Hospital.

These figures which speak for themselves, make it imperative that in-service training, in the field of preventive psychiatric medicine be given to members of our own staff in the near future.

Three new clinics were started during the course of the year. In the suburbs which are furthest removed from existing clinics the greatest need is usually for a conveniently situated clinic where children may be immunized. In order to have her children properly protected against diseases where this is possible by immunization, a mother usually has to pay repeated visits to such a centre with either an infant in arms or toddlers, or both. This makes it essential that such centres be situated where they can be easily reached by public transport or where parking is readily available. Bearing these facts in mind, an approach was made to the principals of the Valhalla and Sinoville Primary Schools that, subject to the approval of the Transvaal Department of Education, accommodation be made available to us for an immunization clinic, once weekly, in their buildings. I am grateful to be able to report that consent was readily granted with the result that since March such clinics are now functioning in Valhalla and Sinoville.

The/...

The other clinic which came into being during April, is one for Venereal Diseases in the township for Coloureds at Eersterust. Coloureds are still at liberty to attend the Central Clinic for Venereal Diseases, but the one in the township itself will be more conveniently situated for them.

It was reported last year that the medical inspection of all children at nursery schools and crèches, private or otherwise, is now undertaken by a part-time medical officer and a nursing sister of this Department. In addition to all the other tests and examinations conducted, special liaison has now been brought about between the Prinshof School for the Partially Sighted and Nursery School for the Blind and this Department. Proper sight-screening tests are now carried out and any doubtful cases are referred to the abovementioned school for final assessment.

In common with certain other areas in the Republic, Pretoria experienced a sudden upsurge in the occurrence of Poliomyelitis this year. This, after eleven years of extremely low incidence following immunization with the live attenuated polio virus vaccine. Further details of this outbreak are given under the section dealing with "Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases".

That we can never afford to relax our vigilance by immunization or otherwise against this, or for that matter any other infectious or communicable disease is repeatedly brought home to us by episodes such as this.

Fortunately both the Press and the South African Broadcasting Corporation (S.A.B.C.) gave much publicity to this outbreak and the fact that there is no room for complacency after a few years of low incidence of any particular infectious disease and urged parents to have their children immunized. Not only was this done in both official languages, but the S.A.B.C. also put the message across in several other indigenous tongues. For this, as well as the many other occasions during the year on which the Press and the S.A.B.C. assisted us in matters of Health Education, as and when the need therefore arose, I thank them very much.

To you, Mr Mayor, the Chairman and Members of the Management Committee and all City Councillors, I wish to express my appreciation of the manner in which you have accorded me your whole-hearted support and co-operation during the year under review.

With/...

With gratitude I also wish to acknowledge the able way in which the staff of the Municipal Language Bureau handled all matters that had to be translated. Thanks are also due to the following officials not attached to my Department, not only for the cordial relationship which has existed, but also for kindly supplying details of the undermentioned matters which form part of this report:- The Director of the Weather Bureau, Pretoria: Climatic Data; the Director of the Bureau of Statistics: Population Figures (except those for Bantu); the Superintendent of the Pretoria Dental Clinic: Report on the Activities of the Pretoria Dental Clinic; the City Treasurer: Annual Rateable Values; the City Engineer and the Chief Chemist: Water Consumption, Rubbish Removal Services and a Report on the Sewage Works; the Director of the Abattoir: Report on the Activities at the Abattoir; the City's Director of Non-European Affairs: Housing of Non-Whites and Population Figures for Bantu.

In an introductory letter such as this attention can only be drawn to matters of policy or of general interest. The way in which it was achieved to maintain the sanitary circumstances of this city and the general health of its inhabitants, by and large, at a high level is reflected in the body of this report. Such results can only be attained when each and every member of the staff gives of his best. Hence I thank them all very much for their loyalty as well as devotion to duty.

A.T.B.H. BODENSTAB.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1971.

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C. GEFFEN, M.B., Ch.B.	Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospital and Medical Officer, Venereal Diseases.
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E.F. COETZER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Registered as Specialist Preventive Medicine)	Part-time Medical Officer, Nursery Schools and Crèches.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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Senior Rodent and Mosquito
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- H.A. WEYERS, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
N.D.P.H.N., N.D.H.E.
- A.W.C. EBERSON, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
N.D.P.H.N.
- V. DE VILLIERS, Certs. S.A. Nursing
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R.S.H., Health Visitor and
School Nurse, Ward Admin. and
Fever.

Part-time Health Visitor
(Nursery Schools and Crèches).

CLINIC SISTERS/...

CLINIC SISTERS.

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- 4 from within the Council's Service.
- 7 outside the Council's Service.

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R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.

/...

- G.C. MALEBYE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- J.E. PHAKATI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- M.T. MASOKA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- M.T. KUBHEKA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- S. MOFOLO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- J.M. SELEPE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- E. PUOANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- E.M. MOGALE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.

NON-WHITE NURSES.

- F. MANAMELA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif. & Aux. Nursing).
- M. MOHOHLA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
- F. MAPHALLA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)
- W. SOKO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- J.R. MTOMBENI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- R.I. MISHI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- E.J.M. SHILANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- F.E. SIBIYA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
- M.N. LEDIGA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- C. MAKURUNTSI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
- S. RIBANE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)

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M. MATOME, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 P.I. MAPLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 N.M. MOSEHLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 E. PULE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 E.K. PHETO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 E. NQOLASE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
 R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 M.F. MAMOEPA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.),
 R.S.H., Health Visitor and School Nurse.
 L. PITSE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 M.S. MASUPYE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing).
 N.V. MATHOLE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Aux. Nursing).
 E.N. MOKOENA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 R.H. MODIRI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 L.N. MOROLO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 A.R. KUTUMELA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 M. DOOMS, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 A. ESSA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 M.M. MOHIDEEN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 Y.L. GOGLIN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 S. MAMEREGANE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 M. MATSEI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 J.N. NGWENYA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 R. HLALETHWA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 E.S. VERMEULEN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 J. PAULSEN, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 J.R. MOCHAKI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen.)

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NON-WHITE MIDWIVES.

A. NTJA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 I. PUOANE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 M.V. MONTTOEDI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 E.E. MAKGOLO, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 E. DAU, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 R.D. BALOYI, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 M.T. BALOYI, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 R.M. MPE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 O. KAKANA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif. & Aux. Nursing)
 R. MSIMANGA, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 K.S. MFOLO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 L. MODISE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 E. MATABANE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)
 V. MONARE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif. & Aux. Nursing)
 J.S. MABUSELA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 M.M. LETLAPE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Midwif.)

NON-WHITE NURSING ASSISTANTS.

R.F. NCWANA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 A.J. LESOALO, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing)
 M. SEKOTE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing).
 M.F. MALEKA, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Gen. & Midwif.)
 A.J. LETSOALO, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing & Midwif.)
 M. SEKOTE, Certs. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing & Midwif.)
 M.R. MOKONE, Cert. S.A. Nursing Council (Aux. Nursing).

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CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

P. BAMBO
J.A. MONTIEDI
H. SATHEKGE
E.M. LEEPILE
C.N. PHAGO

Non-White Clinic Orderlies.

B.R. MANYOROLA,

Senior Clinic Clerk.

J. DIBAKWANE
S. MATSEKE
S. RAPUDI
E.N. MANGENA
C.T. THLAKU
A. MAPONJA
S.W. MOGALE
H.A.W. MATLAISANE
R.D. ZITHA

Non-White Clinic Clerks.

J. MOFOKENG
F.S. MTIMKULU

Non-White X-Ray Assistants.

Four Whites
Five Non-Whites

Public Convenience Attendants.

D.S. DU TOIT
G.C. RYNNERS

Poundmasters.

MRS. C.P. DE KLERK

Caretaker.

G. McKAY

Car/Van Driver.

CITY COUNCIL OF PRETORIA

SIXTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

CLIMATIC AND OTHER DATA.

CLIMATIC DATA.

Latitude : 25 degrees, 44 minutes, 3 seconds south.
 Longitude : 1 hour, 52 minutes, 48 seconds east.
 Mean altitude : 1 326 metres.
 Temperature : (Statistics kindly supplied by the
 Director, Weather Bureau, Pretoria.)

Air temperature : 1971:

	Mean max. °C	Mean min. °C	Highest reading of max. °C	Lowest reading of min. °C	Mean relative humidity at		Rainfall	
					8 a.m.	2 p.m.	mm	Days
					%	%		
January...	27,1	15,5	31,7	13,6	75	53	161,1	14
February..	26,3	15,1	29,4	12,7	74	52	70,4	15
March.....	27,8	14,6	30,5	10,7	72	42	104,2	12
April.....	24,3	10,6	28,3	6,3	80	48	139,0	8
May	20,0	5,3	25,5	-1,0	79	41	7,1	3
June	18,6	2,9	22,7	0,4	77	37	18,0	1
July	18,9	2,6	22,5	-1,1	73	32	0,1	1
August ...	22,0	4,1	27,8	-0,7	57	24	0,0	0
September	25,7	10,0	30,2	6,4	57	29	40,7	3
October ..	25,5	11,4	30,3	6,6	62	38	49,0	9
November..	25,9	12,6	31,0	9,5	68	45	164,1	18
December..	27,3	14,5	32,0	11,4	69	43	126,5	17

EXTENT OF MUNICIPAL AREA.

Pretoria and its suburbs, townlands included, are 56 980 hectares in extent. The city lies on and between three parallel quartzite ridges running east and west, the soil in the valleys in between consisting largely of shale.

VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1971:

The rates for the period 1.1.1971 to 31.12.1971 are 2,04 cents per rand per year on the value of the land.

Value of rateable property:

Land	848 784 490,00
Improvements	697 542 905,00
Total	1 546 327 395,00

Value of unrateable and exempted property:

Land	300 559 900,00
Improvements	185 887 336,00
Total	486 447 236,00

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION:

Whites	288 500
Bantu	211 700
Asians	11 000
Coloureds	11 100

The population figures given above, except those for Bantu, have been obtained from the latest census.

Although the Bantu population figure was also obtained from the latest census, it has been decided to use the figure furnished by the Director of Non-European Affairs because this figure excludes the floating population within the jurisdiction of the Pretoria Municipality, and, therefore, appears to be a more realistic figure.

The/...

The principal vital statistics for the year under review, corrected for outward transfers, are:-

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds	Total Non-Whites	All races
Population	288 500	211 700	11 000	11 100	233 800	522 300
Birth rates	23,92	14,63	25,72	21,35	15,47	20,14
Death rates	5,33	8,24	6,36	8,92	8,61	6,61
Infantile mortality per 1 000 live births	21,60	189,7	45,93	109,7	173,3	73,77
Percentage illegitimate births to live births	2,45	50,57	2,47	21,10	44,82	17,02
Death rate from tuberculosis (pulmonary) per 1 000 of population	0,0014	0,22	0,09	0,27	0,21	0,10
Death rate from tuberculosis, all forms, per 1 000 of population	0,0014	0,22	0,09	0,27	0,22	0,10

BIRTHS.

(The following births were registered in Pretoria during the year (figures for 1970 in brackets)).

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds	Total Non-Whites	All races
Local births	6 903 (6 817)	3 098 (3 713)	283 (271)	237 (233)	3 618 (4 217)	10 521 (11 034)
Births where mothers not residents of Pretoria	1 473 (1 390)	752 (703)	35 (39)	7 (11)	794 (753)	2 267 (2 143)
Illegitimate births (included in local births)	169 (153)	1 567 (1 800)	5 (6)	50 (60)	1 622 (1 866)	1 791 (2 019)
Stillbirths	78 (52)	176 (210)	3 (2)	5 (5)	184 (217)	262 (269)

BIRTH RATES:

Whites	23,92	(23,61)
Bantu	14,63	(17,76)
Asians	25,72	(24,63)
Coloureds	21,35	(23,54)
All Non-Whites	15,47	(18,34)
All races	20,14	(21,27)

Rates of natural increase, being the excess of births over deaths in proportion to population, are as follows:-

Whites	18,60	(17,50)
Asians	19,36	(18,64)
Coloureds	12,44	(14,95)

The rates for Bantu are not given because of the inaccurate notification of Bantu births.

DEATHS.

(Figures for 1970 in brackets.)

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds	Total Non-Whites	All races
Local deaths (all ages)	1 538 (1 767)	1 744 (2 116)	70 (66)	99 (85)	1 913 (2 269)	3 451 (4 034)
Deaths of persons not being local residents	626 (676)	1 543 (2 091)	2 (4)	33 (27)	1 578 (2 122)	2 204 (2 798)

The "non-local" deaths occurred at:

	Pretoria and other hospitals	Mental hospital	Leper institution	Prison	Visitors
Whites	550 (595)	68 (79)	1 (-)	1 (2)	6 (-)
Non-Whites	1 437 (1 949)	45 (56)	4 (7)	66 (71)	26 (39)

DEATH RATES:

Whites	5,33	(6,12)
Bantu	8,24	(9,88)
Asians	6,36	(6,00)
Coloureds	8,92	(8,59)
All Non-Whites	8,61	(9,86)
Total : All races	6,61	(7,78)

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

(Figures for 1970 in brackets.)

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds	Total Non-Whites	All races
Local deaths	149 (155)	588 (643)	13 (13)	26 (27)	627 (683)	776 (838)
Deaths of infants whose mothers had come to the city for confinement, or infants who died of disease from which they suffered when brought here	52 (75)	439 (549)	1 (1)	4 (1)	444 (551)	496 (626)
Total	201 (230)	1 027 (1 192)	14 (14)	30 (28)	1 071 (1 234)	1 272 (1 464)

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Whites	21,59	(22,72)
Bantu	189,80	(173,20)
All Non-Whites	173,30	(161,90)
All races	73,77	(75,98)

TABLE OF INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE FOR ALL RACES SINCE 1926 - 1927:

Year	Whites	Bantu	All Non-Whites	Total all races
1926 - 1927	48,48	385,51	315,31	137,49
1936 - 1937	52,66	450,24	269,49	99,42
1946 - 1947	25,90	235,16	178,27	53,78
1951 - 1952	30,26	136,86	133,91	80,53
1956	21,31	170,25	164,25	96,37
1961	26,08	112,42	110,61	80,80
1966	25,89	126,06	123,06	76,54
1967	26,03	116,03	112,02	75,25
1968	28,27	98,60	96,68	64,46
1969	23,06	123,90	117,40	65,64
1970	22,74	173,20	161,90	75,98
1971	21,59	189,80	173,30	73,77

The rates for Asians and Coloureds are not given as the figures are too low to be of any value in calculating the proportion.

THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS AMONG WHITES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

In the following tables, where causes of death are given, the code numbers, which appear in parenthesis, correspond with those published in the "Pocket Reference" of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death issued by the Bureau of Statistics.

	1971	1970
Congenital malformation (750-759)	20 (rate 2,89)	22 (rate 3,23)
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative, age four weeks and over (571)	7 (rate 1,01)	14 (rate 2,05)
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-502)	5 (rate 0,72)	16 (rate 2,35)
Infective and parasitic diseases (1 - 138)	2 (rate 0,29)	1 (rate 0,15)
Immaturity, unqualified (776)	55 (rate 7,97)	52 (rate 7,63)
Certain diseases of early infancy (760 - 775)	24 (rate 3,48)	36 (rate 5,28)
Other causes	36 (rate 5,22)	14 (rate 2,05)
Total: White Infantile Deaths	149	155

THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE MORTALITY AMONG NON-WHITES WERE AS FOLLOWS:

	1971	1970
Congenital malformations (750 - 759)	9	17
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative, age four weeks and over (571)	128	128
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490 - 502)	109	113
Infective and parasitic diseases (20 - 138)	10	11
Pulmonary tuberculosis (2)	0	0
Other causes	218	191
Immaturity, unqualified (776)	111	114
Certain diseases of early infancy (760/1, 763-775)	23	49
Other avitaminoses and nutritional deficiency states (286)	10	13
Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	9	7
Total: Non-White infantile deaths	627	643

The table hereunder indicates the number of Non-White births and infantile deaths during the year under review in the various Non-White residential areas (figures for 1970 in brackets):-

BANTU:

Eastern area		Western area		White area	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
1 743	304	1 316	191	39	93
(2 198)	(325)	(1 471)	(221)	(44)	(97)

ASIANS:

Laudium		White area	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
215	10	68	3
(210)	(12)	(61)	(1)

COLOURED:

Eersterust		White area	
Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
192	21	45	5
(159)	(24)	(74)	(3)

CAUSES OF DEATH AT AGE 1 AND UNDER 5 YEARS FOR THE VARIOUS RACES:

WHITES:

9 deaths were recorded in this age group:-

Cerebral haemorrhage (331)	1
Other and ill-defined vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (334)	1
Encephalitis, myelitis, and encephalomyelitis (except acute infections) (343)	1
Acute laryngitis and tracheitis (474)	1
Lobar pneumonia (490)	1
Broncho-pneumonia (491)	2
Congenital malformations of the circulation (754)	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality (795)	1

Total

9

BANTU:

177 deaths were recorded in this age group:

Pulmonary tuberculosis (002)	2
Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system (010)	1
Measles (085)	4
Other diseases caused by viruses (096)	1
Infestation with worms of other, mixed and unspecified types (130)	1
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	1
Other avitaminoses and nutritional deficiency states (286)	14
Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous (340)	6
Encephalitis, myelitis, and encephalomyelitis (except acute infections) (343)	1
Other and unspecified diseases of the heart (434)	2
Lobar pneumonia (490)	2
Bronchopneumonia (491)	51
Pneumonia, other and unspecified (493)	1
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative age four weeks and over (571)	29
Functional disorders of intestines (573)	1
Acute Nephritis (590)	2
Congenital hydrocephalus (752)	1
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (754)	1
Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality (795)	53
Accidental poisoning by petroleum products (E881)	1
Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material (E916)	1
Other injuries at birth (761)	1
Total	177

ASIANS:

3 deaths were recorded in this age group:-

Epilepsy (353)	1
Other and unspecified diseases of the heart (434)	1
Congenital malformations of the circulatory system (754)	1
Total	3

COLOUREDS:

2 deaths were recorded in this age group:-

Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except ulcerative, age four weeks and over (571)	2
Total	2

PRINCIPLE CAUSES OF DEATH IN PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OLDER:

The principle causes of death were:-

(For the following tables the figures for 1970 are in brackets.)

	White	Non-Whites
Neoplasms (140 - 239)	238 (240)	142 (123)
Diseases of the circulatory system (400 - 447)	526 (615)	161 (163)
Pneumonia and Bronchitis (490-502)	170 (197)	140 (180)
Acute upper respiratory infections and Influenza (470 - 483)	0 (0)	3 (7)
Typhoid fever (040)	0 (0)	3 (0)
Pulmonary tuberculosis (002)	4 (1)	48 (51)
Tuberculosis, other forms (013-019)	0 (0)	0 (4)
Diabetes mellitus (260)	37 (27)	15 (15)
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330 - 334)	139 (70)	97 (89)
Nephritis and nephrosis and other diseases of urinary system (590-609)	23 (32)	9 (6)
Disease of arteries and diseases of the veins and other diseases of circulatory system (450 - 468)	35 (56)	13 (15)
Diseases of liver, gallbladder, and pancreas (580 - 587)	29 (21)	24 (24)
Complications of pregnancy and delivery (640 - 689)	0 (0)	3 (8)
Senility and ill-defined diseases (790 - 794)	14 (11)	4 (10)
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E970 - E979)	0 (0)	4 (10)
Accidents (E800 - E936)	1 (10)	31 (168)
Murder (E980 - E985)	0 (1)	10 (75)
Infective and parasitic diseases (020 - 139)	5 (2)	7 (3)
Other causes	161 (214)	390 (486)

DETAILS/...

DETAILS OF CAUSES OF DEATH : PERSONS FIVE YEARS AND OLDER.

1. NEOPLASMS.

WHITES : 238. Death rate 0,82 per 1 000 population.

Whites : Part of body affected:

Malignant neoplasm of lip (140)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of tongue (141)	1 (3)
Malignant neoplasm of oral mesopharynx (145)	0 (8)
Malignant neoplasm of other parts of mouth and of the mouth, unspecified (144)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of pharynx, unspecified (148)	3 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (150)	8 (6)
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	29 (26)
Malignant neoplasm of small intestine, including duodenum (152)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum (153)	19 (7)
Malignant neoplasm of rectum (154)	6 (6)
Malignant neoplasm of biliary passages and of liver (155)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified) (156)	6 (7)
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	12 (20)
Malignant neoplasm of peritoneum (158)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of nose, nasal cavities, middle ear, and accessory sinuses (160)	1 (2)
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and of lung specified as primary (162)	16 (17)
Malignant neoplasm of lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary (163)	24 (21)
Malignant neoplasm of breast (170)	15 (26)
Malignant neoplasm of cervic uteri (171)	6 (6)
Malignant neoplasm of uterus, unspecified (174)	3 (6)
Malignant neoplasm of ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament (175)	10 (8)
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (177)	17 (9)
Malignant neoplasm of kidney (180)	4 (6)
Malignant neoplasm of bladder and other urinary organs (181)	6 (7)
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system (193)	2 (5)
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites (199)	23 (27)
Hodgkin's disease (201)	4 (3)
Malignant melanoma of skin (190)	1 (0)
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma (200)	1 (0)
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	13 (10)
Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system (237)	3 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland (194)	0 (3)
Malignant neoplasm of bone (including jaw bone) (196)	0 (1)

Total

238 (240)

Age at death:

Under 40 years	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and over	Total
16 (15)	31 (29)	44 (49)	61 (63)	54 (57)	32 (27)	238 (240)

NON-WHITES:

Part of body affected:

Bantu:

Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth (143)	1 (2)
Malignant neoplasm of pharynx, unspecified (148)	2 (2)
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (150)	28 (27)
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	8 (11)
Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, excluding rectum (153)	1 (2)
Malignant neoplasm of rectum (154)	1 (1)
Malignant neoplasm of liver (156)	16 (15)
Malignant neoplasm of unspecified digestive organs (159)	1 (1)
Malignant neoplasm of larynx (161)	2 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and of lung specified as primary; malignant neoplasm of lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary (162,163)	14 (4)
Malignant neoplasm of breast (170)	2 (3)
Malignant neoplasm of cervic uteri (171)	14 (8)
Malignant neoplasm of other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of uterus, unspecified (174)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament (175)	2 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of prostate (177)	4 (5)
Malignant neoplasm of kidney (180)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of bladder and other urinary organs (181)	2 (4)
Other malignant neoplasms of the skin (191)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system (193)	2 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland (194)	1 (2)
Malignant neoplasm of bone (including jaw bone) (196)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites (199)	8 (12)
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	1 (0)
Hodgkin's disease (201)	2 (0)
Leukaemia and aleukaemia (204)	5 (5)
Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system (223)	5 (1)
Neoplasm of unspecified nature of skin and musculoskeletal system (238)	1 (0)
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (157)	0 (2)
Malignant melanoma of skin (190)	0 (1)
Malignant neoplasm of tongue (141)	0 (1)

Asians:

Malignant neoplasm of large intestine, except rectum (153)	2(0)
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas (157)	1(0)
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and of lung, specified as primary (162)	1(0)
Malignant neoplasm of lung, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary (163)	2(2)
Malignant neoplasm of kidney (180)	1(0)
Hodgkin's disease (201)	1(0)
Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified)(156)	0(1)
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	0(1)
Malignant neoplasm of ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament (175)	0(1)

Coloureds:

Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites (199)	2(1)
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	2(1)
Malignant neoplasm of liver (secondary and unspecified) (156)	1(0)
Malignant neoplasm of ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament (175)	1(0)
Malignant neoplasm of rectum (154)	0(1)
Malignant neoplasm of uterus, unspecified (174)	0(1)
Malignant neoplasm of pharynx, unspecified (148)	0(1)
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus (150)	0(1)
Hodgkin's disease (201)	0(1)
Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system (223)	0(2)

Total 142(123)

2. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (400-447):

Death rate per 1 000 White population: 1,82 (2,13).

Whites : 526 (615)

Non-Whites : 161 (163)

(Bantu: 117 (132)

Asians: 25 (18)

Coloureds: 19 (13))

3. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (490 - 502):

Whites : 170 (197)
 Non-Whites : 140 (180)
 (Bantu: 124 (163) Asians: 5 (8) Coloureds: 11 (9))

4. INFLUENZA (470 - 483):

Whites : 0 (0)
 Non-Whites : 3 (7)
 (Bantu: 3 (7))

5. TYPHOID FEVER (40):

Whites : 0 (0)
 Non-Whites : 3 (0)
 (Bantu: 3 (0))

6. TUBERCULOSIS (1 - 19):

Whites : 4 (1)
 Non-Whites : 48 (55)
 (Bantu: 44 (49) Asians: 1 (3) Coloureds: 3 (3))

7. DIABETES MELLITUS (260):

Whites : 37 (27)
 Non-Whites : 15 (15)
 (Bantu: 13 (9) Asians: 0 (4) Coloureds: 2 (2))

8. VASCULAR LESIONS AFFECTING CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (300 - 334):

Whites : 139 (170)
 Non-Whites : 97 (89)
 (Bantu: 84 (81) Asians: 2 (5) Coloureds: 11 (3))

9. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM (590 - 609):

Whites : 23 (32)

Non-Whites : 9 (6)

(Bantu: 5 (3) Asians: 1 (2) Coloureds: 3 (1))

10. DISEASES OF ARTERIES, VEINS AND OTHER DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (450 - 468):

Whites : 35 (56)

Non-Whites : 13 (15)

(Bantu: 13 (14) Asians: 0 (1))

11. DISEASES OF LIVER, GALLBLADDER AND PANCREAS (580 - 587):

Whites : 29 (21)

Non-Whites : 24 (24)

(Bantu: 21 (20) Asians: 0 (2) Coloureds: 3 (2))

12. DELIVERIES AND COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERIUM (640 - 689):

Whites : 0 (0)

Non-Whites : 3 (8)

(Bantu: 3 (8))

13. SENILITY (790 - 794):

Whites : 14 (11)

Non-Whites : 4 (10)

(Bantu: 4 (10))

14. SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURY (E 970 - E 979):

Whites : 0 (0)

Non-Whites : 4 (10)

(Bantu: 4 (10))

15. MURDER (E980 - E985):

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds
Assault by firearm and explosive (E981)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Assault by cutting and piercing instruments (E982)	0 (1)	6 (42)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Assault by other means (E983)	0 (0)	2 (25)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Execution (E985)	0 (0)	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	0 (1) ^x	8 (75)	0 (0)	2 (0)

16. ACCIDENTS (E800 - E936):

Whites : 1 (10)

Non-Whites : 31 (168)

(Bantu: 31 (167) Coloureds: 0 (1))

	Whites	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds
Railway accidents (E800-E802)	0 (0)	3 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Motor vehicle traffic accident of unspecified nature (E825)	1 (4)	20 (90)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material (E916)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accidental drowning (E929)	0 (2)	0 (5)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Unspecified falls (E904)	0 (1)	0 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accidental poisoning by alcohol (E880)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accidental poisoning (not gas) (E888)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accident caused by firearm (E919)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Accident caused by electric current (E914)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Other and unspecified accidents (E936)	0 (1)	6 (24)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Lightning (E935)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Total	1 (10)	31 (167)	0 (0)	0 (1)

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Excluding tuberculosis, 364 cases of infectious or other notifiable diseases were reported to the Department. This figure represents a slight increase over that (288) for last year. It is accounted for mainly by an outbreak of poliomyelitis amongst Bantu pre-school children in the city, as well as an increase in notifications of infectious hepatitis and staphylococcal infection.

The following table shows the number of notifications of the various infectious diseases with figures for 1970 in brackets:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Typhoid fever	8(13)	16(8)	24(21)
Poliomyelitis	1(-)	38(-)	39(-)
Smallpox	-(-)	-(8)	-(8)
Scarlet fever	91(110)	-(-)	91(110)
Diphtheria	7(4)	4(5)	11(9)
Malaria	14(5)	3(-)	17(5)
Meningococcal meningitis	4(9)	5(12)	9(21)
Infectious hepatitis	93(42)	3(1)	96(43)
Staphylococcal infections	57(38)	5(6)	62(44)
Other infectious or notifiable diseases	10(17)	5(10)	15(27)
Total	285(238)	79(50)	364(288)

In the report which follows, the figures in brackets, unless otherwise stated, are those for the previous year.

TYPHOID FEVER:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	4(13)	9(4)	13(17)
Imported cases	4(-)	7(4)	11(4)
Incidence rate per 100 000 population (local cases only)	1,4(4,50)	3,5(1,74)	2,4(3,27)
Deaths in local cases	-(1)	3(-)	3(1)

Local cases:

All the Non-White cases were Bantu.

Twelve of the patients were removed to the Isolation Wards for treatment and 1 was treated in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

There/...

There were 2 secondary infections. Both these cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported.

Three of the patients, all Bantu, aged 48, 22 and 16 years, died.

Two of the cases had a common source of infection. The history is as follows:

Patient A - a White male of 4 years, who resided in a private hotel, sickened on 22nd November, 1971. He was admitted to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital on 25th November for investigation. On 28th November he was diagnosed to be suffering from typhoid fever. His blood showed a Widal titre of 0 1:400 and *Salmonella typhosa* organisms (Phage type F1) were isolated on culture. He was thereupon transferred to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

On investigation of this case, suspicion fell on a Bantu maid who was employed to look after and feed the patient and his brother of two years, while the mother and father were at work. She had only been employed for one month. Blood, stool and urine specimens from this maid as well as those from the rest of the family taken on 1st December and repeated on 7th December, gave negative results for the typhoid carrier state.

Patient B - On 8th December 1971, a close friend of the above family, a White female of 19 years, also a resident in this private hotel was, unknown to this Department, admitted to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital for observation. On 14th December she was found to be suffering from typhoid fever, her blood examination giving a Widal agglutination titre of 0 1:3200 H 1:1600. She was then also transferred to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. A stool specimen taken from her on 17th December showed *Salmonella typhosa* (Phage type F1) to be present.

As tests on members of the family and the maid of Patient A had proved negative, it was decided to examine all persons in any way connected with the handling of food in the hotel, for the typhoid carrier state. On 14th December, blood, stool and urine specimens from 16 persons from the hotel were examined with the following results: Three gave weakly positive results for the Vi-agglutination test. Their stools and urine were, however, negative. One, the cook, a Bantu male of 44 years, gave a negative Vi-test, but *Salmonella typhosa* were recovered from his stool (Phage type F1). This person, who gave no history of recent illness or a history of having had typhoid fever previously, had been employed at this hotel for the past seven years. On 21st December he was admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment of his carrier state. Tests carried out after his admission

to/...

to hospital suggested that he was suffering from cholecystitis, but he refused the offer of a cholecystectomy.

As no further cases of the disease occurred on these premises subsequent to his removal and in view of the fact that the phage types of the organisms isolated were all of the same uncommon type Fl, it is presumed that this carrier was the source of the infection in patients A and B.

Typhoid carriers:

Apart from the abovementioned carrier, two other carriers of the disease were discovered. One was a sister of a patient who resided under the same roof and the other was a prospective food handler in a Government Institution, who was discovered on pre-employment testing. Both were treated for the carrier state and are being kept under observation.

Tests carried out for the Typhoid Carrier State:

The Department regularly examines dairy employees, employees at the municipal waterworks and other Non-Whites employed in the handling of foodstuffs as well as persons connected with a case of typhoid fever, for the carrier state.

The number of persons so examined, with the results of the bacteriological examinations, is shown in the following schedule:

	No. of persons tested	Blood found Vi-posi= tive.	Stool found posi= tive.	Urine found posi= tive.	Stool & urine posi= tive.
Typhoid fever- investigations	132 (62)	6 (5)	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (-)
Prospective employees at dairies	4 (15)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Other food handlers	86 (111)	1 (5)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total	222 (188)	7 (11)	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (-)

Imported/...

Imported cases:

All the cases, 2 Whites and 3 Bantu, were patients who contracted the disease elsewhere, but who resided with friends or relatives in Pretoria for a period before their discovery and admission to the Isolation Hospital. All of them recovered from the disease.

POLIOMYELITIS:

The following cases were reported:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	1 (-)	37 (-)	38 (-)
Imported cases	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)

Local cases:

In common with certain other areas in the Republic, Pretoria experienced a sudden outbreak of the disease after 11 years of extremely low incidence following immunization with the live attenuated polio virus vaccine.

Only one White, a male of 5 years, was affected. The rest were 5 Coloureds and 32 Bantu. All, except 2 of the cases who were 7 years old, were children of 5 years or younger. Only one of the cases was a scholar.

The following table shows the distribution of the cases according to sex and age groups:

0-1 yrs		1-4 yrs		5-9 yrs		10-19 yrs		20-39 yrs		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
4	2	14	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	20	18
Total		6	27	5	-	-	-	-	-	38	

Twenty-nine of the cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital and nine were treated in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

All the patients had varying degrees of paralysis or paresis.

One/...

One of the patients, a Bantu male of 1 year, died as a result of bronchopneumonia.

All these cases were followed up a few months after the attack, to ascertain the degree of permanent disability, if any. The results were as follows:

(a)	Died in hospital from bronchopneumonia	1
(b)	Died at home after discharge from hospital, probably from some cause unrelated to poliomyelitis	1
(c)	Patients who have shown very little improvement. (Four of these had previously been immunized with 3 doses of vaccine and one with 2 doses - one of these cases is still receiving treatment in hospital after 7 months - he has paralysis of all 4 limbs.)	21
(d)	Patients who have recovered completely or who are left with virtually no disability. (Six of these cases had been fully immunized previously.)	15
Total		38

A disturbing factor of the outbreak is, that of the 38 cases, 11 (29%) had had 3 doses of oral polio vaccine at approximately the prescribed intervals and one had had two doses. In six of these cases, Type 1 polio virus was isolated from their stool specimens. The rest were diagnosed on clinical findings.

Apart from the above, a few questions with regard to this outbreak remain unanswered. One is why, for all practical purposes, only children of 5 years or younger were affected? Another is, why only one White child was affected?

Immunization against Poliomyelitis:

The Department conducts regular immunization clinics for the administration of oral poliomyelitis vaccine at various centres in the city, for both Whites and Non-Whites. The vaccine is also issued to private practitioners, who are making increased use of this service for administration to their patients.

The number of doses of oral vaccine administered to the various races in the respective age groups are shown in the following table: (The number of third doses given indicates the number of persons who have received the complete course.)

POLIO/...

POLIO IMMUNIZATION

Age Group	Whites	Asians	Coloureds	Bantu	Total
Under 1 year	13 718(16 205)	801(1 012)	1 038(952)	8 577(9 957)	24 134(28 126)
1 - 4 years	3 544(2 386)	126(61)	285(322)	2 493(2 135)	6 448(4 904)
5 - 9 years	1 692(1 164)	49(27)	359(408)	5 028(22 463)	7 128(24 062)
10-19 years	917(461)	60(33)	1 406(708)	1 596(17 340)	3 979(18 542)
20 years & over	437(142)	424(-)	384(-)	113(158)	1 358(300)
Pregnant women	218(193)	104(711)	132(682)	62(-)	516(1 586)
Immigrants	1 513(1 624)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 513(1 624)
Totals	22 039(22 175)	1 564(1 844)	3 604(3 072)	17 869(52 053)	45 076(79 144)
Third doses	7 227(6 932)	478(562)	1 080(826)	4 520(27 586)	13 305(35 906)

SCARLET FEVER/...

SCARLET FEVER:

The number of cases reported was as follows:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	89(110)	-(-)	89(110)
Imported cases	2(-)	-(-)	2(-)

Local cases:

The majority of the cases were mild with very few complications. All of them recovered.

Four of the cases were adults, 58 were scholars and 27 were children of pre-school age. Forty-two were males and 49 females. Four cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, 1 to the Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte and the remainder were isolated and treated at home.

Six secondary infections were reported. All these cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been notified.

Imported cases:

Two cases, both European males, aged 2 and 9 years, were reported. Both contracted the disease elsewhere, but were isolated and treated at their homes in Pretoria. Both of them recovered.

DIPHTHERIA:

The following cases were reported during the year:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	7(4)	3(5)	10(9)
Imported cases	-(-)	1(-)	1(-)
Incidence rate per 100 000 population (local cases only)	2,4(1,4)	1,2(2,2)	1,8(2,1)
Deaths in local cases	1(-)	-(1)	1(1)

Local cases:

The incidence of this disease has remained at the low level reported last year and it is to be hoped that the level

of/...

of immunity in the child population of the city may be maintained sufficiently high to prevent future epidemics of this disease.

The Non-White cases were 1 Coloured and 2 Bantu.

One of the patients was an adult of 23 years, 5 were scholars and 4 were children of pre-school age. Six were males and four females. All the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment. The patient who died was a White male of 6 years.

Two secondary infections, both Whites, were reported. Both cases occurred in dwellings from which a recent previous case had been reported. Two of the cases had previously been immunized and had the disease in a mild form only. The rest, however, had never been immunized previously.

Diphtheria Carriers:

The Department carries out routine swabbing of the nose and throat of contacts in a dwelling where a case of diphtheria has occurred. During the year 68(22) contacts were swabbed but only 4 of these were found to be carriers of the disease. All of them were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment and cured of their carrier state.

Immunization:

Frequent appeals are made to the public, both White and Non-White, through the Press and also the "News Letter" of the City Council, as well as orally at clinics and on visits to the public, urging them to have their children immunized against the disease.

The number of persons inoculated against diphtheria at the Department's White and Non-White clinics over the past ten years, together with the number of cases occurring each year and the incidence rates for the same period, are reflected in the following table:

WHITES/...

W H I T E S

N O N - W H I T E S

Year	Number immun- ized	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100 000 population	Number immun- ized	Number of cases	Incidence rate per 100 000 population
1962	2427	30	18,2	2224	46	22,3
1963	2899	8	4,7	2652	26	12,5
1964	3060	17	9,9	2697	35	16,5
1965	4556	25	-	3317	39	-
1966	5457	15	6,0	3467	9	4,0
1967	4622	22	8,4	3611	33	14,7
1968	4226	12	4,5	3989	22	9,9
1969	5893	6	2,2	3837	14	6,2
1970	5533	4	1,4	4605	5	2,2
1971	6474	7	2,4	4177	3	1,2

MALARIA:

During the year 17 residents of Pretoria, 14 Whites and 3 Bantu, contracted the disease during visits to malarious areas. No local cases were reported.

Ten of the cases were admitted to various hospitals and the rest were treated at home.

Two of the patients, a White male of 68 years and a White female of 42 years, died as a result of the infection. The rest recovered.

In twelve of the cases *Plasmodium falciparum* and in one case *Plasmodium vivax*, was identified in the blood smears. In the rest of the cases, (4), although the blood smears were negative for malaria, the clinical findings and response to malaria treatment indicated that they were suffering from the disease.

In only two of the cases had anti-malaria prophylactic tablets been taken but in such a haphazard manner as to give insufficient protection to the users under the circumstances.

SMALLPOX/...

SMALLPOX:

No cases of this disease were reported during the year.

Routine smallpox vaccination:

The Department conducts regular vaccination clinics for both Whites and Non-Whites and all Bantu seeking employment in the City are vaccinated or re-vaccinated at the Council's Non-European Affairs Department.

The number of persons in the various age groups who were vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year are shown in the following table:

(See page 45)

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

The following cases were reported during the year:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	4(9)	5(12)	9(21)
Imported cases	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)

The Non-White cases were all Bantu.

Two of the cases were adults, three were scholars and five were children of pre-school age.

Six were removed to the Isolation Hospital and three to the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. The Department issues sulphonamide tablets to close contacts of a case, as a prophylactic measure. No secondary cases were reported from amongst these contacts.

One of the cases, a White female of 6 months, died.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS/...

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

AGE	PRIMARY VACCINATION		RE-VACCINATION		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
WHITES					
0-13 mo.	1 787(1 459)	1 602(1 482)	37(67)	31(62)	3 457(3 070)
13 mo. - 6 yrs	942(676)	886(615)	236(176)	202(154)	2 266(1 621)
Scholars	90(40)	80(43)	129(87)	114(92)	413(262)
Adults	2(4)	1(4)	15(15)	38(60)	56(83)
Total	2 821(2 179)	2 569(2 144)	417(345)	385(368)	6 192(5 036)
NON-WHITES					
0-13 mo.	1 190(1 193)	1 222(1 308)	84(98)	60(123)	2 556(2 722)
13 mo. - 6 yrs	607(575)	539(511)	96(82)	74(111)	1 316(1 279)
Scholars	190(855)	144(858)	1 283(17 707)	1 276(17 712)	2 893(37 132)
Adults	1 227(1 479)	- (-)	61 500(41 931)	14 655(25 948)	77 382(69 358)
Total	3 214(4 102)	1 905(2 677)	62 963(59 818)	16 065(43 894)	84 147(110 491)

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS:

The number of cases reported was as follows:

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Local cases	88(40)	3(1)	91(41)
Imported cases	5(2)	-(-)	5(2)

The age groups of the patients are shown in the following table:

	0-1 yrs	1-4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-19 yrs	20-39 yrs	40 yrs & over	Total
Local	-	6	27	23	32	3	91
Imported	-	-	2	1	1	1	5
Total	-	6	29	24	33	4	96

Eighty-six of the cases were isolated and treated at home and ten were treated in various hospitals in the city.

Twelve secondary infections were reported. All the patients recovered.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS: (In mothers and new-born babies.)

During the year 62(44) cases of this condition were reported, 57 of whom were Whites and 5 Non-Whites.

The distribution of the cases, together with the number of confinements in each maternity home or group and the percentage of mothers and babies who showed signs of infection after parturition are shown in the following table:

WHITES/...

WHITES	No. of infections	No. of confinements	Percentage of confinements infected
Hospital A	11(7)	2 676(2 546)	0,4% (0,3%)
Hospital B	18(19)	2 244(2 503)	0,8% (0,8%)
Hospital C	21(10)	3 430(3 412)	0,6% (0,3%)
Hospital D	3(1)	574(512)	0,5% (0,2%)
Midwives	4(1)	140(193)	2,8% (0,4%)
Total	57(38)	9 064(9 166)	0,6% (0,4%)

NON-WHITES	No. of infections	No. of confinements	Percentage of confinements infected
Hospital E	1(2)	6 804(6 410)	0,01%(0,03%)
Hospital F	3(2)	2 599(2 498)	0,11%(0,08%)
Midwives	1(2)	1 067(1 015)	0,09%(0,19%)
Total	5(6)	10 470(9 923)	0,05%(0,05%)

The following are the sites where the infection occurred:

Discharging eyes	34
Breast abscesses	8
Skin lesions	15
Septic finger nails	3
Abscess behind ear	1
Diarrhoea	1

Total 62

In 42 of the cases, diagnostic swabs were taken. Thirty-nine of these showed coagulase positive staphylococci and three coagulase negative staphylococci to be present. Swabs were not taken from the rest of the cases (20) as the lesions had been treated by the time the Health Visitor made her visit. From the clinical history, however, the lesions were considered to be staphylococcal.

In/...

In four of the cases where lesions showed coagulase positive staphylococci to be present, an additional organism was found to be present as well. These were Alpha haemolytic streptococcus (2 cases), Beta haemolytic streptococcus and E. coli.

Sensitivity tests were also carried out on cases with coagulase positive staphylococci so as to assist in their treatment. The number of swabs which showed organisms insensitive to the different anti-bacterial agents were as follows:

Tetracycline	16 (24)	Kanamycin	4 (5)
Sulphonamides	21 (21)	Novobiocin	3 (2)
Penicillin	21 (17)	Spiramycin	2 (2)
Streptomycin	16 (12)	Carbenacillin	2 (2)
Erythromycin	13 (10)	Kitasamycin	2 (1)
Polymixin	- (6)	Dicloxacillin	2 (1)
Chloramphenicol	6 (5)	Cephalosporin	2 (1)
Ampicillin	4 (-)	SMX/TMP	7 (-)
Gentamycin	3 (-)		

Supervision of persons practising midwifery in the municipal area, other than medical practitioners, is carried out by the Inspectress of Midwives. Her duties include routine inspections of maternity homes under our control. Regular inspections of these maternity homes were made and the staff advised in the control of the infection.

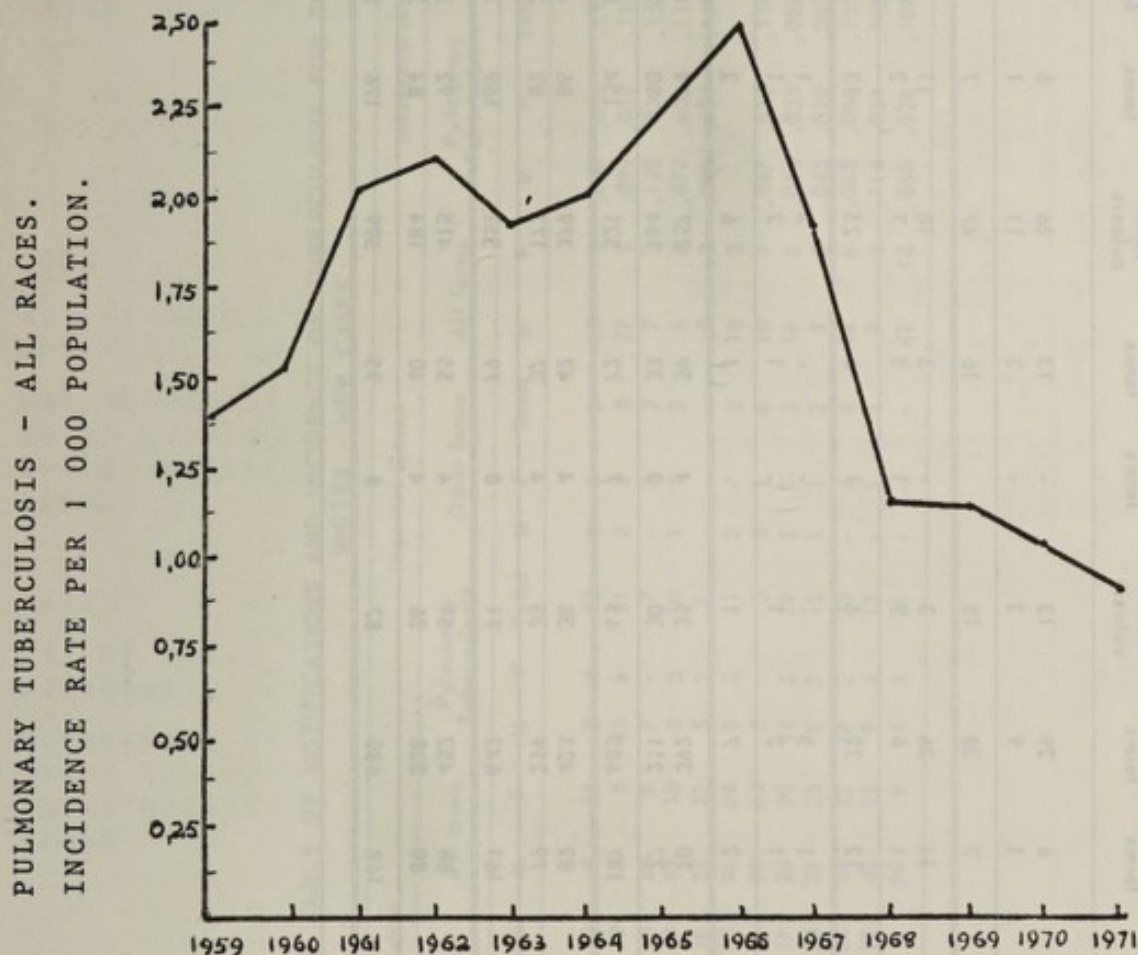
OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED:

	Local cases		Imported cases	
	Whites	Non-Whites	Whites	Non-Whites
Erysipelas	1 (1)	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)
Encephalitis	8 (14)	1 (1)	1 (-)	- (-)
Tetanus	- (-)	3 (6)	- (-)	- (-)
Leprosy	- (-)	1 (1)	- (1)	1 (-)

TUBERCULOSIS

Although tuberculosis still remains our most important infectious disease, we seem to be slowly but surely winning our fight against it. The number of notifications of all forms of this disease has dropped from 1 125 in 1969 to 1 064 in 1970 and now to 774 in 1971.

As far as the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis is concerned, the downward trend since 1966 has been maintained and it is now the lowest it has been for the past thirteen years. This is illustrated in the graph which appears below. The probable reasons for the rise and fall in the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, as shown in the graph, were given in the Annual Report for the year 1969.



VITAL STATISTICS:

Table A which follows, shows the total number of notifications for the year classified in the various races and sexes, together with incidence rates for local cases in each group. In tables B and B1 comparative figures of notifications for the years 1960 to 1971 are given.

TABLE A.

NOTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1971

Race	Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported Cases			Incidence Rate per 1 000 population (Local cases only)		Population
		Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	
Whites	M	23	6	29	13	-	13	36	6	42	,080	,021	288 500
	F	8	1	9	3	-	3	11	1	12	,028	,003	
TOTAL		31	7	38	16		16	47	7	54	,107	,024	
Coloureds	M	15	11	26	3	-	3	18	11	29	1,351	,991	11 100
	F	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	,450	,090	
TOTAL		20	12	32	5	1	6	25	13	38	1,802	1,081	
Asians	M	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	,364	,091	11 000
	F	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	,091	,091	
TOTAL		5	2	7	1	-	1	6	2	8	,454	,182	
Bantu	M	322	70	392	35	4	39	357	74	431	1,395	,303	230 742
	F	134	77	211	30	3	33	164	80	244	,581	,334	
TOTAL		456	147	603	65	7	72	521	154	675	1,976	,637	
All Non-Whites	M	341	82	423	38	4	42	379	86	465	1,345	,332	252 842
	F	140	79	219	33	4	37	173	83	256	,514	,320	
TOTAL		481	161	642	71	8	79	552	169	721	1,859	,652	
All races	M	364	88	452	51	4	55	415	92	507	,670	,164	541 342
	F	148	80	228	36	4	40	184	84	268	,270	,151	
TOTAL		512	168	680	87	8	95	599	176	775	,940	,316	

TABLE B.
COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1971
WHITES - NEW CASES

Incidence rate per 1 000 population (local cases)																						
Local Cases						Imported Cases																
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other forms			All forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Other forms			All forms							
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total					
1960	9	18	-	2	2	9	11	9	4	13	1	1	2	10	5	5	58	58	116	013	058	071
1961	16	3	19	-	2	16	5	25	6	31	2	3	5	27	9	9	099	019	118	012	099	031
1962	21	5	26	3	1	4	24	6	7	-	7	-	2	7	2	2	128	03	158	006	024	036
1963	13	6	19	5	4	9	18	10	5	5	10	1	1	2	6	6	077	036	113	024	054	060
1964	22	20	42	9	7	16	31	27	5	2	7	-	-	5	2	2	076	093	169	029	076	122
1965	21	9	30	75	55	130	96	64	8	3	11	2	2	10	3	3	087	032	119	231	223	254
1966	22	8	30	58	56	114	80	64	5	-	5	5	1	6	10	1	054	035	088	023	042	065
1967	14	9	23	6	11	17	20	20	14	5	19	2	1	3	16	6	045	019	063	059	067	104
1968	12	5	17	16	18	34	28	23	8	7	15	1	1	2	9	8	045	019	063	059	067	104
1969	18	24	42	15	9	24	33	33	18	2	20	-	4	18	6	6	065	086	151	054	032	086
1970	33	9	42	7	6	13	40	15	9	4	13	-	1	9	5	5	114	031	145	024	021	045
1971	23	8	31	6	1	7	29	9	13	3	16	-	-	42	12	12	080	028	107	021	003	024

NOT AVAILABLE

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NOTIFICATIONS AND INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1971
NON-WHITES - NEW CASES

TABLE B 1.

Local Cases										Imported Cases										Incidence rate per 1 000 population (local cases)														
Pulmonary Tuberculosis					Other forms					All forms					Pulmonary Tuberculosis					Other forms					All forms					Population				
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total					
1960	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202	77	63	140	10	11	21	87	74	1,382	779	2,161	242	263	505	1,624	1,402	193 950									
1961	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289	92	85	177	19	15	34	111	100	1,645	965	2,611	49	48	97	2,135	1,445	199 940									
1962	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298	149	83	232	21	14	35	170	97	1,836	1,07	2,943	398	34	378	2,234	1,447	205 900									
1963	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287	48	39	87	8	17	25	156	56	1,711	993	2,704	333	39	723	2,044	1,383	207 450									
1964	393	166	559	111	106	117	504	272	28	36	64	4	7	11	32	43	1,723	755	2,478	519	501	1,020	2,243	1,256	211 800									
1965	389	182	571	176	234	410	565	416	47	32	79	13	13	26	60	45	NOT AVAILABLE																	
1966	487	182	669	209	162	371	696	344	48	40	88	9	9	18	57	49	2,134	816	3,000	937	726	1,664	3,121	1,543	223,000									
1967	382	183	565	156	168	324	538	351	39	29	68	7	5	12	46	34	1,704	816	2,519	695	749	1,444	2,399	1,565	224 300									
1968	382	182	564	160	196	356	542	378	35	30	65	11	5	16	46	35	1,718	819	2,537	720	882	1,601	2,438	1,700	222 300									
1969	354	176	530	213	216	429	567	392	37	26	63	7	6	13	44	32	1,577	784	2,362	949	962	1,912	2,527	1,747	224 418									
1970	351	158	509	188	196	384	539	354	54	30	84	8	10	18	62	40	1,53	689	2,22	82	854	1,675	2,35	1,543	229 857									
1971	340	130	470	84	81	165	424	211	39	32	71	3	4	7	42	36	1,345	514	1,859	332	320	652	1,677	834	252 842									

AGE GROUPS:

Tables C and C1 show the number of cases in the various age groups for Whites and Non-Whites for 1970 and 1971 respectively, together with the percentage of the total number of cases reported in each group for the year. Comparative figures for previous years are not given as they were kept in a different age grouping. The new groupings now conform to the International Code, which will be adhered to in future reports.

TABLE C.

WHITE CASES - LOCAL AND IMPORTED (ALL FORMS):

	AGE GROUPS														
	0-1		1-4		5-9		10-19		20-39		40 yrs & over		Total		
	yr		yr		yr		yr		yr		yr				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1970															
No. of cases notified	1	-	8	4	1	1	1	2	6	3	32	10	49	20	
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications	1,4%		17,4%		2,9%		4,4%		13,05%		60,9%				
1971															
No. of cases notified	-	1	4	-	1	2	3	1	6	3	27	6	41	13	
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications	1,9%		7,4%		5,5%		7,4%		16,7%		61,1%				

TABLE C1/...

TABLE C1.

NON-WHITE CASES - LOCAL AND IMPORTED (ALL FORMS):

	AGE GROUPS														
	0-1		1-4		5-9		10-19		20-39		40 yrs & over		Total		
	yr		yrs		yrs		yrs		yrs						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1970															
No. of cases notified ...	10	14	101	118	81	71	33	40	165	107	213	42	603	392	
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications	2,4%		22,0%		15,3%		7,3%		27,3%		25,6%				
1971															
No. of cases notified ...	8	11	52	54	26	32	29	27	160	82	191	49	466	255	
Percentage of total tuberculosis notifications	2,6%		14,7%		8,0%		7,8%		33,6%		33,3%				

FORMS/...

FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS:

The various forms in which the disease occurred during the year are shown in the following table D.

It is interesting to note that only 160 of the total number of 774 cases, i.e. 4,8%, were cases of tuberculous primary complex, in contrast to the figure for 1970 when a percentage of 36,7 was recorded.

TABLE D.

	LOCAL			IMPORTED			Grand Total
	Whites	Non-Whites	Total	Whites	Non-Whites	Total	
Pulmonary	31	481	512	16	17	87	599
Primary complex	4	151	155	-	5	5	160
Miliary	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Glands	2	4	6	-	1	1	7
Meningitis	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Salpingitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Liver	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Total	39	642	681	16	77	93	774

SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION:

The source from which notifications were received are shown in the following table E. The majority of cases are still discovered and notified by our own tuberculosis clinics.

TABLE E.

	LOCAL		IMPORTED		Total
	Whites	Non-Whites	Whites	Non-Whites	
Tuberculosis clinics	20	378	9	28	435
H.F. Verwoerd Hospital	3	71	1	6	81
Isolation Hospital	10	158	3	28	199
Registrar of Births & Deaths	-	16	1	6	23
Private practitioners	3	3	-	-	6
Other sources	2	16	2	11	31
Total	38	642	16	79	775

	Whites			Non-Whites			Grand
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	total
Hospital	-	-	-	3	15	18	18(69)
ttlement,	-	-	-	46	45	91	91(236)
ital	-	-	-	131	-	131	131(164)
ospital	8	1	9	8	33	41	50(90)
st Hospital	-	-	-	-	1	1	1(1)
ospital	-	-	-	-	1	1	1(-)
spital	-	-	-	1	-	1	1(-)
lement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)
Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)
pital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-(1)
	8	1	9	189	95	284	293(563)

CONTACT SPREAD: The source from which notifications were received are shown in the following table E. The majority of the notifications were received from our own tuberculosis clinics.

The number of cases who gave histories of being contacts of known cases of tuberculosis or of having tuberculosis in their families are shown in the following table. (Figures in brackets are those for last year.)

Contacts of known cases	Familial history	Contact and familial history	Total
135 (35)	251 (440)	6 (10)	392 (485)

1. CLINIC ATTENDANCES
A. Data regarding patients and suspected cases under control and under treatment, and their clinic attendances

	Number of patients under control end of December 1971	Total number of patients under control (1970 - 1971)	Total number of suspects under control end of December 1971	Total number of suspects controlled (1970 - 1971)	Monthly number who received injections daily	Total number who received injections daily (1970 - 1971)	Monthly number who had to take tablets daily	Total number who took tablets (1970 - 1971)
1. Clinic for Whites	504	528	620	796	28	46	188	233
2. Proes Street Clinic								
(a) Bantu employed by the City Council	298	298	337	690	14	29	123	142
(b) Bantu working in the city	1 905	1 915	1 303	1 424	54	99	798	856
(c) Asians	71	75	16	16	1	3	25	34
(d) Coloureds	137	141	-	-	3	9	55	62
3. Laudium Clinic (Asians)	78	159	186	377	3	9	60	118
4. Eersterust Clinic (Coloureds)	389	444	554	854	7	14	206	333
5. Mamelodi East Clinic	1 271	1 271	947	947	34	77	509	711
6. Mamelodi West Clinic	1 550	1 561	1 075	1 086	63	95	514	774
7. Saulsville Clinic	1 197	1 197	764	764	29	45	474	730
8. Atteridgeville	1 659	1 731	1 014	1 043	38	79	491	514
TOTAL 1971	9 059	9 320	6 816	7 988	274	505	3 543	4 497
1970	8 904	10 127	7 550	7 291	226	1 264	3 223	4 218
1969	8 294	8 886	7 408	8 287	194	334	2 610	3 884
1968	7 560	8 488	5 090	5 606	200	399	2 417	3 631

In addition to the above cases of tuberculosis which are controlled by the Health Department, the cases among Bantu employed by Iscor and accommodated in the compound there, are controlled by Iscor's own Medical Section. The following is an exposition of these cases:

Iscor : Number of cases under control	98
: Number on injections	8
: Number on prophylatic treatment	24
: Number of suspected cases under control	76
: Number of cases on tablets only	20

B. PROES STREET CLINIC:

This clinic controls practically exclusively patients who are being treated while they are employed. The following table gives an exposition of these patients and also shows that the number which is treated in this way, has increased considerably:

	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Cases	Sus= pect= ed cases	Cases	Sus= pect= ed cases	Cases	Sus= pect= ed cases	Cases	Sus= pect= ed cases
Bantu employed by the City Council	221	360	225	530	258	656	298	337
Bantu working in the city	1 193	673	1 425	862	1 662	1 095	1 905	1 303

The increase is due to the following factors:

- The realistic policy of treating cases at their work.
- Retracing of old cases at Influx Control and at businesses by means of miniature X-ray plates.
- Referring of cases from clinics outside the urban area of Pretoria (e.g. Ga-Rankuwa, etc.)

Excellent co-operation is obtained from local authorities around Pretoria and cases are referred to and fro in order not to interrupt their treatment.

C. INFLUX/...

C. INFLUX CONTROL CLINIC:

At Influx Control, all Bantu looking for work are subjected to an X-ray examination of the thorax. The Influx Control Clinic copes further with all the cases and suspected cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered in this way: Cases are referred directly to clinics for treatment or admission to a hospital. In the same way suspected cases are referred, as may be necessary, for further examination and treatment. The Clinic also carries out an important task in the tracing of cases and suspected cases who cannot be traced at their known residential address or employer: A filing system is used, based on the identity number of all cases and suspected cases under the control of our various clinics. The Department is assisted by the local authorities around Pretoria who furnish us with the names and further particulars of all cases of adults with tuberculosis discovered by them. The purpose is to ensure that, should the cases come to work in the city, they will receive proper further follow-up and treatment.

This Department is, therefore, now able, where, for example, a fibrotic lesion is observed on X-rays, to ascertain whether the person is in fact a case of tuberculosis and if so, to continue treatment.

The following data refer to the work done by the clinic at Influx Control:

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	As from September 1966
Number of new cases discovered	70	96	116	119	74	37
Number of old cases re-discovered	51	137	97	91	-	-
Number of suspected cases discovered	655	960	1 161	1 781	948	204
Number of suspected cases re-discovered	310	108	99	-	-	-
Number of suspected cases, now cases	4	18	25	11	-	-
Number of control plates taken of suspected cases	393	1 169	528	403	-	-
Number of X-ray photos taken	68 769	63 896	51 240	58 583	17 433	5 918

of/...

Of the total of 68 769 persons X-rayed,

0,11% (0,18%) therefore had active tuberculosis (new cases and suspected cases, now cases), and
 0,84% (1,6 %) had suspected lesions of pulmonary tuberculosis, and a total of
 0,18% (0,39%) were cases of tuberculosis (old and new cases and suspected cases, now cases).

(Percentages in brackets are those of 1970.)

II. X-RAY SERVICES:

A total of 124 285 X-rays were taken this year for diagnostic and control purposes, as follows:

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
a) Mobile							
X-ray units							
(100 mm)	50 658	57 493	55 773	50 004	51 440	50 295	40 739
b) Influx							
Control							
(100 mm)	73 005	65 414	53 540	59 649	17 433	5 918	-
c) H.F. Ver-							
woerd							
Hospital	622	1 273	1 262	1 192	1 051	-	-
Total	124 285	124 180	110 575	110 845	69 924	56 213	40 739

A detailed exposition of the X-rays taken is as follows:

A. MOBILE X-RAY UNITS:

The Health Department has two mobile X-ray units:

1. White cases - contacts and suspected cases at clinics 2 233
2. Whites who came voluntarily for X-ray photos 1 270
3. Whites at businesses and factories 3 437
4. Whites employed by the City Council of Pretoria 821

Non-White/...

Non-White cases - contacts and suspected cases at clinics:

(a) Bantu	23 545
(b) Coloureds	2 108
(c) Asians	784

Non-Whites who reported voluntarily for an X-ray photo:

(a) Bantu	917
(b) Coloureds	1 588
(c) Asians	476

Non-Whites at businesses and factories 7 611

Non-Whites employed by the City Council of Pretoria 589

Non-White employees of Iscor 5 602

Tshepong (S.A.N.T.A. Settlement, Pretoria) 399

Total 51 380 of which 622 were large plates.

B. STATIONARY UNIT AT INFLUX CONTROL:

A detailed exposition of the plates that were taken, is as follows:

1. Prospective workers	65 675
2. Non-Whites employed by the City Council of Pretoria who attended the out-patients' clinics in Proes Street	2 086
3. X-rays taken on behalf of	
(a) Iscor	4 096
(b) State Department of Health (Regional Tuberculosis Officer, Southern Transvaal)	94
(c) Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-urban Areas	46
(d) Voortrekkerhoogte (Department of Defence)	720
(e) Department of Prisons	71
(f) S.A. Police	1
(g) S.A. Police College	0
Total:	73 005

C. H.F. VERWOERD HOSPITAL: LARGE PLATES:

As has already been stated, a total of 622 large plates were taken for us by the radiological unit of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital. Only persons who cannot be X-rayed by the mobile X-ray units (for example babies, cripples, etc.) are referred to the hospital for the taking of large plates. All our X-ray control work is done by means of 100 mm plates.

D. EXPOSITION OF X-RAY PLATES TAKEN OF CASES, CONTACTS AND SUSPECTED CASES AT THE VARIOUS TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS:

(See page 63)

E. CONTACTS:

Of the total of 9 971 contacts X-rayed (except those under the age of 5 years with a grade II, III or IV positive reaction on the Heaf test) 120 (i.e. 1,20%) had pulmonary tuberculosis (1970 : 1,48%, 1969 : 0,85%, 1968 : 1,1%, 1967 : 3,0%).

Among the total of 2 860 "contacts" of school children with a positive Heaf test grade II, III and IV who were X-rayed, 36 cases of tuberculosis were discovered (i.e. 1,3%).

F. X-RAY CAMPAIGNS AT BUSINESSES, FACTORIES, ETC.:

This year 4 258 (3 741) Whites and 8 200 (6 513) Non-Whites were X-rayed at 149 businesses, factories, etc.

The results were as follows:

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis:	Whites	1 (0)
	Non-Whites	23 (26)
Old cases of pulmonary tuberculosis		
rediscovered:	Whites	2 (0)
	Non-Whites	57 (14)
Suspected cases:	Whites	156 (56)
	Non-Whites	208 (133)

(The figures in brackets are those for 1970.)

The taking of X-rays at businesses, factories, etc., is decidedly of value. Not only are new cases discovered and old cases again brought under control, but important educational work is done at the same time.

G. PERSONS/...

D. EXPOSITION OF X-RAY PLATES TAKEN OF CASES, CONTACTS AND SUSPECTED CASES AT THE VARIOUS TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

	CASES					CONTACTS					SUSPECTED CASES								
	New cases		Old cases			New		Old			New		Old						
			Nor- mal	Impro- ved	Static	Dete- rio- rated	Nor- mal	Case	Sus- pect	Nor- mal	Case	Sus- pect	Nor- mal	Case	Not suspect T.B.				
0 - 5 years (Heaf grade II, III or IV before BCG)																			
Nor- Patho- mal logy																			
1. Clinic for Whites	-	-	143	74	487	28	210	-	5	145	1	15	150	1	29	319	-	368	4
2. Proes Street Clinic:																			
(a) Bantu employed by the City Council	-	-	20	27	220	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	157	1	330	1
(b) Bantu working in the City	-	-	134	158	1 087	68	281	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	67	142	8	437	-
(c) Asians	-	-	19	2	22	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Coloureds	1	-	22	9	50	3	152	-	-	65	1	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laudium Clinic (Asians)	-	-	66	5	50	5	45	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	5	-
Eersterust Clinic (Coloureds)	3	1	239	42	182	21	89	-	15	117	-	2	35	1	24	194	96	6	-
Mamelodi-East Clinic	12	10	480	230	537	110	557	30	50	1 605	24	38	45	2	29	285	5	186	1
Mamelodi-West Clinic	20	9	416	233	760	86	580	10	38	811	13	20	92	14	49	229	11	58	6
Saulsville Clinic	-	-	496	163	329	61	318	5	110	1 307	20	38	331	21	44	188	11	261	30
Atteridgeville Clinic	4	9	414	159	478	74	526	5	52	2 612	10	62	243	6	106	518	17	266	21
												37	374	7	14	330	7	290	18
TOTAL	40	29	2 449	1 102	4 202	471	2 761	52	307	7 264	68	195	1 317	53	377	2 364	156	2 207	81
GRAND TOTAL: 28 676																			

G. PERSONS WHO REPORTED VOLUNTARILY FOR AN X-RAY EXAMINATION:

1 270 Whites, 476 Asians, 1 588 Coloureds and 917 Bantu reported voluntarily for an X-ray examination. The results were as follows:

	Cases	Suspect
Whites	3	73
Asians	1	3
Coloureds	12	57
Bantu	40	125

H. CASES DISCOVERED AS A RESULT OF X-RAY EXAMINATION:

Of the 759 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis reported during the year, 714 were discovered by means of X-rays of the chest and this is equal to 0,6% (1970: 0,8%) of a total of 105 591 X-rays which were taken with the purpose of discovering cases of tuberculosis. This figure of 105 591 does not include routine X-rays of known cases.

III. HEAF TESTS:

A total of 80 880 Heaf tests were done during the year. Of this number only 52 821 persons returned after a week for the reading of the tests. The 28 059 persons who did not return are therefore not taken into account for the purposes of the statistics.

40 new cases were discovered as a result of Heaf tests.

The following table represents the results of all the Heaf tests conducted by the Department during the year.

(See page 65)

Percentage positive and negative reactors with Heaf testing:

The percentage positive reactors is this year considerably lower, and one reason for this is that grade I positive reactions (i.e. papulary reactions) are now read as negative in those who have not received B.C.G.

It/...

AGE GROUPS	Total	Grade Positive				Negative and Grade I	Grade Positive after B.C.G.				Negative after B.C.G.				
		Grade Positive					Grade Positive after B.C.G.								
		II	III	IV			I	II	III	IV					
3 months to 5 years:															
Whites	8 592	5	4	-	1 838	2 037	11	4	3	1 733					
Bantu	13 326	200	69	19	2 442	986	67	27	18	2 809					
Asians	828	-	-	1	76	724	1	-	-	203					
Coloureds	1 166	5	-	1	165	224	8	1	1	581					
6 to 10 years:															
Whites	9 684	6	2	-	5 227	1 140	11	-	2	2 130					
Bantu	9 757	169	47	29	6 572	379	99	33	8	1 907					
Asians	1 169	2	-	-	506	200	3	1	-	423					
Coloureds	1 019	7	3	1	401	263	18	3	5	220					
11 to 15 years:															
Whites	7 534	35	6	4	4 378	1 682	30	4	4	1 077					
Bantu	12 295	255	142	39	4 754	542	170	59	26	976					
Asians	756	5	-	1	282	254	9	5	-	204					
Coloureds	656	11	-	1	169	295	23	9	1	136					
16 to 20 years:															
Whites	2 657	24	7	-	1 794	263	28	3	2	290					
Bantu	5 240	185	80	23	2 449	530	162	66	23	402					
Asians	186	4	1	1	71	44	8	1	1	63					
Coloureds	244	3	-	1	8	117	9	5	2	54					
21 years and over:															
Whites	2 565	39	29	16	967	252	41	18	5	147					
Bantu	2 908	303	96	50	645	215	207	51	29	236					
Asians	133	10	1	1	41	27	10	-	-	17					
Coloureds	165	-	3	-	21	49	13	2	2	60					
TOTAL	80 880	1 268	490	188	26 234	10 223	928	292	132	13 266					

It must be pointed out that the children who were subjected to the Heaf test do not represent an average of the population since they are partly a selected group because contacts of cases of tuberculosis are also included. The constitution of this group, however, remains nearly the same every year and consequently the figures of each year are comparable. The decrease in positive reactors since 1966 indicates without any doubt a decrease in the incidence of infectious cases in the community and this is most encouraging.

Age group: 3 months - 15 years:

		Percentage positive reactors	Percentage negative reactors
1966	Whites	27%	73%
	Non-Whites	43%	57%
1967	Whites	23,5 %	76,5 %
	Non-Whites	34,8 %	64,8 %
1968	Whites	13,1 %	86,9 %
	Non-Whites	12,4 %	87,6 %
1969	Whites	8,2 %	91,8 %
	Non-Whites	12,3 %	Cannot be determined.
1970	Whites	11,7 % (12,2%)	88,3 % (87,8%)
	Non-Whites	15,7 % (19,3%)	84,3 % (80,7%)
1971	Whites	0,61%	99,39%
	Non-Whites	5,54%	94,46%

(As it was accepted during 1969 that BCG could cause a grade I or II reaction and as it is now accepted that BCG will at the most result in a grade I reaction, the percentage in brackets represents the percentage positive reactors if grade II reactions are included under the positive reactions.)

IV. BCG ADMINISTERED:

The following is an exposition of the groups to whom BCG was administered:

(a) New born babies (maternity homes):

Whites	8 446	)	
Bantu	8 504	)	
Asians	167	)	Total 17 475
Coloureds	358	)	

(b)/...

(b) Pre-school children (including nursery schools):

Whites	3 948	)	
Bantu	4 261	)	
Asians	486	)	Total 9 484
Coloureds	789	)	

(c) School children:

Whites	18 670	)	
Bantu	15 431	)	
Asians	2 282	)	Total 38 075
Coloureds	1 692	)	

(d) Other persons (contacts, employees at certain businesses, etc.):

Whites	1 630	)	
Bantu	2 423	)	
Asians	77	)	Total 4 391
Coloureds	261	)	

Altogether, therefore:

	1971	1970	1969	1968
(a) Whites	32 694	32 009	50 211	18 882
(b) Bantu	30 619	20 001	42 098	56 157
Asians	3 012	773	2 868	1 683
(c) Coloureds	3 100	1 659	3 751	3 670
Grand total	69 425	54 442	98 928	80 392

V. SPUTUMS:

	Total	Nega= tive	Posi= tive	posi= tive	nega= tive	posi= tive
1. Clinic for Whites	807	739	68	0	0	2
2. Proes Street Clinic						
a) Bantu employed by the City Council	977	932	45	37	17	0
b) Bantu working in the city	3 148	2 724	316	228	75	1

c)/...

	Total	Nega= tive	Posi= tive	Nega= tive to posi= tive	Posi= tive to nega= tive	Persis= tent= ly posi= tive
c) Asians	27	25	2	2	4	0
d) Coloureds	72	67	5	2	0	0
3. Laudium Clinic (Asians)	131	113	7	1	4	0
4. Eersterust Clinic (Coloureds)	371	338	33	9	6	0
5. Mamelodi East Clinic	2 058	1 912	146	104	42	3
6. Mamelodi West Clinic	2 072	1 889	188	15	5	3
7. Saulsville Clinic	1 297	1 189	59	41	21	0
8. Atteridgeville Clinic	1 065	949	370	42	30	0
Total: 1971:	12 025	10 877	1 229	481	204	9
Total: 1970:	11 245					
Total: 1969:	14 486					
Total: 1968:	14 257					
Total: 1967:	11 738.					

VI. RATIONS:

Nineteen White patients with their dependents received S.A.N.T.A. aid.

		Municipal rations	S.A.N.T.A. parcels
Bantu	: Number of patients	577	143
	: Number of dependents	114	100
Asians	: Number of patients	41	8
	: Number of dependents	-	-
Coloureds	: Number of patients	147	19
	: Number of dependents	-	-
Total		838	162

VII. VISITS TO HOMES:

1. Whites:

The Sister in charge of the Tuberculosis Clinic for Whites paid a total of 2 305 visits to patients during the year to give them injections at home. In addition she paid 82 visits with

the/...

the purpose of summoning patients to the Clinic or to ascertain what had happened to patients, etc. Whites are not usually summoned by messenger, but by letter, and a total of 1 884 such letters were sent out.

2. Non-Whites:

The following is an exposition of the visits which were paid to tuberculosis patients at home or at their work:

Bantu:

(a) White Health Visitor: 117.

These are cases of Bantu tuberculotics who work and where the White employers are visited and which, therefore, has to be done by a White Health Visitor.

(b) Bantu Nurses: 1 614.

(c) Bantu Messengers: 12 259.

Asians:

(a) Clinic Sister (White) : 748 (usually accompanied by a Nurse)

(b) Nurse alone: 1 132

(c) Messenger: 1 059.

Coloureds:

(a) Clinic Sister (White) : 142 (usually accompanied by a Nurse)

(b) Nurse alone: 1 091

(c) Messenger: 2 441.

The visits which the Bantu, Asian and Coloured Nurses pay to the homes of tuberculotics is with the purpose of investigating the home circumstances of patients, to do health education work, to persuade difficult patients to undergo treatment, to see to it that contacts or patients take their medicine, etc.

The work of the messengers is mainly to deliver letters, by which patients are summoned to the Clinic, at the homes of tuberculotics.

At the Asian and Coloured Clinics the Sister, accompanied by the Nurse, pays home visits with the purpose of doing a survey of each family, immunizing children and conducting Heaf tests and also to summon persons for X-rays.

VIII. VISITS TO EMPLOYERS:

Systematic visits to businesses and factories were continued this year with the purpose of doing health education work and at the same time to ascertain the following:

Is the employer prepared to:

1. re-employ the tuberculotic?
2. send the patient every day, or 3 times a week, to the clinic for injections?
3. issue tablets, which are provided, to the patient?
4. have injections given at work in instances where the business or factory employs a nurse?
5. at intervals and without financial loss to send the patient for doctors' or X-ray clinics to the Clinic?

A total of 974 organizations were visited this year.

All the information obtained in this way, is recorded with the purpose of later on making copies thereof available to all the clinics to enable the doctor to arrange the most suitable treatment for every patient.

The visits to businesses and factories have already led to better co-operation with employers and more and more patients are being treated at work. Tuberculosis will only be effectively combatted when health education can be done on a larger scale to reach the family itself and in particular, with our large number of Non-White tuberculotics, the employers.

IX. TSHEPONG - SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION SETTLEMENT AT PRETORIA.

There are 135 beds available for tuberculosis in the Settlement. Complete medical coverage is provided by two Medical Officers of the Health Department of the City Council.

The/...

The hospital is visited twice a week by one of the Medical Officers and during these visits all problem cases are seen, complaints heard and assistance given with social problems. Further, all new cases are submitted to a thorough medical examination and the doctor decides on treatment, duration of stay, etc. Once a week X-ray plates are read of patients who reported for follow-up X-rays. During the session patients are transferred to out-clinics.

Both Medical Officers also serve on various committees of the local branch of S.A.N.T.A. thereby assisting in the management of the Settlement and other functions of the branch.

The following report gives an indication of the amount of work being done:

Period 1st January, 1971 - 31st December, 1971:

Number of patients in the Settlement
on 1st January, 1971 : 86
(Pretoria Municipality: 53, Peri-urban: 9, other areas: 24.)

Number of patients in the Settlement
on 31st December, 1971 : 80
(Pretoria Municipality: 58, Peri-urban: 9, other areas: 13.)

Number of patients admitted during the year : 287
(Pretoria Municipality: 184, Peri-urban: 18, other areas: 85.)

Number of patients discharged during the year : 290
(Pretoria Municipality: 183, Peri-urban: 18, other areas: 92.)

Those discharged may be classified as follows:

Returned home - improved	: 208
For disciplinary reasons	: 5
Other reasons	: 1
Transfers - deteriorated	: 43
- other reasons	: 15
Deceased	: 6
Absconded	: 15

The number of patient-days for the year amounted to: 30 959.

The head office of S.A.N.T.A. put the services of a Bantu Health Educator at the disposal of the local branch of this Association. He performs valuable services, and since his appointment, the patients are, generally speaking, more co-operative. Successful use is also made of his services at certain doctors' clinics.

DEATHS/...

DEATHS:

The number of deaths that occurred in tuberculosis patients during the year are reflected in the following table:

	White	Non-White	Total
Cases notified during 1971 and who also died during 1971	9(1)	95(94)	104(95)
Cases notified prior to 1971 but who died during 1971	6(3)	62(49)	68(52)
Total	15(4)	157(143)	172(147)

The mortality in the various races and sexes together with the mortality rates per 1 000 population, is shown in the following table G:

TABLE G/....

TABLE G.

MORTALITY 1971 (OLD AND NEW CASES)

Sex	Local Cases			Imported Cases			Local and Imported Cases			Mortality rate per 1 000 population (local cases)		
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other forms	All forms
Whites	8	-	8	4	-	4	12	-	12	,028	-	,028
F	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	,010	-	,010
TOTAL	11	-	11	4	-	4	15	-	15	,038	-	,038
Asians	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	,090	,090	,180
F	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	,180	-	,180
TOTAL	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	,270	,090	,360
Coloureds	8	1	9	2	-	2	10	1	11	,727	,091	,818
F	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	,091	-	,091
TOTAL	9	1	10	2	-	2	11	1	12	,818	,091	,909
Bantu	86	4	90	10	-	10	96	4	100	,373	,017	,390
F	30	2	32	6	3	9	36	5	41	,130	,009	,139
TOTAL	116	6	122	16	3	19	132	9	141	,503	,026	,529
All Non-Whites	95	6	101	12	-	12	107	6	113	,376	,024	,399
F	33	2	35	6	3	9	39	5	44	,130	,008	,138
TOTAL	128	8	136	18	3	21	146	11	157	,506	,032	,538
All races	103	6	109	16	-	16	119	6	125	,190	,011	,201
F	36	2	38	6	3	9	42	5	47	,066	,004	,070
TOTAL	139	8	147	22	3	25	161	11	172	,257	,015	,271

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

	0-1 years		1-5 years		6-10 years		11-15 years		16-20 years		21-30 years		31-40 years		41-50 years		50 years and over		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	3	12	3
Non-White	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	13	23	6	18	6	53	10	113	44
TOTAL	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	13	24	6	19	6	63	13	125	47

Deaths from other forms of Tuberculosis and deaths of Tuberculosis sufferers who died from other causes are shown in the following table:

	White		Non-White		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Miliary tuberculosis	-	-	1	2	3
Tuberculous meningitis	-	-	-	1	1
Car accident	-	-	2	-	2
Fire	-	-	1	-	1
Heart failure	-	-	1	-	1
Total	-	-	5	3	8

The stages at which death occurred in the cases of tuberculosis who were notified and who died during the year were as follows:

	Whites		Non-Whites		Total	% Total deaths
	M	F	M	F		
Deaths prior to notification	-(-)	-(-)	16(21)	12(11)	28(32)	27%(34%)
Died within 1 month of notification	4(-)	-(-)	27(21)	15(11)	46(32)	44%(34%)
Died within 1-3 months of notification	1(-)	1(-)	5(10)	4(6)	11(16)	10%(16%)
Died within 3-6 months of notification	2(1)	1(-)	6(8)	- (4)	9(13)	9%(13%)
Died within 3-12 months of notification	-(-)	-(-)	7(2)	3(-)	10(2)	10%(2%)
Total	7(1)	2(-)	61(62)	34(32)	104(95)	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

This hospital, an institution with 90 beds, is the property of the City Council of Pretoria and is situated in the grounds of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

The pavilions for Whites which are entirely separate from the Non-White section, can accommodate 50 patients, while the Non-White pavilions have 40 beds. There is no separate accommodation for Asian or Coloured patients, but when possible they are nursed in private, single or two-bed wards.

The Non-White Section is staffed entirely by Bantu nurses, with an occasional Indian or Coloured nurse who is taking her training at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS:

The H.F. Verwoerd Hospital supplies all nursing staff, dispensing requirements, X-ray facilities, rations, linen and laundering, steam, light and water, and also bears certain specified costs of maintenance of buildings and equipment.

The City Council in return pays a fixed sum per patient per day for those patients for which it accepts financial responsibility. This sum is revised at intervals by arrangements when rising costs warrant it.

In addition, by mutual agreement, the Specialist Staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital is available for consultation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, while the City Council's Medical Officers provide a twenty-four hour infectious diseases consultation service which is used and appreciated particularly by the staff of the Casualty and Admissions Sections of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

AREAS SERVED:

These include the Pretoria municipal area, its peri-urban areas and the Northern and North-western Transvaal, but patients are accepted from any other area which happens to be having difficulty in accommodating its own patients during, for example, an epidemic.

AMBULANCE ARRANGEMENTS:

The Pretoria City Council provides its own infectious diseases ambulance service, while other local authorities send their patients in by rail, taxi or ambulance as the occasion demands.

INFECTIOUS/...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL : STATISTICS :

Comparative figures are given in brackets and relate to the twelve-month period 1st January, 1970, to 31st December, 1970.

TOTAL ADMISSIONS:

1 343 (1 338) patients of whom 191 (272) were White and 1 152 (1 066) Non-White, were admitted.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	152 (207)	39 (65)
Non-White	565 (668)	587 (398)

ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS:

There was a severe outbreak of poliomyelitis during 1971 affecting especially the non-immunized Non-Whites. Eighty-seven (0) cases were admitted of whom 3 were White and 84 Non-White.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	1 (0)	2 (0)
Non-White	33 (0)	51 (0)

All the cases admitted had evidence of paralysis or paresis. There were 5 deaths of children who had bronchopneumonia as a complication, all were Non-White.

DIPHTHERIA:

34 (29) patients were admitted, of whom 15 (7) were White and 19 (22) Non-White.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	9 (3)	6 (4)
Non-White	4 (5)	15 (17)

Seasonal/...

Seasonal distribution:

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec.

4(3) 2(3) 6(3) 0(4) 4(1) 6(2) 3(2) 0(1) 6(4) 1(1) 1(1) 1(4)

47% (72%) were children aged five years and under.

White patients:

Tracheostomies: Two children had to have tracheostomy operations; both recovered.

Bull-neck attacks: There was one case of bull-neck diphtheria; he recovered.

Myocarditis: Six patients showed signs of myocarditis while in hospital.

Paralysis: One child developed paralysis of the soft palate and of the eye muscles.

Total deaths: One child admitted in a moribund state, died several hours after admission to hospital.

Carrier state: Amongst these cases three carriers of diphtheria were treated.

Non-White patients:

Tracheostomies: Two children had to have tracheostomy operations; one died while the other recovered.

Bull-neck attacks: There were three cases with bull-neck attacks, all of whom recovered.

Myocarditis: Eight patients developed signs of myocarditis while in hospital.

Total deaths: There was one death.

TYPHOID FEVER:

The total number of cases treated was 126(92) of whom 9(15) were White and 117(77) Non-White.

Seasonal Distribution:

Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May Jun. Jul. Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

13(17) 18(9) 20(8) 18(9) 13(3) 13(3) 6(3) 2(2) 3(3) 5(2) 6(5) 9(18)

Area/...

Area Distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	8(11)	1(4)
Non-White	17(9)	100(68)

White patients:

Deaths: There were no deaths.

Perforation of bowel: One patient was treated conservatively; she developed a thrombophlebitis, but recovered.

Relapse: One case had a severe relapse and recovered after further treatment.

Haemorrhage: One patient had severe haemorrhage which necessitated repeated blood transfusions.

Carriers: One convalescent carrier was treated successfully.

Non-White patients:

Deaths: There were 11 (7) deaths.

Perforation of bowel: Five patients developed a perforation of the bowel. One patient who was treated conservatively, recovered. Of the four patients who were operated upon, three recovered.

Temporary carriers: Six convalescent carriers were treated successfully.

Psychosis: Three patients developed a typhoid psychosis.

Blood transfusions: Five cases required blood transfusions.

Typhoid abscess: One patient had a typhoid abdominal abscess and another an ovarian abscess.

SCARLET FEVER:

Seven (3) local White children were admitted, most of them from hostels, because no other satisfactory arrangements could be made for their isolation. One child had otitis. They all recovered.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS/...

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS:

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are accepted in the Isolation Hospital only for one or more days whilst arrangements are made for their admission to various sanatoria or until they can be referred to tuberculosis clinics.

However, a number of patients who arrived at the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital in a moribund condition, and suffering from tuberculosis, were also admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	21 (24)	10 (6)
Non-White	304 (242)	338 (253)

Two (0) White and 22 (19) Non-White patients died before arrangements could be made for their transfer to sanatoria.

Note: For hospitalization of tuberculosis generally, see section under "Tuberculosis".

GERMAN MEASLES:

Six (4) cases, all Whites, were admitted. Four of them were on the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	5 (3)	1 (1)
Non-White	0 (0)	0 (0)

MEASLES:

Measles is not a notifiable disease in Pretoria, and the cases admitted are only a very small fraction of the number of children actually suffering from the disease.

A total of 22 (110) White and 179 (267) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area distribution/...

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	21(87)	1(23)
Non-White	121(235)	58(32)

White patients:

There were no (2) deaths.

The majority of patients suffered from bronchopneumonia as the main complication, but there were several cases with otitis and gastro-enteritis.

Several cases were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital where the primary reason for their hospitalization was a condition other than measles.

Non-White patients:

There were 20 (21) deaths, nearly all from bronchopneumonia, kwashiorkor or gastro-enteritis.

In addition, a large number of cases suffering from conditions unrelated to their measles, had to be admitted from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

WHOOPIING COUGH:

33 (26) White and 11 (7) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	22(19)	11(7)
Non-White	3(4)	8(3)

White patients:

The majority were admitted because of a complicating bronchopneumonia. A few were admitted because of gastro-enteritis, and others because they were very young babies. There was one (0) death.

Non-White/...

Non-White patients:

The reasons for admission were either bronchopneumonia, gastro-enteritis or being very young babies. A few were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

There were no (1) deaths.

EPIDEMIC PAROTITIS (MUMPS):

21 (5) Whites and 5 (6) Non-Whites were admitted.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	19(5)	2(0)
Non-White	4(6)	1(0)

White patients:

Four cases were members of the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Ten cases developed encephalitis as a complication.

They all recovered.

Non-White patients:

Most of the patients were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital where they were being treated for other illnesses.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS:

Six (14) White and 7 (13) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	5(9)	1(5)
Non-White	2(8)	5(5)

White patients:

There was one (0) death from meningococcal septicaemia.

Non-White patients:

There was one (2) death.

TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS:

Three White cases, all of whom recovered, were admitted.

CHICKENPOX:

Eleven (16) White and 22 (83) Non-White cases were admitted.

Area distribution	Pretoria	Other areas
White	8(14)	3(2)
Non-White	22(83)	0(0)

White cases:

Three were on the staff of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

Two cases had encephalitis and three had broncho-pneumonia as a complication.

There was one (1) death - a patient who was on treatment with cytostatics.

Non-White cases:

The majority were transferred from the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital, where they had been admitted for conditions other than chickenpox.

There were no (2) deaths.

LEPROSY:

Cases of leprosy are admitted to the Government Leprosarium at Westfort, but when they require major surgical operations or complicated medical investigations, they are admitted to the Isolation Hospital. One (0) White and 39(51) Non-Whites were admitted for such purposes. There were 2(4) deaths, both Non-White.

ERYSIPELAS:

One (4) White patient, from the Pretoria area, was admitted. She recovered.

OBSERVATION/...

OBSERVATION CASES:

Twenty-six (37) Whites and 27 (38) Non-Whites admitted for observation, were found not to be suffering from an infectious disease. Most of them had been admitted as possible cases of diphtheria or pulmonary tuberculosis.

One(0) White and 3(2) Non-Whites died.

The following table summarizes the number of cases treated, their race and distribution:

	Whites		Non-Whites	
	Pretoria	Other areas	Pretoria	Other areas
Acute anterior poliomyelitis	1(0)	2(0)	33(0)	51(0)
Diphtheria	9(3)	6(4)	4(5)	15(17)
Typhoid fever	8(11)	1(4)	17(9)	100(68)
Scarlet fever	3(3)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	21(24)	10(6)	304(242)	338(253)
Tubercular meningitis	3(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Measles	21(87)	1(23)	121(235)	58(32)
German measles	5(3)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Whooping cough	22(19)	11(7)	3(4)	8(3)
Mumps	19(5)	2(0)	4(6)	1(0)
Meningococcal meningitis	5(9)	1(5)	2(8)	5(5)
Chickenpox	8(14)	3(2)	22(83)	0(0)
Leprosy	1(0)	0(0)	39(51)	0(0)
Erysipelas	1(2)	0(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Observation cases	25(27)	1(10)	16(18)	11(20)
Other cases	0(0)	0(1)	0(7)	0(0)
Total	152(207)	39(65)	565(668)	587(398)

VENEREAL DISEASES.

NOTE: Comparative figures given in brackets relate to the twelve month period 1st January, 1970 to 31st December, 1970.

The majority of clinics for venereal diseases are held in the Special Diseases Clinic building situated in the grounds of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital.

SERVICES FOR WHITES:

Four sessions a week are held for males and females, including a session in the late afternoon after working hours.

The staff who also carry out other duties, consist of a Medical Officer, Sister and a Male Clinic Clerk. All sessions for Whites are conducted by the Medical Officer in charge of the Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of cases attending during the year:

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances - new and old cases combined.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative Primary Syphilis	1 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0)	0 (0)
Sero-positive Primary Syphilis	5 (0)	0 (1)	14 (0)	0 (8)
Secondary Syphilis	5 (8)	1 (0)	17 (20)	2 (0)
Tertiary Syphilis	1 (0)	0 (0)	3 (0)	0 (0)
Latent Syphilis	4 (2)	6 (7)	17 (13)	22 (36)
Neuro-Syphilis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (3)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (under one year)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)
Congenital Syphilis (over one year)	0 (0)	2 (2)	0 (0)	9 (10)
Total Syphilis	17 (12)	9 (10)	53 (38)	33 (54)
Gonorrhoea	39 (33)	7 (4)	151 (102)	19 (14)
Ulcus molle	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (0)
Vulvo vaginitis	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Venereal warts	3 (2)	0 (0)	8 (24)	0 (0)
Non-specific urethritis	51 (38)	0 (0)	289 (171)	0 (0)
Non-venereal	31 (28)	34 (47)	64 (67)	107 (105)
Grand Total	124 (103)	41 (51)	512 (371)	126 (119)

SERVICES/...

SERVICES FOR NON-WHITES:

The clinics for Non-Whites are held at various centres. The main clinics, by far the largest, are conducted as previously explained, at the Special Diseases Clinic in the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital grounds. Sessions are also held at Atteridgeville and Mamelodi Polyclinic. During April, a clinic was also started in the township for Coloureds at Eersterust.

The staff at the Central Clinic is the same as for Whites with the addition of two part-time Non-White orderlies and a Non-White nurse.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Isolation Hospital conducts all four sessions at the Central Clinic, while the sessions at the other centres are conducted by other Medical Officers of the Department. There is thus a total of seven sessions a week for Non-Whites in Pretoria, and three centres in the Non-White residential areas, at which patients may present themselves daily for treatment (excluding Saturdays and Sundays). Sessions last approximately an hour and a half but the early evening sessions at the Central Clinic last two hours.

Tracing of contacts of Non-Whites attending the Central Clinic which caters to a large extent for domestic servants removed from their normal family circle, is often impossible because of the casual nature of the association, the number of exposures with different partners, and the difficulty of obtaining any sort of an address. An appreciable number of patients however, respond to our request to advise their contacts themselves to attend the clinics.

At the Polyclinics in the Bantu residential areas we have been more successful, primarily because some of the factors mentioned in the preceeding paragraph do not operate to the same extent in these areas.

Absenteeism or interruption of a course of treatment is not a great problem, as the Bantu, once he has started the treatment, is only too willing to report until cured. When he does become an absentee, it is often by force of circumstances, not by choice.

The following tables show the number of patients who attended the various clinics during the year under review:

CENTRAL/...

CENTRAL OR MAIN CLINIC:

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances - new and old cases combined:	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative				
Primary Syphilis	36(42)	0(3)	63(72)	0(8)
Sero-positive				
Primary Syphilis	203(211)	17(13)	307(283)	38(29)
Secondary Syphilis	189(224)	252(262)	340(337)	510(501)
Tertiary Syphilis	7(6)	7(4)	13(14)	19(13)
Latent Syphilis	56(38)	57(46)	120(89)	128(111)
Neuro-Syphilis	1(1)	0(0)	2(1)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (under one year)	3(0)	2(3)	5(0)	5(7)
Congenital Syphilis (over one year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total Syphilis	495(522)	335(331)	960(796)	701(669)
Gonorrhoea	577(497)	5(12)	984(898)	12(15)
G.C. Vulvo vaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Ulcer molle	8(15)	0(0)	24(49)	0(0)
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Venereal warts	53(55)	17(22)	131(137)	37(53)
Non-venereal	182(195)	163(203)	290(355)	308(448)
Non-specific urethritis	287(344)	0(0)	614(753)	0(0)
Grand Total	1 602(1 628)	520(568)	3 003(2 990)	1 078(1 185)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	224(252)	5(2)
Number of cases discharged on probation	274(224)	168(172)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	570(629)	139(126)

MAMELODI/...

MAMELODI POLYCLINIC:

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances - new and old cases combined:	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative				
Primary Syphilis	1(11)	0(21)	19(20)	0(45)
Sero-positive				
Primary Syphilis	3(6)	0(0)	6(10)	0(0)
Secondary Syphilis	8(2)	59(34)	14(3)	94(75)
Tertiary Syphilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Latent Syphilis	2(1)	10(11)	7(2)	23(21)
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total Syphilis	14(20)	69(66)	46(35)	117(141)
Gonorrhoea	23(32)	1(0)	39(55)	2(0)
Non-venereal	53(59)	27(39)	85(101)	40(74)
Venereal warts	0(2)	12(10)	9(6)	21(24)
Non-specific urethritis	3(11)	0(0)	6(23)	0(0)
Grand Total	93(124)	109(115)	185(220)	228(239)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	0(0)	0(0)
Number of cases discharged on probation	3(3)	9(11)
Number of cases discharged as finally cured	44(63)	67(80)

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS:

Serological tests for Syphilis are done on all women attending the Municipal Ante-natal clinics. Normally, those requiring treatment receive it at the ante-natal clinics, unless there are special circumstances, diagnostic or other, which demand their being referred to the Venereal Diseases clinics.

ATTERIDGEVILLE/...

After confinement, these cases and their infants are followed up at the Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The/...

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC:

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances - new and old cases combined:	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative				
Primary Syphilis	1(1)	0(5)	3(3)	0(11)
Sero-positive				
Primary Syphilis	2(3)	0(1)	6(6)	0(3)
Secondary Syphilis	19(17)	56(58)	36(36)	103(101)
Tertiary Syphilis	0(3)	0(0)	0(7)	0(0)
Latent Syphilis	13(15)	4(12)	27(27)	11(31)
Congenital Syphilis				
(under 1 year)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(3)
Congenital Syphilis				
(over 1 year)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total Syphilis.	35(39)	60(77)	72(79)	114(149)
Gonorrhoea	141(97)	1(3)	198(111)	3(6)
Venereal warts	14(9)	8(7)	29(17)	19(20)
Non-venereal	48(53)	6(25)	91(85)	9(48)
Non-specific urethritis	24(16)	0(0)	35(33)	0(0)
Grand Total	262(214)	75(112)	425(325)	145(223)

	Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases	0(0)	0(0)
Number of cases discharged on probation	21(14)	21(17)
Number of cases discharged as fully cured	109(80)	46(75)

EERSTERUST/...

EERSTERUST CLINIC:

Diagnosis	New cases		Attendances - new and old cases combined:	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sero-negative				
Primary Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Sero-positive				
Primary Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Secondary Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Tertiary Syphilis	0	0	0	0
Latent Syphilis	3	21	10	54
Congenital Syphilis (under 1 year)	1	1	4	1
Congenital Syphilis (over 1 year)	0	0	0	0
Total Syphilis	4	22	14	55
Gonorrhoea	0	0	0	0
Venereal warts	0	0	0	0
Non-venereal	2	1	4	3
Non-specific urethritis	1	0	1	0
Grand Total	7	23	19	58
			Male	Female
Number of cases suffering from two or more venereal diseases			0	0
Number of cases discharged on probation			0	1
Number of cases discharged as fully cured			1	10

ANTE-NATAL TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS:

Serological tests for Syphilis are done on all women attending the Municipal Ante-natal clinics. Normally, those requiring treatment receive it at the ante-natal clinics, unless there are special circumstances, diagnostic or other, which demand their being referred to the venereal diseases clinics.

After confinement, these cases and their infants are followed up at the Venereal Diseases Clinics.

The/...

The following tables show the number of ante-natal cases treated for Syphilis at the various clinics:

WHITES:

	Stage of Pregnancy		
	1-3 months	4-6 months	7-9 months
No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	135(120)	147(175)	28(42)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	3(2)	2(2)	0(0)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	1(0)	0(3)	0(0)

NON-WHITES:

ATTERIDGEVILLE CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	61(76)	688(627)	430(455)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	7(9)	93(62)	38(32)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	7(9)	92(62)	38(32)

MAMELODI CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	817(657)	1 346(1 366)	542(528)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	81(57)	120(90)	71(40)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	20(21)	32(32)	18(14)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	82(53)	118(77)	67(37)

PROES STREET/...

Stage of Pregnancy

PROES STREET CLINIC: 1-3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	59(269)	311(526)	207(229)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	14(17)	33(36)	32(12)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	14(28)	56(45)	35(14)

SAULSVILLE CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	104(114)	728(672)	768(798)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	8(14)	78(48)	68(34)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	8(12)	78(47)	68(34)

LAUDIUM CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	89(68)	96(92)	23(32)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	2(4)	1(1)	0(0)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	2(4)	1(1)	0(0)

EERSTERUST CLINIC:

No. of pregnant women submitted to serological test	66(115)	179(124)	63(70)
No. of positive or doubtful reactors	14(6)	25(8)	9(3)
No. of those who had previously received treatment (at any clinic)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
No. undergoing a first course of treatment during pregnancy	8(6)	15(7)	5(3)

MATERNAL AND CHILD CARE SERVICES.

Medical Staff:

At the beginning of the past year the staff consisted of five full-time Medical Officers and three part-time doctors who worked on a session basis.

Nursing staff:

Control and training posts:

	Staff establishment as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts created during the year	Staff establishment as at 31st Dec., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 31st Dec., 1971
Chief Health Visitor	1	1	0	1	1
+ Senior Health Visitor	3	3	0	3	3
' Learner Health Visitor	12	12	12	11	11

+ The three Senior Health Visitors are allocated as follows:

Mother and Child Care Services	2	(1 White areas (1 Non-White areas.
Tuberculosis Services	1	

Of the twelve Learner Health Visitors four were appointed from inside the Council's service and eight from outside the Council's service. One of the eight from outside the Council's service discontinued the course for reasons of health.

Maternal and Child Care Services/..

Maternal and Child Care Services:

	Staff establishment as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts created during the year	Staff establishment as at 31st Dec., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 31st Dec., 1971
Health Visitor	18	9	0	18	15
Part-time Health Visitor (nursery schools and crèches)	1	1	0	1	1
Clinic Sisters	3	3	0	3	3

Staff changes:

New appointments during the year:

Health Visitors	7
Part-time Health Visitor (nursery schools and crèches)	0
Clinic Sisters	0
+Learner Health Visitors	12

(+ Of the twelve appointed, four held posts of Clinic Sister in the Council's service and were transferred to posts of Learner Health Visitor. Eight were appointed from outside the Council's service.)

Loss of staff during the year:

Health Visitors	(Promoted to Senior Health Visitor)	0
	(Deceased)	0
	(Resigned)	1
	(Medically unfit)	1
Clinic Sisters	(Resigned)	0

Tuberculosis/...

Tuberculosis Services - White:

	Staff esta= blish= ment as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts created during the year	Staff esta= blish= ment as at 31st Dec., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 31st Dec., 1971
Health Visitors	3	1	0	3	3
Clinic Sisters	8	8	0	8	8

Staff changes:

New appointments during the year:

Clinic Sisters 4

Loss of staff during the year:

Health Visitors	(Promoted to Senior Health Visitor	0
	(Resigned	0
Clinic Sisters	(Transferred to posts of Learner	
	Health Visitor	1
	(Resigned	2
	(Resigned at end of service on	
	31st December, 1971	0

Nursing Staff - Non-White:

(Bantu = B, Indians = I, Coloureds = C)

Maternal and Child Care Services - Non-White:

	Staff esta= blish= ment as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 1st Jan., 1971	Num= ber of posts created during the year	Staff esta= blish= ment as at 31st Dec., 1971	Num= ber of posts filled as at 31st Dec., 1971
	B. I. C.	B. I. C.	B. I. C.	B. I. C.	B. I. C.
Health Visitors	6 1 1	6 0 1	2 0 0	8 1 1	8 1 1
Clinic Nurses	20 3 3	20 2 3	0 0 1	20 3 3	19 3 3
Midwives	18 0 0	16 0 0	0 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0
Nursing Assistants	2 0 0	2 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	2 0 0

Tuberculosis services - Non-White:

	Num= ber of posts filled as at 1st Jan., 1971			Num= ber of posts created during the year			Staff esta= blish= ment as at 31st Dec., 1971			Num= ber of posts filled as at 31st Dec., 1971		
	B.	I.	C.	B.	I.	C.	B.	I.	C.	B.	I.	C.
Health												
Visitors	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Clinic Nurses	9	1	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	1
Nursing												
Assistants	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Non-White Staff changes:

Apart from the fact that nursing staff were transferred from one post to another within the Department, the number of Non-White Nurses appointed in the Department from outside the Council's service and those who left the service, are as follows:

New appointments	14
Left the Department	8.

CYTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF CERVICAL SMEARS:

Cytological examinations of cervical smears of women of a certain age group form an important link in preventive medicine. Not only is it possible to diagnose various infectious conditions, but malignancy can be discovered at such an early stage, that it can be cured by a small surgical operation with the result that the mother is often able to support her family for many more years.

As is the case with the skin, the surface cells of the mucuous membranes of the cervix and vagina are constantly discarded and replaced by new cells formed in the basal membrane of the mucuous membrane and pushed up. Cells that exfoliate in this way, retain the characteristics of the site from which they have exfoliated. If, for example they exfoliate from an area which is inflamed, they will show signs of inflammation, and if they originate from a place which is busy undergoing malignant change, they will show the characteristics of the malignant change. By means of a

microscopic/...

microscopic examination, after special staining of smears containing these cells, the pathologist is able to make a diagnosis of the condition of the organs where these cells have exfoliated. The study of exfoliation cytology has now advanced to such a stage that the pathologist is able, after merely examining the smear, to ascertain with reasonable certainty the degree of malignancy and whether a radical operation or merely a smaller operation, as for example a conus biopsy, is necessary.

This prediction is based on the percentage abnormal nuclei as against the percentage malignant cells.

The following table gives a summary of the various disease conditions which the pathologist may observe from the cervical smears and also how this is interpreted and what action he would recommend at the various degrees of malignancy:

(See page 97)

Those falling in groups 2(b) and 4 according to the above classification, are regarded as POSITIVE. These patients are referred to the Gynaecology Out-patients Department of the H.F. Verwoerd Hospital as urgent cases. To those falling in groups 1 to 2(a) appropriate treatment is given, if necessary, and follow-up smears are taken.

The cytologist always furnishes a recommendation with his report and it is important to follow the recommendation because it may be urgently necessary that a hysterectomy be performed instead of merely a conus biopsy or follow-up smears only.

Vaginal smears, which do not enter into the picture here, are done mainly with the purpose of determining the hormonal status of the patient because this may play a role in habitual miscarriage or with the post-menopausal woman.

The Health Department of the City Council of Pretoria commenced taking smears for cytological examination on 14th February, 1967. Initially very few smears were taken and examined because the laboratory at that time did not have the necessary trained staff to examine a large number of smears. After this problem had been solved, the number of smears taken started increasing and during the past year the number of examinations at various clinics increased considerably.

Smears are taken of the following persons:

1./...

A. It is possible to diagnose the following infections by means of a cytological examination:

1. Micrococci and bacilli.
2. *Candida albicans*.
3. *Trichomonas vaginalis*.
4. *Leptothrix*.

B. Pre-malignant and malignant conditions:

Observed on smear:

1. Dyscariosis
(Anomalies in the nucleus.)

Possible cause:

- (a) Inflammation
- (b) Folic acid deficiency.
- (c) Malignancy.

Interpretation and recommendation:

Treat and again take smears.
Treat and again take smears.
No dysplastic cells observed as yet, but malignancy can be the cause of the dyscariosis.
Repeat smears after 3 or 6 months.

2. Dysplasia:

(Abnormal growing cells.)

Interpretation:

- (a) Slight:
Many dyscariotic cells, no squamous carcinoma cells.
- (b) Moderate:
2/3 dyscariotic cells,
1/3 squamous carcinoma cells.
- (c) Pronounced:
1/2 dyscariotic cells,
1/2 squamous carcinoma cells.
- (d) Carcinoma-in-situ:
1/3 dyscariotic cells,
2/3 squamous carcinoma cells.

Recommendation:

Treat possible causes.
Three-monthly smears.

Conus biopsy and follow-up smears are sufficient.

Conus biopsy and follow-up smears are sufficient.

Conus biopsy and follow-up smears are sufficient.

3. Squamous carcinoma:
(Infiltration.)

Recommendation:

The malignancy has penetrated the basal membrane and may have spread into the surrounding tissue.

Confirm diagnosis by means of a small biopsy of the lesion.

Hysterectomy.

4. Adeno carcinoma:

Confirm diagnosis by means of a small biopsy of the lesion.

Hysterectomy.

5. Within normal limits:

1. Family Planning Clinics:

Smears are taken of all new patients, White as well as Non-White. Smears are also taken of all patients who come for follow-up examinations.

2. Ante-natal Clinics:

(a) Whites:

Smears are taken of all women of thirty years or older who report here. Where there are any suspicious symptoms, smears are also taken of younger women.

(b) Non-Whites:

Because of the very large number of women who attend the clinics, it is not possible to take a smear of every one as a routine measure. Smears are, however, taken of all patients who report for a post-natal examination and who are thirty years or older, as well as of younger patients where there are any suspicious symptoms. Attention is paid in particular to those who intimate that they require family planning advice.

The reports of the pathologist in fact showed that the taking of smears of this younger group with suspicious symptoms was justified.

RESULTS OF SMEARS: (Figures for the previous year in brackets.)

During the year smears were taken of 2 888 (2 578) women of whom 116 (136) were White patients.

The following tables give a summary of the cases where abnormalities were found:

(See pages 99 and 100)

A total of 814 (332) Non-White cases were recommended for follow-up examinations because abnormal cells had been found.

During the year 268 (221) smears were repeated, as follows:

Clinic/...

WHITES

PARTICULARS OF POSITIVE CASES							
Number examined	Number positive and %	Gravity parity	Age	Report on smear	Conus Biopsy	Result of biopsy	Follow-up treatment/action
116 (136)	1 (5) 86%(3.6%)	Para V	29	This case is one of those which last year showed dyscariotic cells and who was followed up 6-monthly. Follow-up report: Spindle cells with malignant nuclei. Will possibly fit in with the picture of a keratinizing squamous carcinoma. The possibility of a sarcoma can, however, not be excluded.	Yes - as well as a fractional D & C.	Lesion completely removed.	Being followed up by hospital.

WHITES

PARTICULARS OF CASES WITH ABNORMAL CELLS					
Number with abnormal cells and %	Three-monthly re-examination	Six-monthly re-examination	Annual re-examination	Number	Follow-up reports and recommendations
20 (9) 25%(6,6%)	5(1)	3(5)	12(3)	1 case	This case with dyscariotic cells was brought forward from last year. She had to be followed up six-monthly. The result of her follow-up examinations is described above under 'Particulars of Positive Cases'.
				5 cases	Two cases were brought forward from last year with 'dyscariotic cells' for 3-monthly follow-up. One improved. One must still be followed up. Two cases with abnormal cells as a result of inflammatory changes were brought forward from the previous year. After treatment they must be followed up 3-monthly. One new case with abnormal cells as a result of inflammatory changes must be followed up 3-monthly after treatment.
				2 cases	One case with leukokeratosis must be followed up 6-monthly. One case with dyscariotic cells must be followed up 6-monthly.
				12 cases	Three cases were brought forward from last year for annual follow-up. Two cases from previous years, for annual examination, were followed up this year. One case had a punch biopsy in 1969. She was brought forward for annual follow-up. One case had a conus biopsy in 1969. Last year she did not show up for her annual follow-up examination. It was repeated this year. Five new cases with abnormal cells must be examined annually

PARTICULARS OF POSITIVE CASES

NON-WHITES

Clinic	Number Examined	Number positive and %	Age Under 30 years	Over 30 years	Number referred to hospital	Conus Biopsy	Follow-up smears only at hospital or clinic	Hysterectomy	Follow-up results, action, recommendations, etc.
Atteridgeville	491 (603)	3 (15) 0,61%(2,5%)	(-4)	3(11)	1(10)	1(2)	1(2) Hysterectomy recommended	(-2)	1 refused hysterectomy. 2 did not turn up for referral.
Saulsville	505 (420)	9 (9) 1,8 %(2,1%)	2(3)	7(6)	9(2)	(-)	1(-)	-	1 two follow-up smears at hospital negative. 8 no report received from hospital.
Mamelodi	808 (620)	13 (17) 1,6 %(2,7%)	4(8)	9(9)	10(7)	1(1)	1(1)	-	12 no report. Have not turned up at clinic again.
Eersterust	384 (331)	7 (4) 1,8 %(1,2%)	3(3)	4(1)	7(3)	3(-)	3(1)	1 refused recommendation	4 did not turn up at the clinic again. No report received from hospital.
Laudium	171 (176)	- (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proes Street	413 (292)	5 (8) 1,2 %(2,7%)	2(3)	3(5)	5(4)	2(1)	2(-)	(-)	3 no report received from hospital or did not turn up at hospital again.
TOTAL	2772 (2442)	37 (53) 1,3 %(2,2%)			32(26)	7(4)	8(4)	(-2)	
GRAND TOTAL WHITE AND NON-WHITE	2888 (2578)	38 (58) 1,3 %(2,3%)							

Clinic	Recom= mended for follow-up	Number repeated	Three- monthly	Six- monthly	Annually
Atteridgeville	139(110)	21(69)	6(4)	2(40)	13(25)
Saulsville	175(72)	62(39)	6(5)	20(16)	36(18)
Mamelodi	182(71)	74(58)	9(5)	20(34)	45(19)
Eersterust	137(21)	61(16)	3(1)	3(6)	44(9)
Laudium	54(15)	20(9)	1(0)	1(5)	18(4)
Proes Street	127(43)	30(30)	5(2)	4(11)	21(17)
Total	814(332)	268(221)	30(17)	50(112)	188(92)

The following up of cases that have to come for a repetition of cervical smears, is a frustrating part of this service. It requires special home visits by the nursing staff and although the patients promise that they will come, they often fail to keep this promise. How to overcome this problem, remains a challenge. With more special education in respect of the prevention of cancer it may in the future be possible to achieve more success.

The greatest number repeated, are those who had to come again after one year. These are cases who last year or even the previous year, were asked to come back. Many of them are cases attending the family planning clinic and who came for annual follow-up in respect of the loop which had been fitted, the use of pills or Depo-provera injections.

Those who have to come for three- or six-monthly follow-up examinations, cause the most problems.

The possibility that the nursing staff, during their home visits, do not satisfactorily motivate the patients, cannot be ignored. This aspect is at present receiving attention and it is hoped that in future there will be more satisfactory results.

STAPHYLOCOCCAL INFECTIONS:

The incidence of staphylococcal infection in private maternity homes is described fully elsewhere in this report under Notifiable Diseases.

As/...

As in the past, the Inspectress of Midwives this year continued with the taking of quarterly slides for bacteriological examination in this regard from private maternity homes, of which there are two for Whites and two for Non-Whites in the city.

The staff persevered with education in respect of strong hygiene measures as well as the application thereof. Results from bacteriological examinations this year again confirmed that to date the most effective method is to control the incidence of staphylococcal infections.

Good co-operation was once again received from the four institutions, particularly in regard to the application of strong hygiene measures. The result was a distinct decrease in the incidence of infection.

The great problem at one institution, which makes control extremely difficult, is the large number of confinements it has to handle. This means that there is early discharge of its patients from the institution, resulting in a continual change and movement in the patient population. Although it appears to be a practically impossible task to find a solution in respect of control of infection here, it is gratifying that this institution nevertheless succeeded in reducing the incidence of infection.

SUBSIDIZED MILK POWDER SCHEME:

As in the past, this scheme was in operation during the year at the clinics in Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Mamelodi, Laudium and Eersterust. The 4 to 5 children who last year visited the Proes Street Clinic, did not come this year.

A mass of one pound of milk powder per week is issued to every patient. The figures in the column showing the number of patients per clinic per month, therefore reflect not only the total attendance for the month concerned, but at the same time also the quantity of milk powder in pounds which was issued.

The following table shows the attendance figures at the various clinics during the year:

	SAULSVILLE				MAMELODI				EERSTERUST				ATTERIDGEVILLE				LAUDIUM			
	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total	New cases	Re-atten- dance	Total		
1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
December	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
1975	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
December	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
1975	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
December	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
1975	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
December	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
1975	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
December	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
1975	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971		
January	24 (-)	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
February	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
March	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)		
May	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (3)	1 (-)	1 (3)	8 (8)		
June	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	1 (-)	2 (-)	12 (-)		
July	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (-)	1 (2)	1 (-)	1 (2)	8 (4)		
August	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	8 (-)		
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)	5 (-)		
October																				

During the year the following quantities of milk powder were issued at the undermentioned clinics:

Saulsville	2 253 lbs (833 lbs)
Mamelodi	1 575 lbs (566 lbs)
Atteridgeville	1 067 lbs (149 lbs)
Eersterust	914 lbs (693 lbs)
Laudium	46 lbs (69 lbs)
Total	5 855 lbs (2 310 lbs)

It is gratifying to report that there was a total increase in respect of number of attendances at four of the said clinics.

The discouraging state of affairs which was reported in the past, has therefore improved considerably. This may possibly be attributed to the fact that motivation and propaganda regarding the value of the milk powder proved to be more successful this year.

At Laudium, however, the numbers remain low. These Asian mothers are not yet convinced that skim powder milk, at a reduced price, is a good product. They prefer proprietary preparations and lose the value of these preparations because they prepare it too weakly in order to save.

ADMINISTERING OF ORAL POLIOMYELITIS VACCINE TO PREGNANT WOMEN:

As was reported last year, oral poliomyelitis vaccine is administered as a routine measure to White expectant mothers who attend the ante-natal clinics and who have not yet been immunized against this disease.

The following table gives an exposition of the patients who were immunized this year:

	Harry Nelson Clinic	Willa Volschenk Clinic	Danville Clinic	Total
First dose	7(16)	14(28)	8(5)	29(49)
Second dose	1(7)	4(15)	5(7)	10(29)
Third dose	1(1)	1(15)	6(2)	8(18)
Previously immunized	52(107)	52(97)	44(50)	148(254)

At/...

At present Non-White pregnant women are not immunized against poliomyelitis at the municipal ante-natal clinics as a routine measure. Any patient who requests this, would receive it immediately. If at any time it should become clear that this policy should be revised, this would be done at once.

The following tables give a statistical exposition of the work done by the Maternal and Child Care Services Section. (Figures for 1970 in brackets.)

Home visits by Health Visitors: 1971:

First visits	Subsequent visits	Number of sick babies visited	Total visits
5 103(4 650)	6 924(2 912)	9 (22)	12 027(7 693)

Details of clinic attendances:

	First attendance	Re-attendance	Examined by a doctor
Central (Tuesday)	55(106)	283(429)	380(510)
Central (Wednesday)	135(165)	797(914)	
Central (Friday)	110(164)	790(762)	
Bloed Street	53(58)	316(552)	
Pretoria West	235(240)	1 949(1 689)	460(624)
Danville	245(239)	848(1 265)	694(620)
Gezina	94(85)	579(661)	
Villieria (Wednesday)	204(198)	1 145(1 172)	227(450)
Villieria (Thursday)	74(83)	574(553)	
Wonderboom South	68(82)	430(631)	
Mayville	142(110)	868(875)	
Capital Park	67(69)	606(624)	
Hatfield	49(61)	360(322)	
New Muckleneuk	88(111)	393(557)	
Sunnyside (Tuesday)	204(181)	1 503(1 320)	
Sunnyside (Wednesday)	171(147)	1 365(1 206)	
Riviera	90(96)	632(701)	55(127)
Salvokop	30(72)	408(788)	
Arcadia	172(162)	1 026(744)	
Hercules	179(190)	1 678(1 868)	807(856)
Booysens	117(75)	936(620)	
Mountain View	95(82)	453(536)	
Pretoria Gardens	46(41)	392(407)	
Rietfontein North	30(48)	246(381)	
Voortrekker Road	60(69)	449(511)	
Pierneef Street	32(58)	267(504)	
Brooklyn	91(108)	510(723)	
Total	2 936(3 139)	19 803(21 574)	2 642(3 203)

Ante-natal clinic attendances:

	Central	Danville	Willa Volschenk	Total
Number of new cases	123(137)	85(73)	124(150)	332(360)
Total attendances	661(814)	485(386)	899(897)	2 045(2 096)
Number of post- natal cases	21(30)	23(14)	34(46)	78(90)

Dental Clinic:

Number of cases that attended the Dental Clinic : 11 (10)

Immunization Clinics:

Number of cases fully immunized against diphtheria: 6 474(5 533)
 Number of cases fully immunized against whooping
 cough: 5 386(4 813)

Midwifery supervision:

Number of midwifery bags inspected	13(112)
Number of visits to midwives	2(13)
Number of visits to midwifery cases	1(1)
Number of visits to maternity homes	15(28)

Statistics in respect of Non-Whites:

Home visits:

	Proes Street Coloureds	Asians	Atteridge= ville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu
First visits to newly born infants	69(81)	100(92)	1 007(1 002)	1 381(1 398)
Subsequent visits	1 437(1 376)	701(732)	1 435(2 217)	600(4 961)
Visits to sick children	3(-)	-(-)	2(1)	1(-)
Number of sick children visited	3(-)	-(-)	2(-)	1(-)

Mamelodi/...

	Mamelodi Bantu	Laudium Asians	Eersterust Coloureds
First visits to newly born infants	2 577(2 912)	287(298)	355(323)
Subsequent visits	1 328(913)	1 940(22 235)	2 914(2 042)
Visits to sick children	2(2)	2(2)	-(-)
Number of sick children visited	2(-)	2(-)	-(-)

Child Welfare Clinic attendances:

	Proes Street Coloureds	Asians	Atteridgeville Bantu	Saulsville Bantu
First attendances	86(114)	68(94)	1 072(1 012)	1 589(1 616)
Re-attendances	1 191(1 327)	1 119(932)	17 977(19 361)	20 974(21 980)
Examined by doctor	267(451)	255(289)	6 526(6 658)	6 975(5 945)

	Mamelodi Bantu	Laudium Asians	Eersterust Coloureds
First attendances	3 680(2 736)	323(308)	1 247(778)
Re-attendances	21 070(28 585)	3 662(4 137)	8 416(7 437)
Examined by doctor	11 189(10 709)	2 107(3 235)	6 403(5 771)

Ante-natal Clinics/...

Ante-Natal Clinics:

	P r o e s S t r e e t				Atteridgeville	
	Bantu	Asians	Coloureds	Bantu	Bantu	Eersterust Coloureds
Number of new cases	883 (903)	53 (61)	75 (59)	1 138 (1 189)		
Number of attendances	3 272 (3 293)	308 (528)	377 (491)	5 869 (6 600)		
	Saulsville Bantu	Mamelodi Bantu	Laudium Asians			
Number of new cases	1 623 (1 603)	2 686 (2 625)	242 (211)	319 (317)		
Number of attendances	6 046 (6 842)	15 385 (15 405)	1 043 (1 502)	2 084 (2 288)		
Confinements by midwives:						
	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi			
	372 (310)	309 (294)	192 (238)			

Immunization:

Number of cases immunized against diphtheria : 4 177 (4 324)

Number of cases immunized against whooping cough : 3 481 (3 521)

MEDICAL INSPECTION SERVICE : NURSERY SCHOOLS AND CRÈCHES.

During 1970 the Council, at the request of a group of parents of children attending nursery schools and crèches in Pretoria, decided to introduce a medical inspection service for children in these institutions.

The object of this service is regularly to examine children in these institutions in the city and to draw the attention of parents to any anomalies found. No treatment is given and the parents are requested to take the children to their private practitioner or to other existing organizations for further examination and treatment.

The year 1971 was the first full calendar year in which the service was in operation, and all these institutions in Pretoria were visited at least once. Quite a large number of them were visited for a second time during the year. Very good co-operation was obtained from parents as well as the institutions and in only a few instances the parents refused permission for an examination. In two of the instances it was contrary to the parents' religious convictions and in the other few instances the parents refused because the child was already being treated by a paediatrician and they therefore regarded the examinations as unnecessary. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of thanking the parents as well as the staff of the institutions for the excellent co-operation and assistance received.

During the year a total of 3 109 children were examined and certain abnormalities were found in 1 044 cases. In quite a number of cases it was found that the necessary immunizations had not been kept up, and a letter was addressed to the parents requesting them to ensure that the necessary immunizations were administered.

The largest single abnormality found was in respect of the children's teeth. It was mostly caries and only a few cases were referred for orthodontia.

X-legs were found in a fairly large number of children. They were all referred for further examination and treatment. The other abnormality of the feet and legs was mostly marked defects which had already received attention.

Apart from the common conditions found, 28 children were referred for further examination for albuminuria and 2 children for further examination of glucosuria.

During/...

During the year a start was also made with routine eye testing of the children and apart from a number of children referred for conditions such as strabismus, the testing of the visual acuity of the children was started during September. Five children have already been referred for further examination as a result of poor vision. A total of 2 123 letters were addressed to parents during the year to draw their attention to certain abnormalities, of which 1 747 reminded the parents to ensure that the children receive the necessary booster injections.

On the return visits it was encouraging to find that most of the children had already received treatment for the conditions or that they had in the meantime received the necessary booster injections. Unfortunately it is, however, often not possible to ascertain what had in fact been found on further examination and what treatment is being given.

It was found that parents are already aware of a large number of the more obvious abnormalities found, but it was also ascertained that the parents are totally unaware of a large number of the less obvious abnormalities found. Judging from the work done during the little more than a year the service has now been in operation, it is felt that there was indeed a lack in this field.

During the year a total of 3 109 children were examined and certain abnormalities were found in 4 044 cases. In a number of cases it was found that the necessary immunisations had not been kept up and a letter was addressed to the parents requesting them to ensure that the necessary immunisations were administered.

The largest single abnormality found was in respect of the children's teeth. It was mostly caries and only a few cases were referred for orthodontic treatment.

X-rays were taken in a fairly large number of children. They were all referred for further examination and treatment. The other abnormalities of the feet and legs were mostly marked defects which had already received attention.

Apart from the common conditions found, 28 children were referred for further examination for albinism and 2 children for further examination of glaucoma.

During...

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL.

Medical examinations of persons entering the service of the City Council are carried out daily. There are also special examinations under the Workmen's Compensation Act or for Pension Fund or other purposes. A total of 1 804 such medical examinations were conducted during the year under review

MEDICAL SERVICES FOR NON-WHITES:

The following table shows the number and types of clinics per week, conducted exclusively for Non-Whites:

	Proes Street	Atte= ridge= ville	Mame= lodi	Mame= lodi East	Sauls= ville	Laud= ium	Eerste= rust
Child care	1	2	2	-	2	1	2
Venereal diseases	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Ante- and post-natal	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
General out- patients	-	2	2	-	2	1	1
Family planning	1	1	1	-	1	-	-

Further details regarding child care, venereal diseases, tuberculosis and ante-natal clinics appear elsewhere in this report.

The number of Non-Whites examined at the various General Out-patient clinics was as follows:

	Proes Street	Atterridge= ville	Mame= lodi	Sauls= ville	Laud= ium	Eerste= rust
Number of new patients	-	7 191	8 298	5 126	316	519
Number of repeat attendances	-	14 841	11 807	10 179	931	2 034
Number of dressings done	1 003	16 685	9 702	7 924	20	757

In addition to the above, out-patient clinics are held for Non-White municipal employees every morning except on Sundays and public holidays. During the year 4 865 sick employees were treated and 476 employees who had sustained injuries, were medically examined and treated.

DENTAL SERVICES.

Although the Health Department of the City Council of Pretoria offers no dental services, it has been closely associated with the local dental clinic ever since its inception.

The dental clinic which is at present known as the R.V. Bird Dental Clinic, was the first of its kind in the country and in fact originated from a service started by a group of dentists in Pretoria in a room made available by the City Health Department. The present clinic, situated in Prinsloo Street, is subsidized by the Hospital Services Department of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, the City Council of Pretoria and the State Health Department. The City Council is represented on the Board of the clinic by one of the Councillors and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The clinic serves White school children as well as White pre-school children and White pregnant women referred to the clinic by the City Health Department. Dental services are also provided for Non-Whites at the municipal clinic in Atteridgeville and at Mamelodi.

During the year a total of 90 schools were visited and 53 317 scholars were examined. Scholars whose parents could afford it were referred to their private dentists, and those who could not afford it, were treated by the clinic.

The following is a summary of the dental surveys done during the year at schools in Pretoria:

	Number of schools	Number of pupils examined	% Pupils in need of treatment:	
			1970/71	1969/70
TPA primary schools	59	32 792	55	45
TPA high schools	20	15 755	55	42
TPA special schools	3	878	58	43
Non-TPA schools	2	431	41	39
Vocational schools	6	3 461	60	-
Total	90	53 317	55	45

(The statistics for 1969/1970 and 1970/71 refer to the years 1.4.1969 to 31.3.1970 and 1.4.1970 to 31.3.1971.)

The/...

The following tables summarize the clinical work done by the clinic during the year 1st April, 1970 to 31st March, 1971.

STATISTICS : CLINICAL WORK : APRIL, 1970 - MARCH, 1971.

WHITES :

	Pre-school children	Provincial school children	Non-provincial school children	Adults	Total 1970/1971	Total 1969/1970
New patients	258	5 113	210	55	5 636	7 664
Patients discharged	136	3 210	185	18	3 549	5 343
Attendances	618	14 288	557	193	15 656	17 962
Primary prophylaxis:						
Examinations and chartings	165	3 778	141	40	4 124	6 678
Follow-up examinations+	9	383	25	2	419	-
X-ray photos	10	545	18	8	581	605
Education:						
Individual+	-	4	-	-	4	-
Group+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prophylaxis	3	124	19	3	149	133
Fluoride applications:+						
Whole mouth	4	4	-	-	8	-
Partially	3	4	1	-	8	-
Secondary prophylaxis:						
Amalgam repairs:						
Temporary teeth	355	2 553	94	-	3 002	3 573
Permanent teeth	17	8 500	337	104	8 958	8 789
Silicate repairs	4	945	20	8	977	991
Polishing(whole mouth)+	-	4	-	-	4	-
Tertiary prophylaxis:						
Inlays	-	56	1	3	60	81
Crowns and bridges	-	22	1	1	24	11
Pulp treatments:						
Caries treatments+	5	129	1	3	138	-
Pulpotomies	6	33	2	-	41	8
Root canal:						
Treatments+	1	34	2	-	37	-
Fillings+	-	79	6	-	85	86
Extractions:						
Temporary teeth	301	4 015	78	3	4 397	5 062
Permanent teeth	-	2 007	45	54	2 106	2 485
Dentures:						
Complete units+	-	2	-	-	2	-
Partial units+	-	136	6	13	155	208
Space retainers+	-	7	-	-	7	-
Other treatments	1	58	1	1	61	-
Periodontology and Oral Medicine	82	1 336	46	45	1 509	1 647

+ New data available since 1st January, 1971.

NON-WHITES:

	Under 18 years	18 years and over	Total 1970/71	Total 1969/70
Attendances	1 892	5 476	7 368	6 873
Extractions:				
Temporary teeth	1 277	23	1 300	1 018
Permanent teeth	913	7 510	8 423	7 767
Periodontology and Oral Medicine	1	3	4	4

MAXILLO, FACIAL AND ORAL SURGERY:

WHITES:

	Provincial school children	Non- provincial school children	Total 1970/71	Total 1969/70
--	----------------------------------	--	------------------	------------------

1st April -
31st December, 1970:

Surgical cases	16	1	17	21
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1st January - 31st March, 1971:

Out-patient attendances :	15
Consultations :	2
Oral surgery :	7
Referrals :	1

ORTHODONTIC DEPARTMENT:

Since the demand for orthodontic treatment is particularly large (on 31st March, 1971, there was a waiting list of 51 patients) the Control Board decided to create an additional post for a part-time Orthodontist (one 4 hour session per week).

	Total 1970/71	Total 1969/70
Visits	2 152	2 289
New patients for orthodontic treatment	59	70
New orthodontic patients for current year	149	166
Patients finally discharged	50	64
Examination	195	222
Study models (sets)	61	60
X-ray photos	646	627
Removable appliances	81	93
Adjustments	1 308	1 538
Repairs/replacement of appliances	72	52
Other treatments	212	112
Patients on waiting list	51	

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The positive concept of health embraces, not only the absence of disease or disability, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being as well. This cannot be achieved by merely treating the sick and disabled, but must also include the positive promotion of the health of the community. For this reason it is imperative, in addition to all the preventive health measures instituted by the health department of a local authority, to obtain the co-operation of the public as a whole.

As far as non-personal health services are concerned, it is not enough that regular inspections of housing, the environment, food manufacture and milk production as well as the handling and distribution thereof and so forth, be done, because it is impossible for any health department to supervise all these activities at all times. It is therefore necessary to get the active co-operation of the public in these matters and this can only be achieved by means of repeated and proper health education.

Likewise, as far as personal health services are concerned, all the necessary baby clinics, immunization facilities, ante- and post-natal clinics and other services may be supplied by the health department of the local authority but without the active co-operation of the public, all these facilities would be worthless.

It is therefore the policy of this Department that every member of the staff shall actively undertake health education in his or her daily contact with the public. This is in keeping with the policy of the State Health Department, in terms of which all health personnel appointed to refundable posts of local authorities should spend at least twenty per cent of their time on health education.

Because of the excellent co-operation received from the press and the South African Broadcasting Corporation, health education is constantly given through these media.

In addition to these methods, officials of the Department are regularly invited to address or lecture to certain groups on a variety of health topics.

Where it is the policy of the Department to have as many as possible of the members of its personnel trained in health education, the Council has decided to recognize the National Diploma in Health Education as a qualification for seniority purposes among the nursing staff and health inspectorate. During the year under review, ten members of the nursing staff and fourteen members of the health inspectorate successfully completed this course at the Pretoria College for Advanced Technical Education.

PRETORIA ABATTOIR.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE MANAGER OF THE ABATTOIR.

A. PERSONNEL:

There are 34 White and 49 Non-White municipal employees. The Whites hold the following posts:

Manager	: Dr. W.J. Wheeler
Senior Administrative Officer	: R.L. Riegel
Superintendent, By-products and Refrigeration	: B. de Lange
Regional Meat Inspector	: T.J. van der Heever
Supervising Meat Inspector	: J. Breedt
Typist	: Mrs H.S. Jansen van Vuuren
Meat Inspectors	: Three (3)
Meat Examiners	: Five (5)
Maintenance Officer	: One (1)
Workshop Assistant	: One (1)
Senior Machine and Boiler Attendants	: Four (4)
Machine and Boiler Attendants	: Four (4)
Yard Foreman	: One (1)
Yard Assistants	: Two (2)
Cleaners/Checkers	: Four (4)
Cleaners	: Three (3)

Apart from the abovementioned persons there are also about 250 Whites and 150 Non-Whites from other organizations working daily at the abattoir. These persons are connected with the various Agencies, the Offal Company, the Butchers' Union, the Meat Control Board, etc.

A constant shortage of Meat Inspectors is experienced and it is necessary to call for assistance from the ranks of the Health Inspectors. For this we are most grateful to them and the Medical Officer of Health.

It is hoped that the introduction of a course aimed at the training of specialized Meat Inspectors who will make abattoir work their career, will be commenced with as soon as possible.

B./...

B. GENERAL:

1. Poultry abattoir:

For various reasons (limited use, the establishment of large poultry farms together with the barbecue chicken industry with its own slaughter facilities, etc.), the City Council of Pretoria decided to close down the poultry abattoir as from 1st July, 1971. Since this date the building has been used for other purposes.

2. New Abattoir:

The need for a new abattoir for Pretoria has existed for many years. Gradually the demands for improved or new slaughter facilities have increased not only in Pretoria, but over the whole of the Republic. Eventually the Minister of Agricultural Technical Services announced that local authorities may erect new abattoirs at an operational profit of one per centum (1%) and that loans for improvements to present abattoirs would receive sympathetic consideration.

He also appealed to local authorities to operate abattoirs as a service rendered to the community, as was done in the past. Local authorities, however, desired a larger profit margin than the announced 1%. No compromise could, however, be reached and various local authorities informed the Minister that they were no longer interested in the continued operation or in the erection of new abattoirs.

In the meantime discussions between interested parties for the erection of a new modern abattoir for Pretoria took place at a high level. At first a site (Council property) at Zandfontein - adjoining the Hercules/Magaliesburg railway line - was selected. This was, however, not accepted and eventually the Minister decided on a site situated between Bon Accord and Pyramids outside the city boundaries and about 16 km from the central city area, on the main railway line to the north.

It is, therefore, unlikely that the Council itself will erect a new abattoir.

3. Changes and Additions:

Because the requirements of the Animal Slaughter, Meat and Animal Products Hygiene Act (1967) have to be complied with in the meantime and it has also become essential to increase the output of the present abattoir, attention had to be given to renovation and improvement. After consultations between the City Council, the Department of Agricultural Technical Services, the Abattoir Commission and the Meat Board, it was decided to make the present abattoir serviceable for a further seven years. Consultants were appointed and the estimated

costs/...

costs of the improvements amount to approximately R800 000. A loan at a reasonable rate of interest was obtained from the Meat Board. Activities commenced in the second half of the year and there has already been considerable progress.

The processes which were unacceptable, particularly from a hygienic point of view, were mainly the pig slaughtering, the processing of the offal and the skinning of cattle on the floor.

In order to overcome these shortcomings, a central double storey building is planned as a start. Here sheep and pigs will be processed on a conveyer belt. Offal and skins will be processed on the ground floor, while there will be a small built-in refrigeration room for clean offal. Blood will be pumped from this building to the factory where a new blood drying apparatus will be installed.

In the second place the cattle slaughtering process will be mechanized so that carcasses will continuously be handled on a conveyer belt and the offals together therewith on a table conveyor belt. The offals will be conveyed to the Offal Section in the central building.

Rejected material will in future be minced and pumped directly into the pressure cookers in the factory. In this way a lot of handling and theft should be eliminated.

As regards refrigeration, two of the four refrigeration rooms have already changed over to direct output and carcasses are no longer contaminated by brine from the roof. The other two rooms will possibly be available early in 1972.

Unfortunately refrigeration of measles contaminated carcasses will not yet be available and this will still have to be done elsewhere.

The extension of lairage has been completed and pigs and sheep are now accommodated on the western side and cattle on the eastern side. The abattoir now has lairage available for:

- 1 400 cattle
- 4 000 sheep
- 800 pigs and
- 40 equines.

The new central building should be available at the end of 1972, while problems may crop up with the mechanization of the cattle slaughtering which may possibly result in no cattle being slaughtered for a while.

Quite a number of matters will still have to be considered, for example the construction of offices, the safety fence will have to be made higher, the regulating of traffic, etc.

The/...

The policy of the Abattoir Commission in connection with the construction of a new abattoir will to a large extent determine which improvements will still have to be made to the present abattoir.

4. Financial:

The abattoir fees to cover the expense of the improvements have not yet been increased because it is still difficult at this stage to estimate the exact expense. Attention will, however, shortly have to be given to this matter.

5. Supply of Slaughter Stock:

The supply of slaughter stock increased considerably in comparison with the previous year. The reasons are briefly as follows:

Favourable weather conditions and improved methods of stock farming in Northern Transvaal, from where most cattle is received, caused a considerable increase in the number of cattle slaughtered.

Poor grazing conditions in the Karroo region, together with the Government's Stock Reduction Scheme, resulted in large numbers of sheep being offered for slaughter at times. This resulted in overtime slaughtering often having to be done. These large consignments often caused serious losses because of exhaustion and transport disease. Many sheep arrived dead or died in the kraals. At the end of the year the supply of sheep decreased and sufficient sheep were not available. The supply of cattle and pigs increased, however, and the city's meat demands could, therefore, be met. In general the quality of the slaughter animals was satisfactory and that of pigs even improved. It is possible that pork will become more important as mutton becomes scarcer.

This abattoir still receives very few goats.

C. BY-PRODUCTS:

Serious problems were experienced at the by-products factory during the year as a result of mechanical defects in the equipment. Consequently the legal requirements in respect of the composition of blood- and carcass-meal could not be complied with. Large quantities of blood could at times not be processed and had to be discharged into the sewerage system, while the rejected material and dead animals (particularly sheep) had to be buried.

Although/...

Although facilities at the by-products factory are extremely confined, it is anticipated that by-products will improve markedly after the necessary changes have been made and modern equipment has been installed.

D. REJECTIONS:

Diseases encountered:

Cattle: As in the past, measles (cysticercosis) was the reason for most of the rejections, although the percentage contaminated carcasses decreased somewhat.

A large number of carcasses or parts thereof were rejected because of pus contamination. The abscesses are in the abdominal or pelvis cavity and break in the slaughtering process. Many livers are also rejected because of abscesses.

As may be expected when animals with horns are transported over long distances, bruising still takes place to a large extent.

An interesting condition which was first regarded as bruising later on proved to be of parasitic origin. Greenish or bloodstained, gelatinous lesions appear along the back and neck of the animal. They are caused by a worm of the genus *Parafilaria* and show an eosinophilic infiltration. The worms lie just below the skin through which they bored causing small haemorrhages. The blood apparently contains larvae which are transmitted to insects drinking the blood.

Onderstepoort's scientists obtained many samples from the abattoir and are at present engaged on the tracing of the life cycle of the worm.

Tuberculosis also again occurred to a small extent and mostly in animals reacting positively on the tuberculin test.

Farmers continue sending animals contaminated with besnoitiosis in an early stage in the hope of in this way eliminating the disease in their herds.

Once again no dangerous epizootic diseases were discovered. Many livers are rejected because of parasitic contamination, among which liver-fluke is the most prevalent.

Sheep/...

Sheep and Goats: Once again the condition which resulted in most of the rejections may be given under the heading "moribund". These were mostly animals suffering from transport toxaemia. In addition to the carcasses which had to be rejected, about 2 000 sheep either died from this condition in the kraals during the year or had to be destroyed. Fortunately the conditions under which animals are transported are investigated by Veterinarians in the hope of eliminating unsatisfactory conditions and effecting other possible improvements.

Caseous lymphadenitis still occurs to a large extent, particularly in Merino sheep and causes the rejection of many organs and carcasses.

Large numbers of livers are still rejected because of parasitic contamination with organisms such as *Stilesia hepatica* and liver-fluke.

Pigs: Cysticercosis (measles) is still often found in pigs from the Bantu areas.

The rejections because of gangrene and bruising were usually as a result of fights between pigs from different areas or between boars.

Tuberculosis still occurs to a slight extent and mostly as localised lesions in the jugular glands.

Equines: No diseases worth mentioning were found - only a few cases of malignant growths.

E. STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD:
1st January to 31st December, 1971:

(a) - ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED:

	1969	1970	1971
Bulls	3 187	3 478	3 837
Cows	15 656	15 475	22 018
Oxen	64 697	69 012	70 667
Sub-total	83 540	87 965	96 222
Calves	3 008	3 984	4 257
Sheep	403 554	432 601	454 627
Goats	1 614	2 815	1 161
Pigs	51 257	49 718	51 921
Total	542 973	577 083	608 188

Increase/...

Increase of 65 215 animals since 1969.
 Increase of 176 861 animals since 1966.

	1970	1971
Equines:		
Donkeys	515	444
Horses	1 924	1 865
Mules	7	1
Total	2 446	2 310

	1970	1/1/71 to 30/6/71
Poultry:		
Fowls	29 818	21 024
Ducks	336	331
Turkeys	444	125
Geese	16	1
Rabbits	696	149
Total	31 310	21 630

(b) CATTLE, SHEEP, PIG AND CALF CARCASSES AS WELL AS
 ORGANS REJECTED:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Goats	Pigs
Carcasses	830	164	587	1 287
Heads	937	-	426	1 074
Hearts	866	-	4 548	-
Intestines	4 450	-	212 549	1 269
Kidneys	1 295	-	659	2 101
Livers	4 454	-	170 990	1 719
Lungs	3 927	-	72 359	2 653
Plucks	-	-	-	-
Quarters	272	-	3 161	-
Spleens	805	-	-	-
Tails	1 450	-	-	-
Tongues	948	-	-	1 055
Tripes	840	-	-	-
Udders	12 908	-	-	-
Viscera	-	-	-	-

(c)/...

(c) TOTAL MASS REJECTED:

	Slaughtered according to data from the Meat Board	Rejected	% rejected
Cattle	10 879 953 kg	176 550 kg	1,62%
Calves	2 057 53 kg	2 872 kg	1,39%
Sheep	7 328 848 kg	29 294 kg	0,40%
Pigs	2 260 156 kg	59 270 kg	2,72%

(d) INCIDENCE OF CYSTICERCOSIS (MEASLES):

	Total infected	Total rejected	Total frozen
1970:			
Cattle	3 097 = 3,51%	450 = 0,51%	2 637 = 3,03%
Pigs	791 = 1,58%	649 = 1,35%	142 = 0,28%
1971:			
Cattle	3 024 = 3,14%	415 = 0,43%	2 609 = 2,71%
Pigs	1 118 = 2,15%	1 006 = 1,95%	112 = 0,21%

(e) FREEZING OF ORGANS OR CARCASES INFECTED WITH MEASLES:

(i) Municipal Abattoir freezing rooms:

No organs were frozen here during the year.

(ii) Freezing of imported meat and organs (measles):

The following carcasses and organs were frozen elsewhere than at the Abattoir:

Beef carcasses	158	Pig carcasses	-
Hearts	158	Livers	158
Lungs	158	Tails	158

(iii) Measly carcasses and organs frozen elsewhere:

Beef carcasses	2 609	Pig carcasses	112
Hearts	2 599	Tails	2 595
Heads	2 599	Livers	2 473
Tongues	2 548	Diaphragms	2 599

(iv) Rejected measly carcasses sold:

To Pretoria Zoo :	Beef carcasses	305
	Organs	254
To Onderstepoort :	Beef carcasses	37

(f)/...

(f) INSPECTIONS OF FREEZING ROOMS (MEASLY CARCASSES):

Inspections carried out	419
Contraventions dealt with	38
Notices served	31

(g) TOTAL NUMBER OF ANIMALS THAT DIED IN TRUCKS, KRAALS AND PENS (for which reject certificates were requested and issued):

Horses	-
Cattle	6
Calves	1
Pigs	4
Sheep	484

(h) TOTAL NUMBER OF DEAD ANIMALS INCINERATED OR DESTROYED:

Beef carcasses	35
Sheep	1 051
Pigs	99
Horses	4
Total	1 189

(i) EQUINES SLAUGHTERED:

Donkeys	Mules	Horses	Total
444	1	1 865	2 320

(j) EQUINES REJECTED:

None.

(k) POULTRY REJECTED: (1/1/71 to 30/6/71):

Geese	Ducks	Turkeys	Fowls
-	-	1	43

Diseases on account of which poultry was rejected:

Abscesses	3
Extensive bruising	1
Malignant growths	12
Dead in pen	28

Total 44

(1)/...

(1) RE-INSPECTIONS: Number of carcasses and mass of imported meat and organs which were re-inspected (ex Rhodesia, S.W.A., etc.):

Beef carcasses	8 883	Livers	45 073 kg
Beef hind quarters	33 481	Hearts	7 349 kg
Sheep carcasses	975	Tails	17 513 kg
Pig carcasses	1 362	Tongues	5 043 kg
Calf carcasses	-	Meat cuts	70 084 kg
		Tripes	9 258 kg

(m) BY-PRODUCTS SOLD:

	Metric tons	kg
Carcase-meal	412	940
Blood-meal	315	718
Fat	240	630
Pig-bristles	2	677

(n) DISEASES ON ACCOUNT OF WHICH CARCASSES, ETC. WERE REJECTED:

Disease	CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP & GOATS		PIGS		EQUINES	
	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Horses/ Donkeys	
Besnoit=										
iosis	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blood spots	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-
Blood poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Emphysema	2	7Q	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Pus con=										
tamina=										
tion	134	209Q	2	-	29	-	33	2Q	-	-
Gangrene	51	3Q	5	-	8	-	101	-	1	-
Jaundice	1	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
Cas. lymph=										
adenitis	-	-	-	-	69	3 155Q	-	-	-	-
Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy &										
periton=										
itis	12	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Measles	415	-	-	-	-	-	1 006	112x	-	-

Measly/...

Disease	CATTLE		CALVES		SHEEP & GOATS		PIGS		EQUINES	
	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Car= cases	Affec= ted parts	Horses/ Donkeys	
Measly organs:										
Hearts	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heads	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Livers	-	2 473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spleens	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tripes	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tails	-	2 595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tongues	-	2 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melanosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Navel-ill	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate bleeding	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immaturity	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pyaemia	2	-	2	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Peritonitis	10	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Pleuritis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarcosporidiosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Septic pneumonia	4	-	2	-	15	-	4	-	-	-
Septic mastitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Septic metritis	5	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-
Septic nephritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mange	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Moribund	7	-	-	-	286	-	4	-	-	-
Extensive bruising	82	57Q	4	-	59	-	22	-	-	-
Multiple abscesses	-	1Q	1	-	4	-	15	-	-	-
Emaciation	17	-	1	-	50	-	7	-	-	-

x Frozen measly carcasses.

Liver diseases (except measles):

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Fasciolasis	6 531	2 322	-
Abscesses	2 860	1 762	-
Hydatidosis	596	4 519	-
Stilesia hepatica	1 893	119 490	-
"Milk spots"	-	-	1 382

(o) NUMBER OF BLOOD SMEARS EXAMINED: HEALTH

Cattle and calves	14
Sheep	1 189
Goats	2
Pigs	23
Donkeys	1

Total 1 229.

HEALTH INSPECTORATE ACTIVITIES

As at 31st December, 1971, the establishment of the Health Inspectorate was as follows:

	Authorized	Actual
Chief Health Inspector	1	1
Assistant Chief Health Inspectors (By resolution of the City Council 1 (one) of these posts falls away when vacated by the present incumbent. The post will then be replaced by an additional Divisional Health Inspector.)	2	2
Divisional Health Inspectors (This number will be increased by 1 (one) upon the creation of an additional post when the aforementioned 1 (one) post of Assistant Chief Health Inspector falls away.)	6	6
Supervising Health Inspectors	7	7
Health Inspectors (By resolution of the City Council this establishment was reduced from 30 to 23 with effect from 1st September, 1967. However, during 1969 the City Council re-instated one of the posts, thus increasing the establishment to 24. In July, 1970 Council re-instated one (1) further post, thus increasing the establishment to 25. On 31st August, 1970, Council re-instated a further two (2) posts thus increasing the establishment to 27. During May, 1971, Council re-instated a further post with effect from 1st May, 1971. This increased the establishment to 28.)	28	28
Bantu Health Inspectors (Establishment increased from 6 to 10 during 1970 on the authority of the City Council and the State Health Department.)	10	8
Indian Health Inspector	1	None
Coloured Health Inspector	1	None
	56	52

In/...

In addition to the above there were:

Senior Rodent and Mosquito Eradicator	1	1
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Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators (Establishment increased from five to six during 1971 on the authority of the City Council.)	6	6
---	---	---

Bantu Labourers	32	28
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	95	87
--	----	----

At the Abattoir:

Divisional Meat Inspector	1	1
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Supervising Meat Inspector	1	1
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Meat Inspectors	3	3
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(Establishment increased by authority of the City Council and State Health Department from 2 to 3 during 1970.)

Meat Examiners	5	5
----------------	---	---

	10	10
--	----	----

Apropos the above, the following is the establishment actually authorized by the State Health Department:

Health Inspectors	46
Bantu Health Inspectors	10
Coloured Health Inspector	1
Indian Health Inspector	1

During the year the City Council agreed to the re-instatement of a further one (1) of the health inspector posts abolished during 1967. This raised the establishment to forty-four (44) which was nevertheless still two (2) short of the authorized establishment prior to September, 1967, when it stood at forty-six (46), the number authorized by the State Health Department. At the close of the year there were no vacancies for health inspectors.

During the year the establishment for Rodent and Mosquito Eradicators was increased from five (5) to six (6) on the authority of the City Council. The creation of the additional post was necessary in order to provide for such an official to be engaged full-time on insect and rodent control in the very extensive Munitoria complex, as control on a part-time basis could no longer be effectively carried out.

In/...

In my reports for the years ended 31st December, 1969, and 1970, respectively, mention is made of progress in sewerage townships situated in the eastern sector of the City. Considerable further progress has been made in laying the sewer network in these townships and this aspect of the scheme will continue, whilst concurrently, the construction of the extension to the sewage disposal works at Rooiwal proceeds.

It is pleasing to be able to record, that by good planning on the part of the City Engineer's Department, in collaboration with this Department, new buildings in these areas have been permitted to connect to the sewers when the sewer has been available, to save owners the expense of providing septic tanks or other means of disposal on their premises for what would have been only a short period. Until such time as the whole system is functioning in full, only the most urgent cases will be given a connection. The existing premises which have already been granted a connection, had created many problems in the disposal of the liquid wastes prior to being connected to the sewers.

In line with the Department's policy, all complaints and other matters upon which reports have been required, have received immediate attention no matter how trivial the matter may have seemed to be at the time of receipt. Expeditious action was taken in regard to matters falling within the Department's powers, whilst those affecting others were referred to the Departments concerned.

The pages which follow outline in some detail the work performed by the various Sections which form the Health Inspectorate. Separate chapters on infectious diseases control and milk control will be found elsewhere in this report.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS BY THE HEALTH INSPECTORATE:

The following is a summary of the inspections made by the District Health Inspectors, Slums and Housing, Infectious Diseases, Food, Pest Control and Non-White Areas Sections during the calendar year 1971:

(Figures for previous year in parenthesis.)

Total/...

Total inspections made (excluding dairy)	142 453 (127 857)
Nuisances dealt with	68 798 (55 588)
Nuisances abated	68 635 (55 132)
Complaints dealt with	5 702 (6 009)
Licence applications dealt with	6 108 (5 474)
Samples of water taken (bacteriological and chemical)	258 (233)
Samples of foodstuffs taken (not including milk)	681 (475)
Visits of enquiry re infectious diseases	2 602 (3 474)

MATTERS REFERRED TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS:

During the course of their duties Health Inspectors frequently come across matters which require attention not only from a health point of view but in addition, require action to be taken by some other Department of the Council as well. Note is also taken of many deficiencies or defects which concern other Departments but which, as such, have no bearing on public health.

Included among such deficiencies are the following, to quote but a few:

Unauthorized or dangerous structures, defective and dangerous electrical installations, hazardous conditions on any Council property including pavements or streets, fire hazards, unlicensed businesses or trades, sewer or drainage defects, leaky water mains and many others.

During the year 4 160 such deficiencies were notified in writing or by telephone to:

The Clerk of the Council
 The Director of Town-planning and Architecture
 The Director of Parks and Recreation
 The Director of Non-European Affairs
 The Director of Transport
 The City Electrical Engineer
 The City Engineer
 The Chief Fire Officer
 The Chief Traffic Officer
 The Chief Licence Officer.

PROSECUTIONS:

The following is an analysis of the prosecutions, and the results thereof, instituted by the Department during 1971:

Nature/...

Nature of offence	Total no. of prose= cutions	Number found not guilty	Number found guilty	With= drawn	Fines impo= sed
Failing to comply with notice	15	1	14	-	R207,00
Failing to provide builders' latrines	5	-	5	-	R115,00
Dirty conditions in bakery	1	-	1	-	R 20,00
Dirty conditions in restaurant	9	-	9	-	R180,00
Preservative in mince meat	3	-	3	-	R 50,00
Bakery products unprotected during delivery	1	-	1	-	R 20,00
Exposing foodstuffs to contamination	4	-	4	-	R 90,00
Boerewors deficient in protein	1	-	1	-	R 30,00
Conveying offal on floor of meat delivery vehicle	1	-	1	-	R 10,00
Wearing dirty overall whilst delivering meat	1	-	1	-	R 5,00
Keeping animals at place not approved by Council	1	-	1	-	R 5,00
Total	42	1	41	-	R732,00

One accused was found not guilty of failing to comply with the terms of a statutory notice. The Court accepted the accused's plea that the accumulation of waste paper that was found on the premises at the time of the last inspection was not the same waste paper that was referred to in the statutory notice.

LICENSED PREMISES:

The following is a list of premises and the number of each type which were licensed during the year. The premises were inspected at regular intervals and where necessary appropriate action was taken to remedy any unsatisfactory conditions.

	White	Non-White
Bakers and Confectioners (including depots)	46	2
Bantu Eating-houses	6	35
Billiard Saloons	5	1
Bioscope tea-rooms	3	-
Boarding- and Lodging-houses	130	-
Brickburners	5	-
Butchers	216	45
Cobblers	40	15
Cycle Dealers	100	59
Dairies	78	19
Dog Kennels	4	-
Dry-cleaners and Laundries	80	7
Dry-cleaning Receiving Depots	80	27
Fellmongers	1	-
Fishfriers (wholesale and retail)	102	6
Fishmongers	37	4
Fresh Produce Dealers	808	189
Fumigators and Disinfectors	7	-
Hairdressers	267	33
Hawkers and Pedlars	233	310
Hotels	31	-
Ice-cream manufacturers	2	-
Ice-cream Vendors	343	37
Market Stalls	-	47
Milk Producers	393	-
Milk Shops	448	56
Millers	5	-
Mineral Water Dealers	245	50
Mineral Water Manufacturers	5	1
Poulterers	86	5
Provision Dealers	680	263
Provision Factories	23	10
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment	29	1
Restaurants and Tea-rooms	515	86
Riding-schools	1	-
Second-hand Dealers	165	6
Skincurers	2	-
Tanneries	3	-
Theatres (including Drive-ins)	24	5
Turkish Baths	1	-
Undertakers	5	5
Vegetable stalls (retail market)	-	47
Woodsawyers	6	-
Workshops	454	14

BUILDING PLANS:

The following is a summary of the plans examined during the year:

(Figures for the previous year in parenthesis.)

First sub= mission	Second sub= mission	Prelim= inary plans	By archi= tects	Non- White areas	Total
4 136(5 031)	780(595)	41(56)	47(98)	356(377)	5 360(6 157)

The following table summarizes the inspections carried out and the action taken by the District Health Inspectors:

Nuisances dealt with	20 465
Notices served	4 945
Intimations given	15 520
Notices complied with	4 088
Nuisances abated	19 608
Nuisances re-inspected	10 087
Complaints dealt with	5 082
Building complaint slips	2
Licence applications	5 399
Stables	204
Butcher shops	7 038
Fishmongers	968
Bakeries	283
Restaurants and tea-rooms	9 671
Boarding- and Lodging-houses	634
Grocery and provision stores	6 109
Fruit and vegetable stores	6 369
Factories	663
Hairdresser saloons	1 506
Dairy depots and milk stores	776
Miscellaneous inspections	6 657
Matters referred to other Depart= ments	887
House-to-house inspections	5 702
Total inspections	68 037

PEST CONTROL BY DISTRICT HEALTH INSPECTORS:

The following is a summary of the work performed by the District Health Inspectors in regard to rodent, mosquito and fly control:

RODENTS:

1.	Complaints investigated	592
2.	Premises inspected and advice given	2 625
3.	Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	1 498
4.	Notices served requiring rodent-proofing of premises	131
5.	Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with	555
6.	Existing buildings made rodent-proof	133
7.	New rodent-proof buildings completed	112
8.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	2
9.	Accumulation of rubbish or lumber, etc., likely to harbour rodents cleaned up and/or removed	1 382
10.	Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed	1 624
11.	Rat-proof animal food bins provided	84
12.	Matters referred to Pest Control	19
13.	Matters concerning rodent control referred to other Departments	20

MOSQUITOES:

1.	Complaints investigated	119
2.	Inspections made	399
3.	Notices and intimations given	172
4.	Notices served under 3 above, complied with	36
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	2
6.	Breeding places eliminated	93
7.	Advice given re mosquito control	202
8.	Types of mosquitoes found	Culex

FLIES:

1.	Complaints investigated	124
2.	Inspections made	359
3.	Notices and intimations given	190
4.	Notices served under 3 above, complied with	35
5.	Prosecutions for failure to comply with regulations	-
6.	Breeding places eliminated	87
7.	Advice given re fly control	185

FOOD SECTION:

This Section is responsible for ensuring the hygienic production, handling and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the city and in the Non-White areas falling under the jurisdiction of the Pretoria City Council. Frequent visits to, and inspections of, all types of premises engaged in the food trade were made.

Samples for bacteriological analysis were taken regularly of public water supplies both at their sources and at different points throughout the reticulation system. In addition, the water in all the Council's swimming-baths and paddling-pools was regularly sampled and tested to ensure the efficient functioning of the purification plants. For the same purpose water samples were also taken from private swimming baths at blocks of flats, hotels and private schools.

The tables at the end of this section of the report indicate the types of food of which samples were taken and the results of their bacteriological and/or chemical analysis. Samples of perishable foodstuffs form the bulk of those taken. When any sample of food was found to be below standard, the seller was either warned or prosecuted.

During/...

During the year a large quantity of foodstuffs was either surrendered to the Department, or seized as unfit for human consumption, and condemned and destroyed. The excellent co-operation between the food vendors and the Department was maintained.

A Health Inspector was in daily attendance at the early morning market where large quantities of foodstuffs were seized and condemned as unfit for human consumption.

The "extra hours"-inspections at restaurants, hotels and other food establishments during early mornings, lunch hours and evenings were maintained. A total of 84 hours was spent on such inspections.

The work done by this Section is detailed in the following tables:

Contraventions dealt with	54
Notices served	4
Intimations given	50
Contraventions abated	50
Re-inspections	6
Restaurants and tea-rooms	151
Licensed hotels	14
Private hotels and boarding-houses	59
Confectioners	76
Bakeries	30
Total	336

Inspections and conditions found:

	Number	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory
Night inspections	107	98	9
Lunch hour inspections	203	160	43
Early morning inspections	26	24	2

A total of 364 consignments of foodstuff (other than those seized on the morning market) was surrendered or seized and the following were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:

Jars/...

Jars and tins of foodstuff	32	966	
Jam	1	122	kg
Poultry (dressed)	2	757	kg
Meat - fresh and prepared (other than in cans)		748	kg
Fish (fresh)	1	304	kg
Vegetables (frozen, etc.)	1	212	kg
Cheese	7	516	kg
Cereals	2	082	kg
Butter		58	kg
Confectionery		252	kg
Dried fruit		114	kg
Nuts		28	kg
Sugar		33	kg
Tea		7	kg
Coffee		8	kg
Biltong		14	kg
Vegetable cooking fat		148	kg
Margarine		78	kg
Ice cream		48	litres
Milk		4	litres
Figs (dried)		482	packets
Mopani worms		38	grain bags
Cordials	3	654	bottles
Buns and scones		168	dozen
Eggs		63	dozen
Cream		145	litres
Dates	1	120	packets

Of the above, five consignments, consisting of 37 tins were seized (as distinct from those surrendered) as being unfit for human consumption. In each case the licensee was given a written warning.

Food and Water Sampling:

The following food samples were taken for chemical and bacteriological analysis:

Nature of article	Number of samples	Number satis= factory	Number unsatis= factory
Chemical analysis:			
Ice cream	161	126	35
Boerewors	203	186	17
Mince meat	111	102	9
Polony	16	16	-
Vienna sausages	16	16	-

Nature of article	Number of samples	Number satis= factory	Number unsatis= factory
Chemical analysis cont.:			
Worcestershire sauce	5	5	-
Cream	6	6	-
Beef sausages	1	1	-
Coffee	1	1	-

Bacteriological analysis:

Ice cream	161	152	9
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Fifty-seven (57) warnings were issued and four (4) prosecutions were instituted in connection with samples which did not conform to the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act and other regulations dealing with foodstuffs. Fifty-five rand (R55) was paid in fines.

Municipal Water Supplies:

	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory	Total
Rietvlei Waterworks (after filtration, but before chlorination)	3	2	5
Witkoppies Bridge	-	5	5

The stream, which flows into the Rietvlei Dam, is carefully watched to guard against gross pollution of the dam.

	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory	Total
Fountains:			
(a) Upper Fountains (before chlorination)	10	-	10
(b) Lower Fountains (before chlorination)	10	-	10
(c) Mixed water (after chlorination - includes water from Fountains, Rietvlei and Grootfontein)	10	-	10

Taps/...

	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory	Total
Taps in City:			
Various areas in City	49	-	49
Other Municipal Supplies:			
(a) Mamelodi storage tanks	5	-	5
(b) Municipal swimming-baths	36	-	36
(c) Municipal paddling-pools	14	-	14
(d) Rooiwal (sewerage works, power station and township)	18	-	18
(e) Municipal quarry (Bon Accord - the water is used for foundry purposes only at the black= smith shops)	5	7	12
(f) Valhalla (boreholes - samples proved satisfactory following improved chlorination)	25	2	27
(g) Elardus Park Township	5	-	5
Private supply to township:			
(h) Erasmia (springs and township)	10	5	15
Rand Water Board:			
Taken from main supply	7	-	7
On private premises:			
Boreholes (the owners of boreholes from which the water was unsatis= factory were forced to connect to the City supply)	17	8	25
Private swimming-pools (hotels and flats)	5	-	5

The taking of samples from the above privately-owned pools which are open to a restricted public was continued during the year. All the samples were satisfactory.

Sewage/...

Sewage effluent pumped to Power Station dam for cooling purposes:

	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory	Total
(a) After filtration and chlorination at Sewage Works	-	5	5
(b) After filtration and chlorination at Power Station dam	-	5	5

This sewage effluent is filtered, chlorinated and pumped to the Power Station dam for cooling purposes and to the Pretoria West golf course for irrigation. It is not used for drinking or domestic purposes.

Chemical analysis:

	Satis= factory	Unsatis= factory	Total
(a) Municipal swimming-baths	36	-	36
(b) Municipal paddling-pools	14	-	14

MUNICIPAL MARKET:

Daily inspections of all produce on the early morning market were carried out and the following quantities of foodstuff were condemned and destroyed during the year:

Fruit and vegetables:

Boxes	48 278
Grain bags	16 841
Pockets	68 754
Punnets	1 926
Crates	8 689
Bundles	425
Water melons	16 909
Hubbard squashes	550

Live poultry:	Number examined:	917	Number condemned:	2
Game: (antelope):	Number examined:	301	Number condemned:	16
Game birds:	Number examined:	21	Number condemned:	1

The/...

The following analysis reflects the work performed by the Food Section during the year:

Contraventions dealt with	5	384	
Contraventions abated	5	372	(a) After filter and chlorination
Notices served		244	at sewage
Intimations given	5	140	(b) After filter and chlorination
Re-inspected		543	at Power 2 on dam
Complaints dealt with and advice given		215	
Licence applications dealt with		261	
Inspection of butcher shops		36	This sawage
Inspection of fishmonger shops		33	to the Power 2 on dam for cooling
Inspection of bakeries		435	Presoria West 8
Inspection of confectioners' shops		402	drinking or domestic purposes
Inspection of restaurants and tea-rooms	1	258	
Inspection of fruit and vegetable stores		229	
Inspection of other food stores		907	Chemical analysis
Inspection of mineral water factories		209	
Inspection of other food factories		828	
Inspection of morning market		301	(a) Municipal
Miscellaneous inspections	1	020	(b) Municipal
Night inspections		107	
Lunch hour inspections		203	
Early morning inspections		26	
Hotels and boarding-houses	1	110	
Samples taken		999	MUNICIPAL MARKET

Total inspections for year 9 122

Fruit and vegetables:

Boxes 48 278
 Gun bags 18 841
 Pockets 68 754
 Punnets 1 928
 Crates 8 888
 Bundles 422
 Water melons 16 808
 Hubbard squashes 250

Live poultry:

Game: (Antelope):

Game birds:

The...

PEST CONTROL SECTION:

The activities of this Section consist of the removal of weeds and grass on the edges of spruits, dams, irrigation furrows, the filling in of dongas in which rainwater could stagnate as well as the treatment of all stagnant water with various mosquito-larvae destroying substances. The area is approximately 56 980 hectares in extent. Thirty-two (32) Bantu labourers under White supervision carry out this important task. As far as is practicable all work is done according to a pre-planned programme and all potential breeding places of mosquitoes are visited and sprayed at least once in eight days.

Ten (10) Bantu are detailed to do the spraying. They are obliged to transport spraying apparatus and a supply of spray on their bicycles and they move mainly through the veld and along footpaths to reach spruits, furrows, dams and other places where there is usually standing water.

The spraying season commenced on 2nd January, 1971 and work was maintained until May when it was stopped for 3 months because of the cold weather conditions when mosquito breeding is limited to a minimum.

At the beginning of September spraying was resumed and continued until December. During the 3 months when no spraying is done, these Bantu join the other Bantu labourers engaged on the cleaning of spruits, dams, furrows, etc.

During the first half of the year mosquitoes were not a nuisance. After the rainy season started, more complaints about mosquitoes were gradually received, especially from private premises. Intensive control measures were applied and advice was given to private persons regarding mosquito control.

No malaria carrying mosquitoes, *A. gambia* or *A. funestus*, were found within the Pretoria area. Adult *A. maculipennis* and *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes were found here and there in areas such as Kilner Park, Silverton and East Lynne.

As happened in the past, most of the complaints about mosquitoes were received from areas and suburbs where french drains and septic tanks are still in use. During the December school holiday and the period when construction work comes to a temporary halt in December, the mosquito nuisance once again reached a zenith. Numerous breeding places were found in unused swimming-baths, fish-ponds, empty tins and old motor tyres on private properties while the residents were away on holiday. As a result control measures even had to be applied at private properties. Considerable mosquito breeding also

occurred/...

occurred at uncompleted buildings in basements, lift shafts and excavations. These places also had to be treated while the responsible persons were away on holiday.

585 litres mosquito-larvae destroying substances containing D.D.T. as well as 1 102,5 litres anti-malaria oil were used for mosquito control during the first five months of the year.

Since 1st September, however, when the spraying against mosquito breeding was resumed after the winter, there was a change-over to the use of a substance against mosquito larvae which contains no D.D.T. and which must be diluted to 1 part in 600. Of this substance 25,5 litres were used from 1st September, 1971, to 31st December, 1971.

Twelve small-holdings in the municipal area where vegetables are cultivated, as well as the premises of the match factory in Pretoria West, the water furrows of the Les Marais Irrigation Board and the spruit running through the University Experimental Farm, were visited weekly, per agreement, and control measures carried out.

The market gardeners and other organizations concerned gave full co-operation and paid the required fee for this service to the Council.

RODENT CONTROL:

Intensive control measures are carried out on all municipal properties, inter alia "Munitoria", the power stations at Pretoria West and Rooiwal, at the sewage works at Pretoria Central, Rooiwal and Baviaanspoort, at the Rietvlei Water Works, the Fountains Valley, the Abattoir and all municipal buildings in the Non-White areas of Saulsville, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi and Laudium as well as at all municipal parks and recreation grounds and the sundry properties which the Council has purchased with a view to future development of the city.

Field work was done on Meintjeskop, Klapperkop and Monumentkoppie. Minor rodent activity was found here. Control measures were carried out and on investigation later on it was found that the said areas were reasonably rodent free. 28 complaints in connection with rodents on municipal properties were investigated during the year. 2 641 inspections were carried out and 6 972 units of bait were set out. 536 dead animals were found and destroyed.

Complaints/...

Complaints about rodents on private premises are investigated mainly by the District Health Inspectors and they give advice to the complainants. There is, however, close co-operation between the District Health Inspectors and the Pest Control Section and reciprocal assistance is given.

592 complaints were investigated during the year. 2 625 inspections were carried out and the residents of the premises were given the necessary advice and in some instances even active assistance was given.

1 498 oral or written warnings were given to persons to take control measures. In general the public gave their wholehearted co-operation but in 2 instances it was necessary to take legal steps against persons who, after repeated warnings, failed to comply with the notices.

1 624 rodents were killed on private properties. The actual number will, however, exceed this figure since many dead rodents could for obvious reasons not be found.

During the year 133 existing buildings were made rodent-proof, while 112 new buildings which comply with the rodent regulations, were erected.

185 persons or organizations wishing to demolish buildings and to whom a demolition permit had already been granted, made application for the required rodent-free certificate. After inspection of the premises and after the buildings had been found to be rodent-free, the certificates were issued. Where rodents were in fact found, it was required that control measures first be satisfactorily taken prior to demolition commencing.

CONTROL OF COCKROACHES, FLIES, BED-BUGS, FLEAS, FISH-MOTHS, ANTS, CARPET-BEETLES, PAPER MITES, CRICKETS, TICKS, SPIDERS, etc.:

As a routine measure, all municipal properties were visited at least once a month and where any signs of certain of the abovementioned insects were found, the necessary control measures were taken and continued until there were no further signs of infestation.

181 municipal buildings or parts thereof were treated with insecticides during the year.

124 complaints received from persons on private properties were investigated and advice given. 359 inspections were carried out and 190 oral or written warnings given to persons to take effective control measures.

Laudable co-operation was obtained from the public and no legal steps in this regard were necessary.

BILHARZIA:

All spruits, dams and irrigation canals within the urban area were investigated to determine whether Bilharzia-vector snails were present. No Bilharzia-vector snails were found, but a sharp eye is being kept on the situation.

PEST CONTROL IN "MUNITORIA":

Since 1st November, 1971, a Pest Controller has been appointed on a full-time basis for this building. His activities consist of the control of cockroaches, fish-moths, rats and mice, etc. which were in the past a considerable nuisance in kitchens, storerooms and offices. Below the building in the basement there is considerable standing water which infiltrates and which must constantly be pumped out. A fair amount of mosquito breeding takes place in this water and the water must consequently be treated regularly. At ground level around the building there are stormwater drains with grids. After showers they often contain water in which mosquitoes could breed. These places are also treated regularly.

Bait for mice and rats is also continually set out by the Pest Controller at places in the building and watched.

A statistical analysis of the activities of this Section is given in the following tables:

MOSQUITO CONTROL:

Contraventions dealt with	10
Contraventions abated	10
Intimations given	10
Complaints dealt with and advice given	10
Inspection of dams cleared of weeds	745
Inspection of dams sprayed	611
Inspection of irrigation-furrows cleared	899
Inspection of furrows sprayed	583
Inspection of drainage of swampy areas	131
Spraying of swampy areas	19
Holes and depressions filled in	117
Miscellaneous inspections	488
Insecticidal spraying	49

Total inspections for the year 3 652

Rodent/...

RODENT CONTROL:

Contraventions dealt with	28
Contraventions abated	28
Intimations given	28
Complaints dealt with and advice given	28
Miscellaneous inspections	741
Inspections of municipal premises	1 602
Rodent-clearance inspections	242
Total inspections for the year	2 641
Poison baits set on municipal premises	6 972
Number of baits taken	2 705
Number of rodents destroyed on municipal premises	536.

SLUM CLEARANCE:

Pretoria is probably the most rapidly growing city in the Republic and consequently it is to be expected that housing conditions will not always keep pace with the rapid population increase. This Department nevertheless succeeded in limiting slum dwellings and other undesirable kinds of housing to a minimum.

There is still a demand for building sites for the erection of dwellings and in this regard a particular expansion of the city is still also discernible. The increasing prices of building sites and together therewith the high building costs are disturbing because many families who cannot pay such prices for accommodation then share dwellings already occupied with other families or move into outbuildings or other unsatisfactory buildings.

In its house-ownership schemes the Council has for the past few years applied a policy which is to the benefit of families in certain lower income groups. In this way quite a number of houses are made available. Attention is still being given to the further extension thereof.

Less serious slum conditions such as overcrowding, inadequate cooking, washing and ablution facilities and the improper segregation of the sexes did occur and were mainly attributable to a housing shortage. Notices were served on owners or occupiers of premises where these contraventions of the Slums Regulations occurred, but there was no reason for concern because most of the transgressors complied with the requirements. More drastic steps were necessary in only a few exceptional cases.

Because of the increasing pressure of normal work extensive area surveys could not be undertaken. In the carrying out of its normal duties, action by this Section resulted in the demolition of a considerable number of unsatisfactory premises and accompanying slum conditions were in this way cleared up.

The external appearance of many of the older residential buildings is most misleading and certain of the complaints about this kind of building were after investigation found to be groundless because no health nuisances existed. Most of the owners of residential units in the urban area act on their own initiative to maintain and decorate their buildings. Occasionally, however, it is necessary to request owners to carry out maintenance work, which is then as a rule undertaken. The general condition of residential buildings in the urban area varies from very good to reasonable, with certain houses scattered in certain suburbs with a poor appearance and a limited number which may be regarded as major slum dwellings.

As a result of action by the Slums Section and also on their own initiative, many owners wished to demolish the old dwellings and to erect houses, flats or commercial buildings. Applications for demolition permits were submitted, but some of these applications were refused with the result that the sites could not be developed. The reason for the refusal of such applications by the Department of Community Development is usually to be found in the fact that the occupier could not obtain other residential accommodation.

Owners of dwellings regarded as major slum dwellings co-operated reasonably well and after action by this Section some of the dwellings were demolished, converted for business use or repaired to comply with the requirements.

During the year the Council instituted sixteen cases for submission to a Slum Clearance Court. Only ten cases were heard during the year and all the buildings concerned were declared slums. The Court ordered that four buildings be repaired and eight buildings demolished. The owners of three of the buildings which had to be repaired made representations to the Court, after the order was issued, to demolish the buildings because the costs of repairing them were too high. The Court granted this request. The owners of two properties (one in the central urban area and one in Arcadia) made application for the rescission of the slum declarations after they had complied with the requirements. The application was granted by the Slum Clearance Court.

In addition to inspections of private dwellings, other residential buildings and the investigation of complaints about probable slum conditions, this Section also reports on all properties purchased or expropriated by the Council in connection with the various projects planned by the Council. All applications to demolish dwelling units in terms of the provisions of the Housing Act or to use them for business purposes, are investigated by this Section and the applications together with reports are either submitted to the Department of Community Development or the Council for consideration. The Section must also exercise control over nursery schools and crèches and over premises where the aged, also the weak and bed-ridden aged, are cared for. More particulars about the Section's work appear later on in this report.

Detailed statistics in connection with dwellings which may be regarded as slum dwellings and occupied out-buildings in the White residential areas are given below:

(See pages 149(a) and 150)

DISTRIBUTION AND INCIDENCE OF PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE REGARDED AS MAJOR SLUMS AND OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS IN WHITE RESIDENTIAL AREAS

A. PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE REGARDED AS MAJOR SLUMS:

Suburb	Repaired			Converted			Demolished			Number of cleared slums			Occupied			Unoccupied			Number of known major slums		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Arcadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunnyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trevenna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nieuw Muckleneuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garstfontein 374 J. R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria Central	1	1	-	1	15	28	-	47	28	16	49	29	12	10	15	24	8	13	36	18	28
Goedehoop	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	3	3	3	2	3	15	14	12	2	2	3	17	16	15
Pretoria West	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	3	5	9	3	8	5	2	11	-	4	4	5	6	15
Gezina	1	-	-	-	7	2	-	2	2	7	3	2	3	5	2	4	2	2	7	7	4
Les Marais	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Park Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rietfontein	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	3	-	2	6	3	5
Riviera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villieria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wonderboom South	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Booyens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daspoort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daspoort Estate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hermanstad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain View	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistorius Estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Despatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derdepoort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lynne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan Niemand Park	1	-	-	-	3	11	-	7	11	5	8	11	7	5	10	8	7	14	15	12	24
Silverton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hartebeespoort 328 JR.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria North	3	3	2	-	1	8	-	1	8	6	5	11	7	4	13	5	5	1	12	9	15
Wolmer	3	2	6	-	3	9	-	3	9	6	6	15	40	43	29	4	2	6	4	45	35
Total	13	13	11	1	6	3	58	85	104	72	104	118	107	100	110	66	45	61	173	145	171

B. OCCUPIED OUTBUILDINGS:

Suburb	Occupied during			Vacated during			Occupied 31st December		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Arcadia	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Brooklyn	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hatfield	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Hazelwood	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Muckleneuk	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sunnyside (caravan)	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trevenna (caravan)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pretoria Central	6	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	1
Goedehoop	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria West	15	14	18	10	6	8	5	8	10
Proclamation Hill	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wespark	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Danville	1	1	6	-	-	6	1	1	-
Valhalla	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Monument Park	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Capital Park	5	5	6	3	2	4	2	3	2
Eloffsdal	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gezina	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mayville	2	3	2	-	2	1	2	1	1
Parktown	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Rietfontein	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Riviera	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Villieria	4	3	5	1	1	3	3	2	2
Wonderboom South	3	3	6	2	1	6	1	2	-
East Lynne	3	4	5	1	-	3	2	4	2
Jan Niemandpark	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	1	-
Silverton	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Booysens	5	9	8	-	7	7	5	2	1
Claremont	6	5	7	5	4	4	1	1	3
Daspoort	4	7	13	1	3	9	3	4	4
Daspoort Estate	3	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	2
Hermanstad	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-
Mountain View	1	2	6	1	1	6	-	1	-
Pretoria Gardens	7	4	2	3	1	-	4	3	2
Andeon (Agricultural holdings)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nicomar Plots	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pretoria North	19	10	22	11	3	15	8	7	7
Wolmer	7	12	6	-	6	3	7	6	3
Tileba (1 caravan)	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Sinoville	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kenley Small-holdings	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zandfontein Small-holdings	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total	113	105	140	58	50	94	55	55	46

COURT PROCEEDINGS:

As in previous years and in accordance with this Department's general policy, we continued to seek the public's co-operation rather than to resort to court proceedings.

The Department was nevertheless, after written warnings in terms of the Slums Act, 1934, were served on certain owners and no satisfactory efforts were made to remove the nuisances which existed on certain premises, compelled to submit these cases to the Slum Clearance Court. Particulars of such action are as follows:

Suburb	Number of buildings	Decision by Slum Clearance Court	Remarks
East Lynne	One	-	Building demolished prior to date of hearing - case withdrawn
East Lynne	One	Demolish	Complied with order
East Lynne	One	Repair	Must comply with order on or before 31st May, 1972
East Lynne	Seven	Demolish 4 Repair 3	Order amended to demolish all the buildings. Demolition and clearing of building material not yet completed - receiving further attention
Silverton	Two	Demolish	Complied with order
Rietfontein	One	Demolish	Building demolished but building material not yet removed - receiving further attention
Pretoria North	One	-	Buildings demolished prior to date of hearing - case withdrawn
Pretoria North	One	For investigation	Case noted in register but being further investigated as owners were absent
Goedehoop	One	Demolish	Must comply with order on or before 30th April, 1972
Wolmer	One	Postponed	Case postponed, whereupon the building was demolished

In/...

In addition to the above cases the Department reported three premises in the central urban area, on which there were 4, 3 and 2 residential units respectively, as well as two premises in Pretoria North and one in Wolmer, to the Council for submission to the Slum Clearance Court. The improvements on these sites were, however, demolished before the cases could be submitted to the Slum Clearance Court.

Only two applications for the rescission of slum declarations were considered and granted by the Slum Clearance Court during the year.

No court proceedings were instituted during the year in terms of the provisions of the local Slums Regulations.

DEMOLITION AND CONVERSION OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS:

A considerable number of applications for permission to demolish dwellings or to convert them for business use were handled in terms of the provisions of the Housing Act, No. 4 of 1966.

As a result of action by this Department the owners of 81 residential units decided to demolish the improvements on the properties, whereupon in most cases, new buildings were erected. During the year 240 independent residential units were demolished as well as the following buildings:

(a) Flats:

One building consisting of ten units each with 2 livingrooms.

One building consisting of six units each with 2 livingrooms.

(b) Boarding-houses:

One building consisting of 39 livingrooms.

(c) Rooms:

One building consisting of 17 livingrooms.

One building consisting of 7 livingrooms.

One building consisting of 3 livingrooms.

One building consisting of 20 livingrooms.

One building consisting of 13 livingrooms.

One building consisting of 29 livingrooms.

Eighty-two applications were received to demolish dwellings regarded as slum dwellings or to use them for other purposes, but all the applications have not yet been approved by the Department of Community Development.

Details of applications received for the demolition of dwellings or to utilize premises for business use, are reflected in the following table:

Applications referred to the Department of Community Development:

	Number of dwellings (5 or less living-rooms each)	Number of living-rooms involved	Applications approved	Applications refused	Applications not decided
Demolitions	234	848	211	22	1
Conversions	49	165	35	3	11
Total	283	1 013	246	25	12

Applications submitted to the Council for consideration:

	Number of dwellings (5 or less living-rooms each)	Number of living-rooms involved	Authority granted	Authority refused	Authority pending
Demolitions	52	361	52	-	-
Conversions	6	37	6	-	-
Total	58	398	58	-	-

This Department has no particulars of residential buildings demolished by the Government or the Provincial Administration because they are not subject to the provisions of the Housing Act as far as the obtaining of demolition permits is concerned. This Section did, however, negotiate with the owners and the occupiers of a number of residential buildings situated in a part of the central urban area, in regard to certain nuisances on the premises before the Department of Community Development froze that particular part, and later on it was found that 4 of the dwellings regarded as slum dwellings and 24 other dwellings had been demolished. These figures are not included in the foregoing statistics.

Demolition permits are not required for business buildings, but it is a requirement that certificates be obtained that such buildings are rodent-free prior to the demolition thereof.

Analysis of applications received for the demolition of dwellings or the conversion thereof for business use and the reasons given:

A. DEMOLITIONS:

Number of applications received	Number of living units involved	Proposed development
63	64	Dwellings
41	53	Road construction schemes
7	8	Sub-stations
35	41	Flats
19	19	Parks
3	4	Churches
33	46	Unknown
3	6	Factories
2	2	Private hotels
4	4	Offices
1	1	Printers
1	1	Hospital
2	2	Workshops
2	2	Showrooms
4	8	Hotels
1	1	Warehouse/factory
3	4	Businesses
1	1	Garage
1	1	Flats and shops
7	9	Parking
2	7	Flats, offices and shops
1	1	Warehouse
1	1	Parsonage
Total 237	286	

B. CONVERSIONS:

Number of applications received	Number of living units involved	Proposed future use
13	20	Offices
1	1	Unknown
5	5	Workshops
4	4	Factories
1	1	Office and shop
1	3	Warehouses
9	9	Businesses
3	3	Outbuildings
3	3	Offices and storerooms
1	4	Storerooms
1	1	Nursery school
1	1	Hotel/business
Total 43	55	

STATISTICS ON SLUMS PREVENTION AND CLEARANCE WORK:

Details of work undertaken during the year:

Type of inspection	Number of premises
Private dwellings	636
Dwellings in area surveys	173
Occupied outbuildings and re-inspections	254
Demolition of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted)	1 937
Conversion of dwelling units (before and after permits were granted)	72
Complaints investigated	195
Re-inspection of premises	2 434
Old People's Homes	92
Crèches	76
Nursery schools	121
After-school centres	8
Miscellaneous inspections	145
Properties purchased by the Council	48
Other premises	40
Total	6 281

Details of action taken after the above inspections and investigations, are as follows:

Notices served:

Dwellings regarded as slum dwellings and occupied outbuildings	112
Overcrowding	67
Structural repairs and renovation	39
Bathing, wash-up and cooking facilities	19
Total	237

Oral warnings and advice given: 1 550

Letters sent (notifications, extensions, details of work required, etc.)	878
Matters referred to other Departments	620
Interviews with members of the public	3 522
Total number of contraventions dealt with	1 685
Total number of notices and notifications complied with	1 696

CRÈCHES, NURSERY-SCHOOLS, AFTER-SCHOOL CENTRES AND OLD PEOPLE'S HOMES:

Crèches, Nursery-schools and After-school centres:

Although various new institutions of this kind were taken into use during the year, there is still a shortage with the result that a considerable number of enquiries were dealt with where persons or other organizations wished to establish some institution. Applications to convert and adapt private dwellings or parts thereof for use as nursery-schools were again in the majority. In this regard there is close co-operation with the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions since all nursery-schools are subject to registration with the said Department. The standards and requirements which have to be complied with are, however, still prescribed and applied by this Department.

Applications for the erection or conversion of buildings for use as crèches were also dealt with and although this Department does not prescribe standards and requirements for such institutions, the proposed use of buildings and premises for this purpose is nevertheless commented on and recommendations are made. This Department does still, however, issue certificates to certify that the buildings and facilities comply with the local health requirements for registration purposes.

Various applications for the establishment of after-school centres where school-children may be cared for after school hours were received. All the after-school centres must comply with the requirements of this Department before a certificate is issued for registration purposes.

There is no doubt that there is a great need for such centres where children may study and relax under supervision after school.

Old People's Homes:

The need for the care of the aged continued to increase during the past year. This is proven by the fact that while various new large institutions were taken into use, they were fully booked up even before the opening date.

Attention is to an increasing extent given to the care of weak aged persons in institutions, as well as to aged persons who do not require institutional care, but who are able to reside in groups in their own residential units and in this way maintain their independent way of life as long as possible. Various applications for loans for such buildings were dealt with during the year. At the request of the Department of Social Welfare and Pensions, this Department inspects the

buildings and issues certificates to certify that the buildings and facilities comply with the local health requirements for registration purposes.

Control over the aforesaid institutions which in the past was exercised on a part-time basis by the Inspectorate of the Slum Section, is now exercised on a full-time basis by a senior inspector of this Department.

NON-WHITE AREAS:

The personnel of this Section is as follows:

Divisional Health Inspector	1	
Health Inspectors	2	
Coloured Health Inspector	1	(1 vacancy)
Indian Health Inspector	1	(1 vacancy)
Bantu Health Inspectors	10	(2 vacancies).

Since no suitable candidates for the vacancies of Indian and Coloured Health Inspector have to date offered their services, the posts in question could not be filled.

The City Council made a bursary available for the training of a Coloured Health Inspector. A local Coloured made use of this opportunity and he has completed his training at the Coloured College for Advanced Technical Education at Kasselsvlei, Cape, and is now awaiting the results of the examination before he can assume appointment in this Department.

As a result of the existing shortage of office accommodation in the administrative buildings of the Non-European Affairs Department in the various Bantu Townships, the office facilities for use by Bantu Health Inspectors are at the present stage totally inadequate. Additional facilities will be available when the new offices in the Bantu townships are completed.

The shortage of office facilities is not only in respect of the personnel. This problem is particularly noticeable when the public visits the offices for advice, information and discussion of health problems. In addition groups of school children also occasionally turn up there to obtain information in connection with various health services.

NON-WHITE TOWNSHIPS/...

NON-WHITE TOWNSHIPS:

ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE:

As is in fact the case with all new Bantu townships, this Bantu township is regularly visited by dignitaries as well as tourists and we are proud to state that this Bantu community, consisting of a number of different ethnic groups, is in all respects an exemplary community.

The co-operation in connection with health matters is most satisfactory and westernization has reached an advanced stage. Sporadic cases of stubbornness occur.

Large numbers of this community are employed in the nearby industrial areas. Use is made mainly of the convenient train service for transport. There are three railway stops in this area.

MAMELODI:

A large number of the residents of this Bantu township work in the central city area and the eastern suburbs, although the majority of them are employed by the large number of industries in the vicinity of the Bantu township.

The shortage of housing, which was mainly the result of natural increase of population, will in the near future be considerably alleviated by the resettlement of Tswana residents in Mabopane, north of Pretoria, where dwellings are completed at a rate of 12 per day. Since the construction of these dwellings commenced, 3 400 have already been completed.

Because the demand for accommodation for single Bantu males is particularly large and because all the available accommodation is at all times fully occupied, this Department has granted permission to contractors for the erection of temporary accommodation for their employees, subject to certain specifications and conditions. This temporary accommodation is erected in the immediate vicinity of the hostel for Bantu males. The same is done in the Atteridgeville/Saulsville Bantu Township.

In the two Bantu Townships Mamelodi and Atteridgeville/Saulsville, buildings are at present being erected which will be used for vegetable and fruit markets where the retail trader as well as the consumer will be able to buy.

EERSTERUST/...

EERSTERUST:

The living standard of the local Coloured community is very high. No fault is to be found with their co-operation with this Department.

Businesses are scattered throughout the area and are well supported. An additional building complex, consisting of a butcher shop, cafe, dairy and general dealer shop has been completed and will open for business early next year. Opportunities for recreation and use of leisure are at present still rather restricted.

LAUDIUM:

All the available sites for residential purposes have already been sold in this most popular Indian township where some of the smartest houses in the municipal area have been erected.

A new complex of 200 flats is being constructed and will be completed early next year.

Sites in the new extension will be available as soon as the necessary services have been provided.

The competitive characteristics of this community, consisting almost exclusively of business men, have also found expression in the form of beautifully designed gardens. There is a lack as regards parks and a swimming-bath in this area. The sports stadium which was under construction has been completed.

A considerable number of the factories in the area have already reached the production stage. Employees are mainly Indians. There is a tendency towards a self-supporting community.

ASIAN BAZAAR AND CAPE COLOURED LOCATION:

The replanning of this area has reached an advanced stage and the construction of new buildings has already commenced. All the sites in this area have business rights with the result that at the present stage all occupiers are occupying the sites in question illegally. The shortage of business and residential sites elsewhere is causing a delay in the replanning of the area.

Overcrowding is still taking place in spite of the fact that many families have already moved to Laudium and Eersterust respectively.

STATISTICAL RETURNS FOR ALL NON-WHITE AREAS:

A. Summary of inspections made during the year in Non-White areas:

Nuisances dealt with	41	226
Notices complied with	2	804
Intimations complied with	39	117
Notices served	2	689
Intimations given	39	117
Re-inspections	18	769
Complaints investigated		172
Licence applications		448
Premises where animals/poultry are kept		769
Butcher shops	1	650
Fishmongers and poulterers		235
General Dealers (food)	2	393
General Dealers (no food)	1	119
Restaurants, tea-rooms and eating-houses	2	562
Fresh Produce Dealers	1	384
Milk Depots and Milk Shops		738
Hawkers' storerooms		690
Fresh produce and ice-cream carts	3	276
Delivery vehicles (meat, milk, fish, bread)	3	141
Bioscopes and public halls		209
House inspections	7	570
Hairdressers		576
Wash-houses and laundries		76
Factories and workshops		75
Builders' temporary latrines		148
Occupied outbuildings		22
Visits after hours		31
Bantu hostels		525

Matters reported for attention of other Departments:

Choked drains/defective water fittings	680
Unauthorized structures	1 856
Structural defects to buildings	1 002
Other matters	2
Total	50 118

B. The following is a summary of the work done in regard to pest control in the Non-White areas:

Rodents/...

Rodents:

1.	Complaints investigated	153
2.	Premises inspected and advice given	988
3.	Notices and intimations to use traps or poison	882
4.	Notices served requiring premises to be made rodent-free	44
5.	Notices served under 3 and 4 above, complied with	400
6.	Existing buildings made rodent-proof	17
7.	Accumulation of rubbish or lumber likely to harbour rodents, cleaned up or removed	601
8.	Number of rodents seen killed or reported killed	803

Mosquitoes:

1.	Complaints investigated	5
2.	Inspections made	7
3.	Notices and intimations given	5
4.	Notices served under 3 above, complied with	3
5.	Breeding places eliminated	6
6.	Advice given re mosquito control	4
7.	Types of mosquitoes found	Culex.

Flies:

1.	Complaints investigated	25
2.	Inspections made	82
3.	Notices and intimations given	64
4.	Notices served under 3 above, complied with	14
5.	Breeding places eliminated	28
6.	Advice given re fly control	55

C. General/...

C. General information : New townships only:

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eerste-rust
Population:				
1. Residential	61 589	94 944	9 554	8 800
2. Hostel	10 509	8 146		
Dwelling houses:				
1. Occupied	10 049	13 824	1 445	1 499
2. Vacant	-	-	-	-
3. Under construction	-	-	50	50
Places of worship	46	40	2	10
Schools	21	30	3	4
Beerhalls	3	5	-	-
Beerhall depots	3	1	-	-
Bars (liquor)	2	2	-	1
Bottle stores (liquor)	4	4	1	1
Garages	1	1	1	1
Crèches	4	4	-	1
Hostels	1	1	-	-
Administrative blocks	1	2	1	1
Old People's homes	1	1	-	-
Bioscopes	1	1	1	-
Community centres/halls	3	2	1	1
Nurseries	-	1	-	-

D. Building plans:

Three hundred and fifty-six building plans for alterations, additions and new buildings in the Non-White areas were examined during the year.

E. Prosecutions:

Nature of offence	Total number of prosecutions	Number found guilty	Number found not guilty	Number with= drawn	Number cautioned and dis= charged	Fines imposed
Failing to provide builders' latrines	2	2	-	-	-	R50
Dirty conditions in restaurants	1	1	-	-	1	R10

F. Licenced premises:

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Asian Bazaar	Eerste-rust
Bakers and Confectioners	-	-	-	2	-
Billiard Saloons	-	-	2	2	-
Butchers	10	11	2	11	5
Coal agencies	7	11	-	-	1
Cobblers	2	2	-	6	-
Cycle dealers	3	4	-	7	4
Dry-cleaning factories and laundries	1	-	1	5	-
Fresh Produce Dealers	23	28	5	98	9
Fishmongers	-	-	1	3	-
Factories	-	-	11	1	-
General dealers (excluding provisions)	2	4	-	14	3
Hairdressers	2	3	3	8	1
Hawkers/pedlars	11	-	39	119	8
Herbalists	-	3	-	1	-
Milk depots	5	9	1	2	1
Mineral water dealers	4	9	1	8	3
Bantu Eating-houses	3	11	-	2	5
Provision dealers	28	29	12	79	11
Theatres	1	1	1	3	-
Tailors/dressmakers	3	2	-	3	-
Undertakers	1	3	-	-	-
Workshops/motor spares	1	3	2	2	1
Restaurants/tea-rooms	13	8	5	36	3
Second-hand dealers	1	1	-	1	1
Ice-cream depots	1	1	-	-	-
Milk shops	3	-	-	22	2
Dry-cleaning receiving depots	5	4	1	4	1

HOUSING FOR WHITES

1. GENERAL HOUSING SITUATION:

Up to the end of 1971 the City Council of Pretoria, with financial assistance from the Department of Community Development, provided housing in the following Economic and Sub-economic schemes:

A. DANVILLE:

Scheme	Number of houses	Monthly rental/instalment	
		Lowest	Highest
(a) Sub-economic	200	R12,55	R24,99
(b) Ultra low-cost economic	200	R29,85	R31,27
(c) Converted economic	300	R20,00	R22,00
(d) Low-cost economic	100	R19,00	R35,00
(e) Economic	100	R21,64	R40,94
(f) Economic (double-storeys)	50	R37,15	R39,90
(g) Houses for the Aged (sub-economic)	57	R12,21	R23,32
(h) Sub-economic (Extension 2)	93	R14,70	R31,25
(i) Economic	202	R37,06	R48,00
(j) Economic	270	R40,25	R55,18

B. PROCLAMATION HILL:

(a) Sub-economic	96	R 4,50	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	103	R20,00	R22,00

C. HERCULES:

(a) Sub-economic	57	R 2,40	R 5,67
(b) Economic	57	R21,00	R25,00
(c) Houses for the Aged (sub-economic)	12	R 3,50	-
(d) National Housing Scheme	4	+ R30,00	
(e) Economic (Moot area)	97	R13,00	R22,00
(f) Sub-economic (new scheme)	100	R18,35	R35,50
(g) Economic	65	R42,00	R60,00

D. OTHER SUBURBS:

(i) New Muckleneuk:

(a) Sub-economic	23	R 3,50	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	23	R20,00	R22,00

(ii)/...

Scheme	Number of houses	Monthly rental/instalment	
		Lowest	Highest
(ii) Villieria:			
(a) Sub-economic	4	R 5,45	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	6	R20,00	R22,00
(c) Houses for the Aged (sub-economic)	60	R17,04	R33,54
(iii) Rietfontein:			
(a) Sub-economic	11	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	9	R20,00	R22,00
(iv) Wonderboom South:			
(a) Sub-economic	11	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	16	R20,00	R22,00
(v) Mayville:			
(a) Sub-economic	3	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	5	R20,00	R22,00
(vi) Pretoria West:			
(a) Sub-economic	11	R 3,50	R 5,95
(b) Converted economic	3	R20,00	R22,00
The converted economic schemes mentioned were originally sub-economic schemes which, in the course of time, were converted into economic schemes and sold.			
(vii) New Muckleneuk and Capital Park Areas:			
Economic	50	+ R47,00	
(viii) Danville and Pretoria West Areas (flats):			
(a) Danville flats (these are all two-roomed flats)	18	R17,00	R18,00
(b) Groenveld flats (2- & 3-roomed flats)	30	R29,12	R36,62
(c) Heuwel flats (2-roomed flats)	104	R32,12	R39,32
(ix) Moot en Eloffsdal Area:			
Houses for the Aged (sub-economic)	84	R18,02	R32,36
(x) Jan Niemand Park:			
Economic houses	24	R55,91	R69,77

E./...

E. CENTRAL, GOEDEHOOP AND OTHER SUBURBS:

As a result of the planning of freeways and other road construction projects, the Council has been obliged to purchase various properties for this as well as other purposes.

A large number of properties have already been acquired. In some cases where the dwellings cannot be repaired economically, they are demolished.

Apart from the road construction programme, complete replanning of the Goedehoop area was also envisaged, but 35 of these erven have since been expropriated by the Government.

At present the Council is letting the following properties, which will be demolished as the Council's schemes, for which the properties were acquired, are implemented.

(a) Central and other suburbs	472	R28,00	R120,00
(b) Goedehoop	22	R12,00	R 40,00
(c) Flats (central area)	264	R12,00	R 59,00
(d) Rooms (central area)	52	R 8,00	R 19,00

F. SILVERTON:

- (i) Economic houses: 598

These houses were all erected by individual owners under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme of the Department of Community Development.

The monthly repayments vary from R15,00 to R27,00, depending on the size of the house and the amount borrowed under the loan scheme.

- (ii) Flats:

One block of flats, known as the "J.J. Bosman-huis" consists of 57 two- and three-roomed flats which are being let at a rental of R29,00 to R40,00 per month. There are also 18 garages which are let at R2,00 per month.

G. PRETORIA NORTH:

- Economic houses: 310

These houses were also, as in the case of Silverton, erected under the Individual Housing Loan Scheme of the Department of Community Development and the monthly repayments vary from R17,00 to R27,00.

2. APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR HOUSING:

During the course of the year 1 122 applications for housing were received. (This is 169 less than for the year ending 31st December, 1970.) A large number of applicants were housed, while some of those who could not be housed immediately, found their own housing in the private sector.

Waiting lists are being kept for approved tenants or purchasers under the various schemes and the moment notice is received that a house will become available, it is offered to the person whose name appears next on the particular waiting list.

3. HOUSING SCHEMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION:

Construction of the following schemes is expected to commence shortly:-

- (a) Economic scheme: 204 dwellings, Danville.
- (b) Sub-economic scheme: 20 dwellings, Danville.

4. PROPOSED SCHEMES:

In accordance with the Council's policy to provide housing for the inhabitants of Pretoria, the following new schemes are being planned for the 1972/73 financial year:-

Scheme	Area	Number of houses or flats
(a) Economic flats	Eloffsdal	60
(b) Economic and Sub-economic (Scheme G)	Danville Extension 2	224
(c) Economic houses and flats	Dorandia 12	215
(d) Houses for the Aged (sub-economic)	Dorandia 12	29
(e) Sub-economic houses	Dorandia 12	46
(f) Economic houses	West Moot	186
(g) Economic flats	West Moot	56
(h) Sub-economic houses	West Moot	50
(i) Sub-economic flats for the Aged	West Moot	37

5./...

5. GENERAL:

Loans of 90% of the total cost are granted to the Council by the Department of Community Development for re-issue to purchasers of economic houses for the purpose of alterations and additions to their houses in accordance with their family requirements as well as for the erection of garages and outbuildings.

6. HOUSING SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:

The Department of Community Development has erected and has under its control 293 flats, 908 economic houses and 50 sub-economic houses for which the tenants must qualify as set out in the Housing Code. Apart from these units, the Department has, up to date, granted 1 774 90% individual loans to families to enable them to purchase or build their own homes.

DAIRY AND VETERINARY CONTROL

A. INTRODUCTION:

The City's milk supplies are derived from a large number of farm dairies situated mainly in rural areas and to a lesser extent from a few farm dairies situated within the city boundaries. The distribution of milk and certain milk products is effected by 2 producer-distributors (licensed to sell "certified raw milk and cream" only), 92 distributing depots and 421 milk shops, cafe's, restaurants, etc. All milk, excluding "certified raw milk and cream", is pasteurized in four modern pasteurization installations.

Seasonal overproduction, has, as in the past, presented a surplus milk problem. The Milk Board, which came into being in 1964 has as one of its functions, the regulation of the production and marketing of milk, thereby attempting to ensure a fair and acceptable price to the producer, distributor and consumer with a view to the stabilization of the fresh milk industry. To curb the ever-increasing quantity of surplus milk delivered to the City during the peak summer production period, the Milk Board introduced a quota-system for producers during 1970, and which was still in force at the end of 1971. A special payment to producers of a "winter premium" was also introduced as a further attempt to curb the surplus problem and at the same time to ensure an ample supply of milk during periods of low production.

Although hand-milking is still practised by a large number of producers, a significant number have changed over to mechanical milking and bulk handling of milk. (Installation of milking machines and refrigerated bulk farm tanks.) The general tendency (especially in the case of new producers) is towards the erection of modern milking parlours with all ancillary amenities. Statistics reveal that no less than 213 milking machines and 249 refrigerated farm bulk milk tanks were in operation at the end of the period under review, showing an increase of 85 (66,4%) and 42 (20,2%) respectively, over that for the previous period. These achievements are most gratifying if it is borne in mind that the total number of producers at the end of 1971 was 378. It is also gratifying to be able to report that producers realize the value of mechanization in the dairy industry and are, where necessary, financially assisted by means of:-

(a)/...

- (a) low-interest loans from the Government;
- (b) a "hire-purchase" agreement between producer and supplier of farm dairy equipment (milking machines and bulk tanks);
- (c) special premiums paid by the Milk Board to those producers who have installed refrigerated bulk milk tanks.

B. CONTROL OF MILK:

The control of milk from a public health point of view is assigned to a staff consisting of two Veterinary Surgeons, one Divisional Health Inspector, three Health Inspectors and one Laboratory Assistant. Their main duties comprise the inspection of all dairy premises (irrespective of whether they are for production, processing or distribution) and exercising the necessary qualitative control over all milk delivered to and distributed for consumption within the City. Particulars in connection with the control as well as matters incidental or ancillary thereto, are described in the succeeding paragraphs.

1. DETAILS OF LICENCEES AND PERMITHOLDERS DEALT WITH:

	New	Transfers	Discontinued	Increase or decrease
Producers	28	15	68	-40
Producer-distributors	-	-	2	- 2
Distributors	4	6	-	+ 4
Milk shops	6	-	-	+ 6
Total	38	21	70	-32

It is interesting that the majority of producers who discontinued activities during the year, were those who only produced a small quantity (60 - 150) litres of milk daily by means of hand-milking, which they delivered in cans.

2. SITUATION OF DAIRY PREMISES:

	In Muni- cipal area	Within 1 - 16 km	17 - 40 km	41 - 80 km	81 - 120 km	121 - 160 km	161 - 240 km	241 km	Total
Producers	6	14	39	62	111	44	90	12	378
Prod.-distributors	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Distributors	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Milk shops	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421
Total	521	14	39	62	111	44	90	12	893

The total number of dairy premises at the end of 1971 was 893, reflecting a decrease of 32 as against 39 during the previous year. By far the greater number of producer-premises are situated beyond the radius of 80 km from the city, the figures being 257 outside this radius and 121 inside. Most of the premises beyond an 80 km radius are situated and concentrated in an agricultural area east and south-east of the city. This area forms part of the Highveld of the Transvaal and is well known on account of its high average rainfall and intensive crop production. Approximately 35 premises are situated northwards of the city beyond the 80 km radius in a semi-bushveld area. Although the latter area differs markedly from the former, both geologically and ecologically, it compares favourably with the Highveld in so far as crop-production is concerned. Premises situated south and west of the city constitute only a small percentage of the total number of premises where milk is produced. They are situated mostly within the 16 - 40 km radius and are approximately halfway to other cities and towns along the Witwatersrand range.

3. TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF MILK:

(a) Transportation:

The usual method of transportation of milk from farm dairies to the city is:

- (i) In milk cans by rail;
- (ii) in milk cans by motor transport;
- (iii) in bulk milk road tankers.

The transportation of milk from farm dairies has changed considerably during the year. Where in the past, the majority of producers were still making use of the method of transportation of milk in cans, it is gratifying to be able to report that about 85% of the milk delivered to the city during the period under review, was transported in bulk and the remainder in cans. Most of the latter was diverted by the Milk Board upon arrival from the production points, to a locally situated milkpowder factory or to other similar factories situated within the milk producing areas. At least two of the four pasteurization installations situated within the city have changed over to the receipt of milk delivered in bulk only.

Private contractors are responsible for collecting and delivering all bulk farm milk and milk delivered in cans to the pasteurization installations or, in the case of the latter, also to milk powder factories and creameries. Only a minor quantity of milk is delivered in cans directly by producers. Most bulk farm milk is collected and delivered on alternate days, without any apparent problems such as souring, off-flavour, etc. Bulk milk road tankers are scrupulously cleansed and disinfected at the receiving depots after delivery of their

contents and contractors are, in addition, required to maintain the tankers in a sanitary condition whether in use or not.

(b) Distribution:

The inter-city distribution of processed milk, "certified raw milk" and some other processed milk products, is carried out by means of a variety of vehicles. All processed milk is delivered to the consumer in milk cans, capped bottles or single-service plastic or carton containers. Distribution usually takes place from the main pasteurization and processing installations to strategically situated milk depots from where further distribution to and from smaller milk shops and depots in the residential areas is undertaken.

4. AVERAGE DAILY PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF MILK
(in litres):

(Figures appearing in parenthesis indicate the comparable figures for the previous year.)

(a) Production:

(i) Producers	182 272	(168 695) litres
(ii) Certified raw milk producers	1 561	(1 151) litres
Total	183 833	(169 846) litres.

(b) Consumption:

(i) Pasteurized milk	161 600	(156 260) litres
(ii) Certified raw milk	1 076	(1 151) litres
Total	162 676	(157 411) litres

Note: The average daily quantity of milk produced increased by approximately 13 987 litres and consumption by 5 265 litres as compared with the previous year. The exact daily quantity of milk consumed within the city is however difficult to estimate, as the figures also include milk consumed in an adjoining town as well as that in industrial areas situated outside the city's boundaries. Milk not consumed is regarded as "surplus milk" which, according to available statistics, amounted to a daily average of approximately 19 100 litres. All surplus milk is rendered into other milk products such as butter, cheese, skim-milk powder, etc. Large quantities of other locally manufactured

milk/...

milk products such as cultured milk, ice-cream, yoghurt, cottage cheese, skim-milk etc. are also consumed within the city or sold for consumption further afield.

During the year 23 950 litres of milk were also imported by the Milk Board to augment supplies during periods of scarcity. This milk originated from producers registered with other cities and towns within the province of Transvaal.

5. REJECTION OF MILK:

A total of 35 695 litres of milk, which quantity is not reflected in the statistics for average daily production, was rejected upon arrival on account of souring. This quantity is very much lower than that for the previous year, when 121 940 litres were rejected for a similar reason. All milk rejected was from producers delivering milk in milk cans.

6. PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE DAIRY TRADE (approximate figures):

	Whites	Non-Whites	Total
Producers	420	1 654	2 074
Producer-distributors	2	10	12
Distributors	113	618	751
Total	555	2 282	2 837

7. TYPHOID TESTING OF DAIRY EMPLOYEES:

The employees of the two producer-distributors (supplying "certified raw milk") were tested with negative results. No other tests were performed. Milkborne outbreaks due to typhoid have not occurred within the city for the past 30 years or more.

8. INSPECTIONS, AND OTHER DUTIES:

The staff of the Dairy Section carried out regular inspections of all dairy premises within and outside the city. Other members of the Health Inspectorate also assisted with inspections of milk shops and distributing depots within the city.

The primary aim of inspections is to ensure that only safe, palatable and wholesome milk and milk products are available to the consumer, as well as to assist, advise and educate producers, producer-distributors, distributors and all persons handling milk and milk products in regard to matters of health and hygiene. The inspections are further aimed at the scientific improvement of the dairy industry as a whole, e.g. advising producers, producer-distributors and distributors in regard to the erection of dairy premises, installation of milking machines, bulk farm tanks, other equipment, etc.

In/...

In addition to the above various members of the staff of this Section assisted with other duties, by:

- (a) Serving on a governmental committee appointed by the Administrator of the Transvaal for the purpose of compiling a set of Standard or Uniform Dairy By-laws for the Province.
- (b) Serving on a technical committee appointed by the Council of the South African Bureau of Standards for the purpose of preparing standard specifications for refrigerated farm bulk milk tanks.
- (c) Acting as relief at the local abattoir during the absence of the Manager or members of the Meat Inspectorate.
- (d) Giving practical training and tuition in milk hygiene and control to veterinary students.
- (e) Acting as external examiner to veterinary students in the subjects of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Food Hygiene.
- (f) Serving on different subcommittees in connection with by-laws pertaining to milk and milk products, the keeping of animals, food handling, pet shops etc.

Particulars of inspections carried out are as follows:

(a) Inspection of farm dairies:

(i) During milking times	626
(ii) At other times	972

Total	1 598
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Contraventions dealt with	439
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Note: The contraventions were mostly due to producers failing to keep their dairy premises and appliances in a hygienic and sanitary condition, resulting in the temporary refusal of the milk supply from 20 producers.

(b) Inspection of milk depots:

(i) During early mornings	306
(ii) At other times	157

Total	463
-------	-----

Contraventions dealt with	134
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(c)/...

(c) Distribution (street, milk shops, delivery) inspections:

(i) During early mornings	56
(ii) At other times	50
Total	106
Contraventions dealt with	27

(d) Other inspections or enquiries 46

(e) Inspections in connection with complaints by the public 46

(Note: These complaints were of a variable nature but mostly due to milk being delivered in dirty containers, milk received in a sour or off-flavoured condition, visible dirt in milk, stacking of crates and milk containers on sidewalks, etc.)

(f) Herd inspections by Veterinarians:

These inspections are carried out mostly during actual milking times or at times arranged specifically for that purpose. The object of these inspections is mainly to ensure the production of a safe and wholesome milk supply from disease-free herds. The latter are usually examined (and where necessary tested) for the presence of diseases and conditions which may adversely affect the quality, quantity and safety of the milk. Attention is also directed to compliance with general hygienic requirements by the producer. In addition they are advised on matters such as treatment, prevention and control of animal diseases, parasitic infestations, animal management, erection of dairy premises, the zoonoses, etc. Special advice is given regarding the bacteriological quality and chemical composition of milk.

During the year 470 herd inspections were carried out revealing the presence of certain diseases, ailments and other conditions affecting the herds. Some of the herds were inspected more than once. Although no epizootic diseases were encountered, some producers suffered animal losses due to babesiosis, anaplasmosis, parasitic infestation, calf pneumonia, plant- and chemical poisoning, etc. Mastitis in its various forms and sequelae still constitutes a major problem both from an economic and public health point of view.

9. LABORATORY CONTROL OF MILK:

The staff of this Section is responsible for most of the routine laboratory work on milk control. Chemical analysis of milk is, however, performed by the chemical laboratory of

the/...

the City Engineer's Department whilst certain bacteriological examinations are performed by the Institute of Pathology of the University of Pretoria. Other tests like the Resazurin, Presumptive E.coli, inhibitory agents, phosphatase, visible dirt and certain biological and serological tests are performed in the Department's own laboratory. The results of all laboratory tests performed during the year are tabulated below:

(a) Bacteriological:

(i) Plate counts and E.coli type I tests:
(pasteurized milk)

Number of samples tested	2 065
Number of samples satisfactory	1 780
Number of samples unsatisfactory	285
(excess micro-organisms and E.coli)	

(ii) Resazurin test (one hour):

	No. of samples tested	No. of samples satisfactory	No. of samples fair	No. of samples unsatisfactory
Producers (raw milk)	6 395	4 193	1 611	591
Pasteurized milk	1 508	1 508	-	-
Certified raw milk	147	146	1	-
Total	8 050	5 847	1 612	591

(iii) Presumptive E.coli test:

	No. of samples tested	No. of samples negative	No. of samples positive
Pasteurized milk	1 772	1 577	195
Certified raw milk	147	113	34
Total	1 919	1 690	229

(b) Chemical test:

(i) Phosphatase test (pasteurized milk):

Number of samples tested	1 906
Number of samples satisfactory	1 904
Number of samples unsatisfactory	2
(underpasteurized)	

(Note: The unsatisfactory results obtained were due to minor, temporary mechanical defects of the pasteurization apparatus at two of the pasteurization installations.)

(ii)/...

(ii) Chemical analysis:

(Performed under the provisions of the Foods, Drugs and Disinfectants Act No. 13 of 1929, as amended.)

Number of samples analysed	673
Number of samples satisfactory	480
Number of samples unsatisfactory	193
Deficient in milk fat	22
Deficient in milk-solids-not-fat	168
Adulterated - added water -	3

(Note: All producers and distributors, from whose concerns unsatisfactory samples were obtained, were severely warned and in some instances legal proceedings were instituted. Particulars of these legal proceedings are described elsewhere in this report.)

(iii) Test for inhibitory agents (Penicillin only):

Out of a total of eleven (11) samples subjected to the TTC-(Triphenyl-tetrasolium-chloride) test, no positive results were obtained. None of the samples subjected to other chemical tests showed any evidence of preservatives or other inhibitory substances.

(c) Sediment tests for visible dirt:

Number of samples tested	201
Number of samples satisfactory	170
Number of samples unsatisfactory	31
(all producers from whom unsatisfactory results were obtained were warned.)	

(d) Biological and other tests:

(i) Bovine Tuberculosis:

Forty-four (44) tests were performed on guinea-pigs during the year. All, however, proved to be negative on post mortem examination. The tests were done on samples of milk obtained from "suspicious" herds and were aimed at detecting "voiders" of tubercle bacilli in the milk. Although no positive results were obtained, some of the animals in these herds, proved to be positive on application of the intradermal tuberculin test, particulars of which will be described in a succeeding paragraph.

(ii)/...

(ii) Bovine Brucellosis - Milk Ring Test:

Eighty-eight (88) tests were performed of which 69 were negative, and the rest (19) positive. In addition 17 positive results were obtained from guinea-pigs subjected to routine bovine tuberculosis tests of milk samples as described above.

(iii) Tuberculin test (Bovine Tuberculosis):

The two "certified raw milk" herds, consisting of 185 animals, were tested during the year, with negative results. In addition 38 other herds were tested. Particulars of all the herds tested are tabulated below:

Number of herds tested	40
Number of animals tested (including re-tests)	9 912
Number of animals negative	9 593
Number of animals positive	230
Number of animals suspicious	89
Number of herds tested under the "accredited" scheme	6
Number of herds tested under the "interim" scheme	30
No. of herds tested diagnostically	4

Most of the positive reactors were disposed of to abattoirs for slaughter whilst the rest were allowed to be kept under strict quarantine regulations imposed by the Department of Veterinary Field Services. All tests performed on the 40 herds were carried out by the State or through private veterinary practitioners on behalf of the State.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the State has embarked on a scheme aiming at the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in which farmers in the Republic are to some extent financially assisted. Although this scheme is not yet fully appreciated by all, a significant number of farmers throughout the Republic, made use of it during the year under review, and, it is expected that more will do so in future.

Although the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the few dairy herds tested seems to be very low (between 2% and 3% of animals), it cannot be assumed that similar conditions exist in untested herds. Producers are still very ignorant about the insidious nature of this disease and often display a reluctance towards having their herds tested in spite of expert advice given in this connection.

(iv)/...

(iv) Mastitis tests:

Although not much laboratory work was done on this during the year, mastitis still remains one of the major problems in dairy herds, both from an economic and public health point of view. Producers of fresh milk are regularly advised about preventive and control measures, as well as the dangers of the indiscriminate use of the various anti-bacterial remedies which are so readily available to the farming community.

10. PROSECUTIONS:

Legal proceedings were instituted against 8 producers and 2 private persons for the following offences:-

	Amount of fines
(a) Water added (3 producers)	R35,00
(b) Deficiency in milk fat (5 producers)	R70,00
(c) Selling milk without a licence or permit (2 persons)	R20,00
Total	R125,00

(Note: The fines were all collected in the form of an admission of guilt.)

11. GENERAL:

(a) Commission of Enquiry:

The report of a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Government during the latter half of 1965 to investigate and report on various matters in connection with the dairy industry in the Republic of South Africa is not yet available.

(b) Uniform Dairy By-laws:

As reported last year, a set of Uniform (or Standard) Dairy By-laws has been submitted to the Administrator of the Transvaal for final approval and promulgation. Promulgation was eventually effected by Administrator's Notice No. 1024 of 11th August, 1971, with a provision that they will only become applicable from 11th August, 1973.

MUNICIPAL POUNDS.

1. Number of animals impounded:

	Garstfontein pound	Hercules pound	Total
Horses	7	70	77
Mules	8	1	9
Donkeys	23	5	28
Cattle	15	48	63
Sheep and Goats	79	2	81
Pigs	2	2	4
Total	134	128	262

2. Pound fees collected:

Garstfontein pound	R394,60
Hercules pound	R176,70

Total R571,30

3. Moneys collected from pound sales:

Garstfontein pound	R177,00
Hercules pound	R 96,00

Total R273,00

4. General:

The pounds are under the direct supervision of the Council's Veterinary Officers. A poundmaster is in charge of each pound for the receipt, care and release of impounded animals. Animals not released after a stipulated period are advertised and sold on a public auction.

The report of a Commission of Enquiry appointed by the Administrator, during 1968, to investigate and make recommendations on various aspects regarding pound services and matters incidental or ancilliary thereto, is not yet available.

No facilities exist for the impounding of stray dogs and cats. The City Council is not in favour of providing such a service itself, but it is anticipated that the local Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may provide such facilities in the not too distant future. This can, however, not happen unless certain amendments are made to the Provincial Ordinance, for which the necessary steps have been taken. Approval therefore has, however, not yet been obtained.

CONTRIBUTION BY THE CITY ENGINEER.

(The following two persons have been appointed as Analyst in terms of section 3(1) of the Food, Drugs and Disinfectants Act, 1929. (Act 13 of 1929).

N.P. Nicolle, B.Sc., M.S.A.Chem.Inst., F. Inst. W.P.C.
- Chief Chemist - City Engineer's Department.

N.C. Thirion, B.Sc., Chemist - City Engineer's Department.)

WATER SUPPLIES:

The daily average quantity of water consumed by the City for the year 1970/71 amounted to 39 255 000 gallons (178,456 Ml).

During 1970/71 the following quantities of water were drawn from the various sources:

Rand Water Board	10 555 228 000	gallons (47 985,016 Ml)
Springs (Fountains)	1 338 362 000	gallons (6 084,314 Ml)
Sterkfontein Springs	476 387 000	gallons (2 165,698 Ml)
Rietvlei Springs	585 950 000	gallons (2 663,781 Ml)
Rietvlei Filters	1 283 616 000	gallons (5 835,434 Ml)
Valhalla Boreholes	115 050 000	gallons (523,028 Ml)
Total	14 354 593 000	gallons (65 256,272 Ml)

REFUSE REMOVAL:

The following quantities of refuse, etc. were removed:

Service	No. of services	Quantity removed
Bi-weekly	72 405	357 000 cub yds
Daily	7 050	364 000 cub yds

Special Services:

Garden and trade waste		67 500 cub yds
Night soil services	551	141 950 gallons
Vacuum tank service	290	18 975 380 gallons

REPORT ON SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS AND CHEMICAL LABORATORIES 1971.

S E W A G E F L O W

The monthly sewage flow and rainfall figures were as follows:

1971	DASPOORT			ROOIWAL			BAVIAANSPOORT		
	Daily average flow Gallons	Mega= litres	Rain= fall mm	Daily average flow Gallons	Mega= litres	Rain= fall mm	Daily average flow Gallons	Mega= litres	Rain= fall mm
January	9 290 000	42,27	186,1	9 089 000	41,45	293,7	2 186 000	9,86	186,6
February	10 223 000	46,48	84,0	10 589 000	48,13	124,2	2 128 000	9,67	112,7
March	9 672 000	43,97	67,9	9 190 000	41,77	42,8	1 824 000	8,29	78,9
April	10 791 000	49,05	143,7	11 897 000	54,07	131,5	2 067 000	9,39	118,5
May	8 612 000	39,15	5,9	8 692 000	39,51	12,6	1 413 000	6,42	13,0
June	8 610 000	39,14	18,5	8 838 000	40,18	19,0	1 723 000	7,83	29,5
July	8 471 000	38,51	0,0	8 474 000	38,52	0,8	1 674 000	7,61	0,0
August	8 816 000	40,07	0,0	8 768 000	39,90	0,0	1 711 000	7,78	0,0
September	8 819 000	40,09	36,6	8 666 000	39,40	47,7	1 931 000	8,77	34,0
October	8 657 000	39,35	52,8	7 964 000	36,20	38,5	1 910 000	8,68	52,1
November	9 350 000	42,50	165,2	9 418 000	42,80	204,9	2 173 000	9,88	181,9
December	9 439 000	42,90	133,7	9 991 000	45,41	157,4	2 499 000	11,36	128,4
Year	9 229 000	41,97	894,4	9 298 000	42,28	1 073,1	1 935 000	8,79	935,6

For the first time the daily average flow to the three purification works over a year reached 20 million gallons (actually 20,46) which is two and one third million gallons more than the 1970 flow. (The corresponding metricated flows are 82,26 megalitres during 1970 and 93,04 megalitres during 1971.)

SEWAGE WORKS

DASPOORT:

Screenings and detritus:

764 cubic metres (999 cubic yards) of rags and 583 cubic metres (763 cubic yards) of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. The rags were incinerated using sludge gas for the firing and the detritus was disposed of by burial in old screenings trenches. This represents an average of 0,050 cubic metres (8,0 cubic feet) rags and 0,038 cubic metres (6,1 cubic feet) sand and grit per megalitre (per million gallons).

Animal incineration:

The following animals were incinerated during the year:

Dogs	8 113
Cats	5 415
Sheep and others	344

Total 13 872

Digested sludge:

During the year 4 380 cubic metres (5 730 cubic yards) of dried sludge were removed from the east and 5 070 cubic metres (6 630 cubic yards) from the west drying beds, a total of 9 450 cubic metres (12 360 cubic yards). See Table IV.

Extensions and alterations:

The sand filter pumping station was uprated to maximum capacity during the year with larger impellers, motors and new switch gear. 27,28 megalitres per day (6,0 m.g.d.) can be pumped when required.

Shut down of the sand filter pump station was frequent during the year due to leaks in the rising main to the Power Station. This matter is in hand.

Tenders have been accepted for the installation of an activated sludge plant to handle 28 megalitres of sewage per day from the western outfall.

Pretoria Portland Cement have arranged to purchase sand filtered chlorinated effluent from the Sewage Works for use in dust abatement in the factory chimneys.

Effluent/...

Effluent to Pretoria West Power Station:

A total of 7 647,28 megalitres (1 682,26 million gallons) of sand filtered and chlorinated effluent was pumped to the station during the year which is a daily average of 20,28 megalitres (4,6 million gallons).

ROOIWAL:

Screenings and detritus:

338 cubic metres (441 cubic yards) of rags and 278 cubic metres (364 cubic yards) of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. The rags were incinerated using sludge gas for firing and the detritus was disposed of by ploughing in the ground. This represents an average of 0,022 cubic metres (3,5 cubic feet) rags and 0,018 cubic metres (2,9 cubic feet) sand and grit per megalitre (per million gallons) of sewage.

Digested sludge:

All digested sludge is handled by irrigation and ploughing on approximately 25,7 hectare of land. See Table IV.

Effluent to Rooiwal Power Station:

Maturation pond effluent gravitates after chlorination to the power station for cooling water. The effluent comes from two separate ponds and a total of 5 878,94 megalitres (1 293,270 million gallons) was used by the station during the year. Analytical results in Table III.

Poplar plantations:

A total of 4 385,23 megalitres (964,660 million gallons) of purified sewage effluent was irrigated during the year. Sale of timber during thinning realised R16 217,35 from the Match Factory and R3 229,65 from out of hand sales. A total of R19 447,00.

Extensions and alterations:

Work proceeds satisfactorily at the East Rooiwal Purification Works and the Eastern Koedoespoort main sewer was to be commissioned at the beginning of the new year.

Unit 3 of the West Rooiwal Purification Works was completed during the year and to be brought into operation early in the new year.

Housing is being provided for a resident chemist and assistant supervisor, both to commence work at Rooiwal during 1972. During the year a revolving drum incinerator for

destroying/...

destroying screenings was commissioned and any smoke nuisance has now been eliminated.

Horses:

The four surviving White Percheron horses are still grazed on the farmlands.

BAVIAANSPOORT:

Screening and detritus:

156 cubic metres (228 cubic yards) of rags and 137 cubic metres (178 cubic yards) of sand and grit were removed from the sewage during the year. The rags were incinerated by using sludge gas for firing and the detritus was disposed of by ploughing into the ground. This represents an average of 0,049 cubic metres per megalitre (7,8 cubic feet per million gallons) rags and 0,043 cubic metres per megalitre (6,8 cubic feet per million gallons) sand and grit.

Digested sludge:

All digested sludge is pumped directly from the digestors to a holding dam from where it is irrigated and ploughed into suitable lands. See Table IV.

Final Sewage Effluent:

This is discharged to the Pienaars River Dam. Table II.

LABORATORIES:

During the year 6 519 samples were analysed for various municipal departments.

Sewage, river and dam analyses:

Representative samples of sewage, sludge, river water and dam water were analysed regularly during the year, some of them bacteriologically as well as chemically to maintain efficient operation of the sewage treatment units and to observe any pollution or changing conditions in the rivers and dams. Analytical results are tabled in I, II and III.

Industrial Effluents:

During the year 21 industries in the Pretoria area and 10 in the Rosslyn area were visited. Samples were taken and analysed in the laboratory, and several industries were warned for contraventions. Results in Table V.

TABLE I.

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SETTLED SEWAGE AND FINAL
EFFLUENT FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS AT DASPOORT, 1971

U N I T S	1 - 4	5 & 6	7 & 8	9	Sand filters
	6 ft Bio- filters	12 ft Bio- filters	6 ft Bio- filters	5 ft Jenks Bio- filter	
Results in milligrams per litre	Dort= mund tanks tion	Dort= mund tanks tion	Dort= mund tanks tion	2:1 re= circu= latur	Rapid gravity
Average daily flow	Megalitres 11,0	13,6	9,0	7,6	21,5
Millions gals	2,41	2,98	1,97	1,67	4,72
Permanganate value (O.A.)	33,4	38,1	33,8	25,6	15,7
5 Day B.O.D.	225	275	330	200	14
Chemical oxygen demand	365	395	360	310	60
Ammonia as N	30	29	24	25	12
Nitrate as N	14	14	7,5	0,5	11
Dissolved solids (dried at 105°C)	455	475	510	520	460
Suspended solids	25	36	97	63	12,5
Anionic detergents	9,7	11,6	7,3	6,5	1,8
	2,0	2,2	1,7	4,4	

TABLE II

AVERAGE RESULTS OF ANALYSIS OF SETTLED SEWAGE AND FINAL EFFLUENT
FROM THE DIFFERENT UNITS AT ROOIWAL AND BAVIAANSPOORT, 1971.

B A V I A A N S P O O R T

R O O I W A L

U N I T S

1

2

1

		12 ft Bio- filters	Dort= mund tanks	12 ft Bio- filters	Dort= mund tanks	12 ft Bio- filters	Dort= mund tanks	Surface aeration activated sludge units	Final maturation pond discharge point
Results in milligrams per litre		single filtration		single filtration		single filtration			

Average daily flow

Megalitres

17,09

3,76

8,80

1,94

Permanganate value (O.A.)

25,6

11,9

31,5

48,5

24,5

21,6

5 day B.O.D.

165

19

185

280

73

39

Chemical oxygen demand

275

85

320

395

250

190

Ammonia as N

24

12

26

49

29

35

Nitrate as N

13

14

14

4

2

Dissolved solids
(dried at 105°C)

510

510

545

510

495

Suspended solids

36

36

35

180

178

Anionic detergents

9,0

2,0

2,1

13,6

1,3

1,4

TABLE III

AVERAGE RESULTS FOR THE ROOIWAL MATURATION PONDS, 1971.

Results in mg/l where applicable Effluent from pond no.	Humus tank effluent	North ponds (old)				South ponds (new)			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Dissolved solids (105°C)	530	500	500	490	485	495	500	495	495
Suspended solids	36	63	37	30	13	55	90	94	10
Chloride	82	77	77	77	79	78	78	79	80
pH	7,65	7,6	7,85	7,8	7,8	7,6	7,55	7,6	7,6
Ammonia as N	13	13	13	12	12	14	15	14	14
Nitrite as N	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,5	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,5
Nitrate as N	14	11	11	10	8	11	9	8	8
Permanganate value (O.A.)	12,0	10,5	9,3	8,8	7,1	11,9	12,4	9,6	7,4
5 day B.O.D.	20	15,3	10,6	9,4	6,5	14,4	14,9	10,8	5,4
Chemical oxygen demand	86	134	87	80	61	135	120	89	58
Phosphate as PO ₄	25	25	25	23	24	25	27	23	25
Anionic detergents	2,1				1,0				1,2
Faecal E. Coli per 1 ml.	10 800	1 900	980	110	35	2 800	1 370	430	570

Average flow into the ponds approximately 27 megalitres (6 million gallons) per day.

WHITE	DASPOORT		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT	
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Legitimate	Illegitimate
	M	F	M	F	M	F

TABLE IV
AVERAGE RESULTS OF SLUDGE ANALYSIS, 1971

	DASPOORT		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT	
	Raw sludge	Digested sludge	Raw sludge	Digested sludge	Raw sludge	Digested sludge
Daily average volume pumped	Litres 420 000		270 000		107 000	
	Gallons 92 000		60 000		23 500	
pH						
% solids	6,15	7,25	5,85	7,15	5,80	6,85
% ash of solids	3,81	5,40	6,45	9,45	6,16	6,08
	23,7	31,5	23,3	42,9	29,4	36,9
Volatile acids mg/l	1 100	300	1 870	320	2 380	700
Ammonia as N mg/l	90	660	150	600	290	390
Alkalinity as mg/l CaCO_3	780	3 280	1 110	3 200	1 480	2 250
Amionic detergents (% w/w dry base)	1,34	1,60	1,38	1,55	1,65	1,69

TABLE V

	Limit mg/l	1	2	3	4	5	6
4 hours O.A.	mg/l	230	18	53	60	86	170
C.O.D.	mg/l	3 880	145	900	1 270	886	1 990
Suspended solids	mg/l	720	160	135	310	145	585
Dissolved solids	mg/l	2 760	1 260	1 310	1 420	850	720
pH		6,5 to 10,0					
1. Dairies and creameries		(3)					
2. Electroplating firms		(3)					
3. Cold drink manufacturers		(5)					
4. Laundries		(3)					
5. Textile firms		(3)					
6. Motor assemblers		(3)					

TABLE IA

TABLE NO. 1.

BIRTHS (ALL RACES) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

	WHITE				BANTU				ASIANS				COLOURED			
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate		Legitimate		Illegitimate	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	247	219	3	9	115	82	67	54	12	11	0	0	8	8	4	0
February	247	273	10	9	82	85	86	82	8	15	0	0	2	6	1	2
March	331	337	6	4	65	79	84	67	11	6	0	0	11	11	4	4
April	267	276	8	7	38	39	42	48	1	12	0	0	15	9	1	1
May	273	313	6	4	100	86	107	114	14	9	0	0	5	6	2	1
June	294	237	3	3	51	52	50	53	9	12	0	2	5	7	1	4
July	332	290	10	10	75	80	84	81	10	20	0	0	7	12	2	5
August	327	276	7	4	51	54	53	44	14	12	1	1	9	3	2	1
September	367	357	10	20	82	87	114	89	18	11	0	0	16	6	1	2
October	306	277	10	5	50	37	46	62	11	11	0	0	11	9	1	0
November	218	184	4	6	42	38	32	19	13	16	0	1	4	7	5	2
December	246	240	8	3	28	33	48	41	13	9	0	0	4	6	3	1
TOTAL	3 455	3 279	85	84	779	752	813	754	134	144	1	4	97	90	27	23

STILLBIRTHS (LOCAL RESIDENTS)

BIRTHS TO NON-RESIDENTS

	WHITE				NON-WHITE				WHITE				NON-WHITE			
	M		F		M		F		M		F		M		F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	4	2	12	7	4	5	62	56	45	48	17	21	17	21	17	21
February	3	5	4	5	3	8	55	54	33	32	33	33	33	32	33	33
March	1	3	3	7	10	13	71	45	31	31	27	27	27	27	27	27
April	3	7	3	9	9	12	62	62	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
May	4	5	3	12	6	5	64	65	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
June	4	2	9	5	6	5	68	58	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
July	0	3	6	12	8	15	91	72	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
August	4	5	7	15	14	13	69	56	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
September	5	1	7	9	4	9	49	57	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
October	3	4	4	6	7	6	39	59	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
November	1	2	7	6	7	6	39	59	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
December	5	2	7	6	7	6	39	59	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
TOTAL	37	41	87	97	87	97	767	706	354	440	354	440	354	440	354	440

TABLE NO. 2.
DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

WHITES	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to 1 week		1 week and up to 1 month		1 month and up to 3 months		3 months and up to 6 months		6 months and up to 12 months		Total infant mortality		1 year and up to 2 years		2 years and up to 3 years		3 years and up to 4 years		4 years and up to 5 years		Total under five years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Septicaemia and Pyaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute infectious encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of Adrenal Glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebral haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified diseases of the heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute laryngitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lobar pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injuries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature birth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill-defined and unknown causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	19	14	37	22	8	4	7	3	7	4	7	7	85	64	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	89	69

TYPE NO. 1

SIXTH (1971) VALUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1971

WHITE

BROWN

PACIFIC

INDIAN

CHINESE

JAPANESE

OTHER

TOTAL

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 3

BANTU	Under 24 hours		24 hours and up to under 1 week		1 week and up to under 1 month		1 month and up to under 3 months		3 months and up to under 6 months		6 months and up to under 12 months		Total Infantile mortality		1 year and up to under 2 years		2 years and up to under 3 years		3 years and up to under 4 years		4 years and up to under 5 years		Total under five years	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Pulmonary tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital syphilis	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Sepsicaemia and pyaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tetanus	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other diseases attributable to viruses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infestation with worms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Multiple Myeloma	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other avitaminoses and nutritional deficiency states	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	2	1	5	3	4	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Subarachnoid haemorrhage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningitis	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	1	2	1	1	1	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other and unspecified diseases of the heart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Lobar pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Broncho-pneumonia	2	1	3	5	4	12	10	10	13	11	2	1	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia unspecified	2	-	1	3	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other diseases of lung and pleural cavity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute nephritis	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	14	10	15	12	26	29	61	58	10	8	2	6	2	1	-	-	
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Birth injuries	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy	-	-	8	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prematurity	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ill-defined and unknown causes	14	11	28	31	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Accidental poisoning by petroleum	5	3	13	6	8	11	15	10	27	23	31	26	99	79	14	15	10	5	2	1	2	129	103	
Accident caused by fire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cerebral haemorrhage	2	1	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	26	19	72	64	23	38	46	34	59	53	76	78	302	286	48	46	27	28	10	5	7	6	394	371

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 3

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 4.

Under 24 hours	24 hours and up to 1 week		1 week and up to 1 month		1 month and up to 3 months		3 months and up to 6 months		6 months and up to 1 year		1 year and up to 2 years		2 years and up to 3 years		3 years and up to 4 years		4 years and up to 5 years		Total under five years	
M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
ASIANS																				
Prematurity	1	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unspecified diseases of the heart ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	-	4	2	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	6
COLOURED																				
Prematurity	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6
Ill-defined causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nutritional maladjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ...	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Unspecified disease of the heart ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	1	-	4	6	-	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	15

LYBIE NO. 3

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1971

SYRIAN

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 5.

	5-9 years		10-14 years		15-19 years		20-24 years		25-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		Over 80 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
WHITES																								
Infectious and parasitic diseases	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	2
Cancer & other tumours	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	27	21	44	35	28	20	16	15	131	107
Diseases of nutrition and endocrine glands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	5	7	7	6	8	1	6	18	29
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	12	11	5	13	16	12	16	20	11	30	65	89
Diseases of circulatory system	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	27	15	67	29	104	52	51	80	44	74	299	52
Diseases of respiratory system	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	6	2	10	12	21	13	31	18	36	35	111	80
Diseases of digestive system	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	6	2	7	8	2	5	10	3	5	25	31
Diseases of the urinary and genital systems	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	3	2	4	2	-	4	3	14	11
Non-venereal diseases of pregnancy and childbirth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	6	14	9
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Legal executions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown or unspecified causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	2	1	2	3	1	9	1	8	2	16	8	67	49	123	93	217	132	153	164	130	194	732	648

UTIAS

DEVISED BY BERNARD LIAE ACYRS ON YOE WHO OAES ALLTHH THE NOMINANT YSEV LOM THE ACYRS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1971

DEATHS OF PERSONS FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL AREA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971
TABLE NO. 6.

BANTU	5 - 9 years		10 - 14 years		15 - 19 years		20 - 24 years		25 - 29 years		30 - 39 years		40 - 49 years		50 - 59 years		60 - 69 years		70 - 79 years		Over 80 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Infectious and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	2	3	5	4	11	2	5	2	6	-	2	3	2	3	36	18
Cancer & other tumours	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	8	5	19	10	21	3	19	12	13	7	4	2	88	40
Diseases of nutrition endocrine glands	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	5	3	-	4	1	1	-	1	12	10
Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	3	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	4	1	7	5	13	8	11	11	11	7	4	6	7	3	64	45
Diseases of circulatory system	-	3	2	3	1	4	1	1	-	4	4	8	18	10	14	8	14	13	5	10	4	3	63	67
Diseases of respiratory system	4	1	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	3	16	5	19	3	15	6	18	11	8	9	8	7	92	47
Diseases of digestive system	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	1	3	3	7	3	3	2	1	3	-	2	20	17
Non-venereal diseases of the urinary and genital systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Diseases of pregnancy and childbirth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Senility	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	6
Suicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Homicide	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidents	1	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	3	-	6	1	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	8	-
Legal executions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	5
Unknown or unspecified causes	2	2	4	2	5	9	7	4	9	6	18	12	29	22	45	20	25	10	11	11	14	28	169	126
TOTAL	10	10	5	13	21	24	24	8	25	23	69	46	123	62	130	57	100	61	46	50	40	45	590	389

INFANTILE MORTALITY: WHITES: CAUSE OF DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 7.

	Atelectasis		Malnutrition		Infectious diseases		Diarrhoeal disease		Bronchitis and pneumonia		Congenital causes		Other causes		Prematurity		Injury at birth		Total deaths		Total births		Mortality rates per 1 000 live births		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Central area	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	5	1	17	6	363	337	46,82	17,80	32,86
North-western Suburbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	4	5	277	221	14,44	22,62	18,07
North-eastern Suburbs	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	123	174	65,04	5,75	30,30
Western moor	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	3	2	1	-	5	9	160	171	30,54	52,62	42,30
Central moor	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	5	1	1	9	12	555	556	16,59	21,58	18,90
Eastern moor	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	5	-	-	2	10	6	158	137	63,28	43,80	53,54
Western Suburbs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	5	6	2	2	10	9	592	515	16,90	17,48	17,18
Eastern Suburbs	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	2	12	11	1 062	1 016	11,30	10,82	11,07
Southern Suburbs	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	1	1	10	5	250	236	40,00	21,18	30,59	
TOTAL M	9	12	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	2	9	11	12	3	34	21	14	10	85	64	3 540	3 363	24,01	19,03	21,52
TOTAL F																									

INFANTILE MORTALITY: YTT NON-MARBLE BYCES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1971

TABLE NO. 8

INFANTILE MORTALITY: ALL NON-WHITE RACES: DISTRICT INCIDENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 8.

	Atelectasis		Infectious diseases		Diarrhoeal diseases		Bronchitis and pneumonia		Congenital causes		Other causes		Prematurity		Injury at birth		Malnutrition		Total deaths		Total births		Mortality rate per 1 000 live births		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
BANTU:																									
Western areas	2	1	1	2	21	18	20	24	0	2	36	33	13	11	3	2	1	1	97	94	684	632	141.8	148.7	145.2
Eastern areas	4	1	4	-	35	37	22	31	1	2	69	50	17	20	3	3	2	3	157	147	888	855	176.8	171.9	174.3
White areas	1	-	1	2	5	3	5	5	1	1	11	15	17	16	5	2	2	1	48	45	20	19	240.0	236.8	238.4
TOTAL	7	2	6	4	61	58	47	60	2	5	116	98	47	47	11	7	5	5	302	286	1 592	1 506	189.7	190.0	189.8
ASIANS: -																									
Laudium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	6	4	105	110	57.15	36.37	46.76
White areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	30	38	100.0	-	44.12
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	5	3	1	-	-	-	9	4	135	148	66.67	27.03	45.93
COLOURED:																									
Eersterust	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	8	13	101	91	79.21	142.9	111.0
White areas	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	23	22	130.4	90.90	110.6
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	5	2	2	-	-	11	15	124	113	88.72	132.7	110.7
ALL NON-WHITES:																									
Locations	6	2	5	2	56	55	42	55	1	4	105	83	30	31	6	5	3	4	254	241	1 572	1 487	161.5	162.0	161.7
Laudium	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	6	4	105	110	57.15	36.37	46.76
Eersterust	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	5	2	2	-	-	8	13	101	91	79.21	142.9	111.0
White areas	1	-	1	2	6	5	5	5	1	1	12	15	21	16	5	2	2	1	54	47	73	79	739.8	595.0	662.4
TOTAL	7	2	6	4	64	64	48	61	4	5	118	100	56	55	14	9	5	5	322	305	1 851	1 767	174.0	172.6	173.3

PREPARED BY: MRS. A. J. M. SMITH, DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER, PORT KAITUMA DISTRICT, 1971

DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS OF PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN PRETORIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971 TABLE NO. 9.

	0 - 1 year		1 - 4 years		5 - 9 years		10 - 19 years		20 - 39 years		Over 40 years		Total White		Total Non-White	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
PRETORIA AND OTHER HOSPITALS:																
White	30	22	10	8	5	3	7	3	21	14	250	177	323	227	-	-
Non-White	234	201	80	78	11	14	36	22	147	73	391	150	-	-	899	538
MENTAL HOSPITAL:																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	33	31	36	32	-	-
Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	0	20	4	-	-	41	4
LEPER ASYLUM:-																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	2
PRISONS:																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Non-White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	1	-	-	-	66	-
VISITORS:																
White	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	-	-
Non-White	4	5	1	1	-	-	1	-	4	2	6	2	-	-	16	10
TOTAL:																
White:	30	22	10	8	5	3	7	3	24	15	288	211	364	262	-	-
Non-White	238	206	81	79	11	14	38	22	236	76	420	157	-	-	1 024	554

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES: LOCAL CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 10.

	0-1 year		1-4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20-39 years		Over 40 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
WHITES														
Typhoid fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	1
Scarlet fever	1	-	14	6	15	24	8	16	1	4	-	-	40	49
Diphtheria	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	2
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	3	2	12	14	12	11	15	17	2	-	45	43
Polio myelitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Encephalitis	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	1
Meningitis	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	4	-	1	2	3	1	3	1	18	5	29	9
NON-WHITES														
Typhoid fever	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	5
Diphtheria	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Tetanus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Polio myelitis	4	2	14	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	18
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Meningitis	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	1
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis	7	10	48	51	24	31	27	27	145	61	173	39	424	219

DEYANE IN INFILTRATION ON PERSONS NOT RESIDENT IN DEYANE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1971

TABLE NO. 8

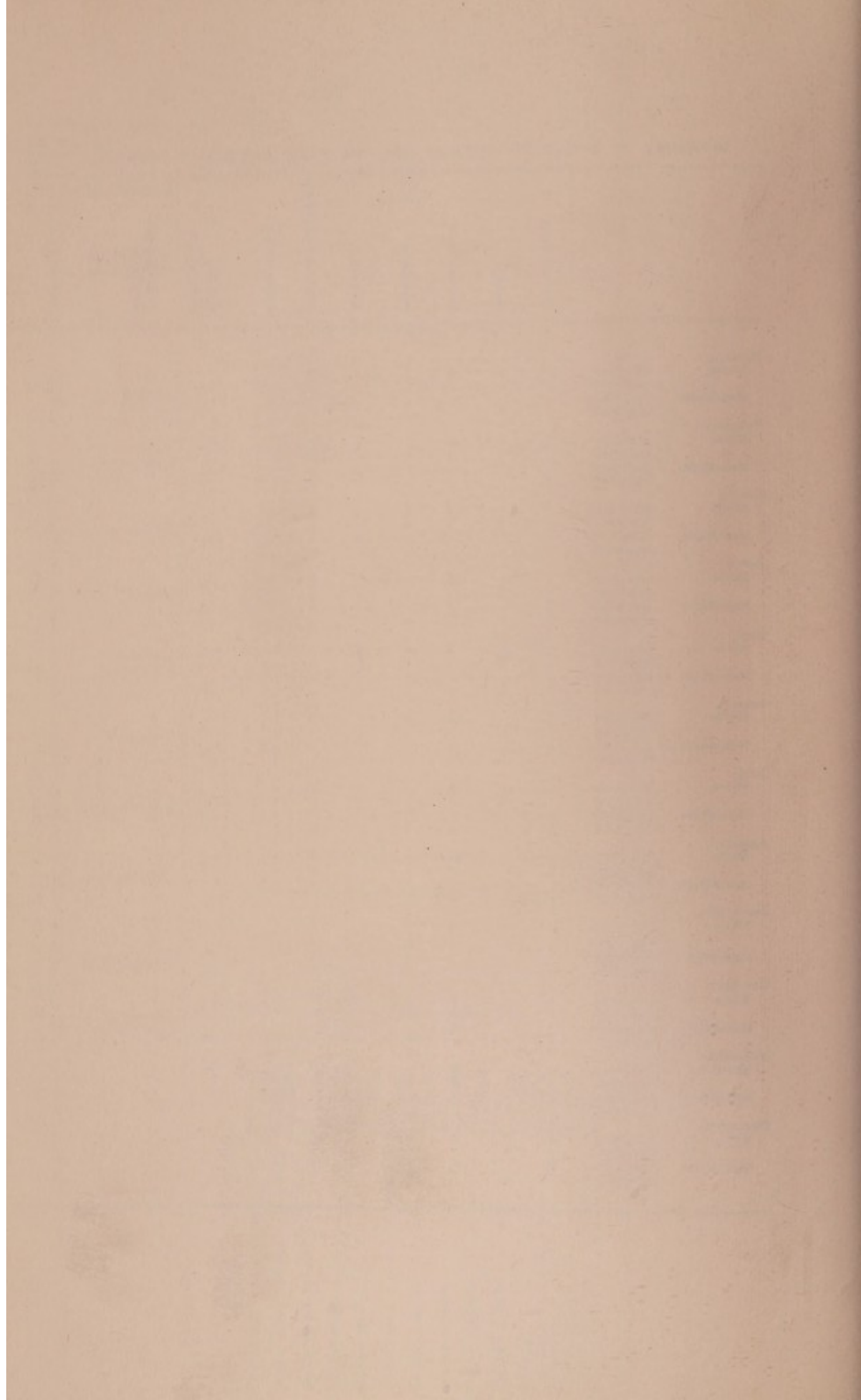
NOTIFICATION OF DISEASES: IMPORTED CASES: ALL RACES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971

TABLE NO. 11.

	0-1 year		1-4 years		5-9 years		10-19 years		20-39 years		Over 40 years		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
WHITES														
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	1	2	4	9	5
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Scarlet fever	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	2	3
Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	1	12	4
NON-WHITES														
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	2	5
Polio-myelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis	1	-	4	3	1	1	2	-	13	17	14	6	42	36

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1971 TABLE NO. 13

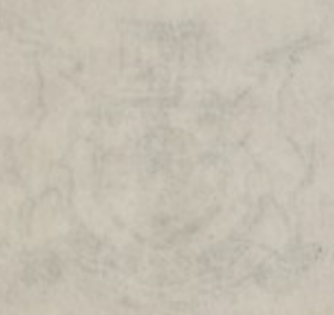
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AGT-EN VERHOOR
JAARVERSLAG

STADSGESONDHEIDSDIENST

JAAR EINDIGE 31-12-1911



STADSGESONDHEIDSDIENST

I N H O U D S O P G A W E.

Bladsye.

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Geneeskundige Ondersoeke van Munisipale Personeel	113
Gesondheidsvoorligting	117
Gesondheidsinspektoraat - Werkzaamhede van die	130
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Inleidingsbrief	3
Kindersterftes	25
Kleuterskole, Kinderbewaarhuise, Naskoolsentra & Ouete huise	
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Kraamtoesig	108
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Inhoudsopgawe vervolg:

Bladsye.

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I N L E I D I N G S B R I E F.

EDELAGBARE BURGEMEESTER
EN LEDE VAN DIE STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA.

Ek het die eer om hiermee die 68ste Gesondheidsjaarverslag van die Stad Pretoria aan te bied.

Etlike personeellede van hierdie Afdeling het weer eens van die geleentheid gebruik gemaak om deeltydse studie te onderneem om hulle kennis in verband met hulle werk aan te vul. Een Senior Geneeskundige Beampte het die Diploma in Bedryfs-geneeskunde verwerf, vyf Gesondheidsinspekteurs die Nasionale Diploma in Tropiese Higiëne, agt die Nasionale Diploma in Gesondheidsvoorligting terwyl vier die Nasionale Diploma in Tropiese Higiëne sowel as Gesondheidsvoorligting verwerf het.

Twaalf Blanke Leerling-gesondheidsbesoeksters het indiensopleiding ontvang deur middel van die sogenaamde stapelkursus aan die Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys waartydens tydperke van teoretiese en praktiese opleiding mekaar afwissel. Een van hulle moes haar studie om gesondheidsredes staak. Van die oorblywende elf het agt die Diploma in Openbare Gesondheid sowel as die Diploma in Gesondheidsvoorligting verwerf, terwyl drie daarin geslaag het om net die Diploma in Gesondheidsvoorligting te verwerf. Twee van die laasgenoemde drie kandidate sal in Junie 1972 aanvullende eksamens aflê.

'n Jaar studieverlof is aan een van ons Bantoeverpleegsters toegestaan nadat sy 'n beurs van die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement verkry het. Sy het daarin geslaag om die Nasionale Diploma vir Gesondheidsbesoeksters aan die opleidingskollege te Ga-Rankuwa te verwerf.

Tot dusver is immunisering teen Duitse masels nog steeds 'n prosedure wat nie vir terugbetalings uit Staatsbronne kwalifiseer nie. Die nasorg van een kind wat gebore is met komplikasies te wyte aan 'n aanval van Duitse masels in sy moeder gedurende die eerste paar maande van haar swangerskap, kan baie duur wees. Om die waarheid te sê, ons meen dat dit moontlik 'n bedrag kan beloop wat nodig is om die nodige materiaal te koop om alle dogters in Standaard V in al die provinsiale, private en spesiale skole in Pretoria in een jaar te immuniseer.

Toe die saak vir immunisering van jong meisies van ongeveer die puberteitsleeftyd aan die Raad voorgelê is, is daar sonder aarseling ingestem om daarmee aan te gaan.

Bowendien/...

Bowendien, toe daar teen die einde van die jaar aan die Raad berig is dat 2 620 dogters in 77 skole geïmmuniseer is sonder enige noemenswaardige komplikasies, is toestemming verleen om dit 'n jaarlikse prosedure te maak. Op hierdie wyse sal die bevolkingsgroep wat gevaar loop binne 'n paar jaar beskerm wees.

Ek sou my plig versuim as ek nie my dank boekstaaf, nie net teenoor die ouers van jong dogters wat so geredelik in hierdie veldtog saamgewerk het nie, maar in besonder teenoor al die hoofde en onderwysers van skole wat so vriendelik behulpsaam was met die verspreiding van die inligtingsbrief aan die ouers en toe die toestemmingsvorme vir ons ingesamel het. Sonder hulle hulp sou dit nie moontlik gewees het om die geskiedleerde program so glad te laat verloop nie.

Een baie aangename maar geensins onverwagte resultaat van hierdie veldtog skyn te wees dat baie meer dogters en jong vroue as wat ons syfers weerspieël, geïmmuniseer is as gevolg van die publisiteit wat aan die veldtog verleen is. Hoewel ons nooit sal weet wat die juiste syfer is nie, glo ons, te oordeel na die aantal navrae deur ouers van wie ons daarna die versekering ontvang het dat hulle wel op ons raad gereageer het en hulle ander dogters deur private mediese praktisyns laat immuniseer het, dat die syfer veel hoër is as wat ons rekords aantoon.

Die ideale toedrag van sake sou wees dat enige omvattende voorkomende gesondheidsdiens ook vir psigiatriese behandeling voorsiening maak. Al is sodanige behandeling streng gesproke nie altyd voorkomend nie, dan behoort dit ten minste van so 'n aard te wees dat dit die lyer uit die hospitaal hou en, as dit moontlik is, in nuttige diens.

In die verlede het opleiding van personeel, op alle vlakke wat met Voorkomende en Gemeenskapsgeneeskunde gemoeid was, hulle ongelukkig nie voldoende toegerus om sodanige werk te onderneem nie.

'n Geleentheid om op hierdie gebied van openbare gesondheid 'n begin te maak, het hom in Junie vanjaar voorgedoen toe dr. H.A. Luiz, Superintendent van die Weskoppieshospitaal, ons genader het om konsultgeriewe vir sy geneeskundige en verplegingspersoneel by die klinieke in die twee Bantoe dorpe van Pretoria - Atteridgeville en Mamelodi - beskikbaar te stel. Hierdie geriewe is geredelik beskikbaar gestel.

Aangesien/....

Aangesien dr. Luiz die probleem kort en saaklik in sy brief stel, haal ons met sy toestemming die eerste paragraaf daarvan aan:

"As gevolg van die immer toenemende vraag na bedde vir psigiatriese gevalle, het dit gebiedend noodsaaklik geword om moderne psigiatriese tegnieke met die hantering van pasiënte toe te pas. Minstens 90% van die pasiënte wat in die hospitaal opgeneem word, kan met psigotropiese geneesmiddels gestabiliseer en in die gemeenskap gehou word. Die merendeel van hierdie pasiënte kan nog bevredigend werk en vir hulle gesinne sorg, mits voldoende opvolgingsdienste voorsien word. 'n Opvolgingsdiens van die soort wat in die vooruitsig gestel word, hou vanselfsprekend voordele vir die hospitaal in, en dit sal ook tot voordeel van die stedelike Bantoes van Pretoria wees deurdat potensieel psigiatriese invalides ekonomies bedrywig gemaak kan word en deur verligting te bring vir die dienste van u gesondheids- en welsynafdelings. In 1970 is meer as seshonderd Bantoepasiënte net uit Pretoria in die Weskoppieshospitaal opgeneem. Daar hierdie syfer beskou word as slegs 10% van dië wat psigiatriese sorg vereis, word die noodsaaklikheid vir hierdie diens genoegsaam geregverdig."

Hierdie projek wat nou sedert September vanjaar in werking is, het in die vier maande sedert die instelling daarvan, reeds getoon hoe groot die behoefte daaraan was.

Die getal aangetekende bywonings was 277 vir die Mamelodi-kliniek en 368 vir Atteridgeville. Daarbenewens is 646 huisbesoeke deur Gemeenskapsverpleegsters verbonde aan die Weskoppieshospitaal in die twee dorpe afgelê.

Hierdie syfers wat vanselfsprekend is, maak dit gebiedend noodsaaklik dat indiensopleiding op die gebied van voorkomende psigiatriese geneeskunde binne die afsienbare toekoms aan lede van ons eie personeel gegee word.

Daar is met drie nuwe klinieke gedurende die jaar begin. In die voorstede wat die verste van bestaande klinieke geleë is, is die grootste behoefte gewoonlik aan 'n gerieflike geleë kliniek waar kinders geïmmuniseer kan word. Ten einde haar kinders behoorlik te beskerm teen siektes waar dit deur middel van immunisering moontlik is, moet 'n moeder meesal herhaaldelik so 'n sentrum besoek met òf 'n baba in haar arms òf kleuters, òf albei. Om hierdie rede is dit noodsaaklik dat sulke sentrums geleë moet wees waar hulle maklik met openbare vervoer bereik kan word of waar parkering beskikbaar is. Met hierdie feite in gedagte is die skoolhoofde van die Valhalla- en die Sinoville-laerskool genader om, onderworpe aan die goedkeuring van die Transvaalse Onderwysdepartement, akkommodasie aan ons beskikbaar te stel vir 'n immuniseringskliniek een maal per week in hulle geboue. Ek is dankbaar om te kan berig dat toestemming geredelik verleen is met die gevolg dat sulke klinieke sedert Maart in Valhalla en Sinoville funksioneer.

Die ander kliniek, wat gedurende April ingestel is, is een vir Veneriese Siektes in die Kleurlingdorp Eersterust. Dit staan Kleurlinge nog vry om die Sentrale Kliniek vir Veneriese Siektes by te woon, maar die een in die dorp self sal vir hulle geriefliker geleë wees.

Daar is verlede jaar berig dat mediese inspeksie van alle kinders in kleuterskole en crèches, privaat of andersins, nou deur 'n deeltydse geneeskundige beampte en 'n verpleegsuster van hierdie Afdeling onderneem word. Benewens al die ander toetse en ondersoeke wat gedoen word, is daar nou spesiale skakeling tussen die Prinshofskool vir Swaksiendes en Kleuterskool vir die Blindes en hierdie Afdeling. Behoorlike oogtoetse word nou uitgevoer en enige gevalle waaroor daar twyfel bestaan word na die bogemelde skool vir finale vasstelling verwys.

Net soos sekere ander gebiede in die Republiek het Pretoria vanjaar 'n skielike oplewing in die voorkoms van Poliomiëlitis ondervind. Dit na elf jaar van uiters geringe voorkoms ná immunisering met verswakke lewende poliovaksien. Verdere besonderhede van hierdie uitbreking word onder die deel wat handel oor "Aansteeklike en Ander Aanmeldbare Siektes" verstrekk.

Dat ons nooit ons waaksaamheid deur immunisering of andersins teen hierdie of enige ander aansteeklike of oordraagbare siekte durf verslap nie, word herhaaldelik deur hierdie soort insidente by ons tuisgebring.

Gelukkig het sowel die Pers as die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie (SAUK) baie publisiteit aan hierdie uitbreking verleen en aan die feit dat daar geen plek vir selfvoldaanheid is na 'n paar jaar waarin die voorkoms van 'n bepaalde aansteeklike siekte laag was nie en hulle het by ouers daarop aangedring om hulle kinders te laat immuniseer. Dit is nie alleen in beide amptelike tale gedoen nie, maar die SAUK het die beroep ook in etlike ander inboorlingtale gedoen. Hiervoor, sowel as vir die talle ander geleenthede gedurende die jaar waarby die Pers en die SAUK ons in Gesondheidsvoorligtingaangeleenthede behulpsaam was, na gelang en wanneer dit nodig was, dank ek hulle van ganser harte.

Aan u, meneer die Burgemeester, die Voorsitter van die Bestuurskomitee en alle Stadsraadslede, wil ek my waardering betuig vir die wyse waarop u my gedurende die onderhawige jaar u heelhartige steun en samewerking verleen het.

Met dank wil ek ook my erkentlikheid betuig vir die bekwame wyse waarop die personeel van die Munisipale Taalburo alles wat vertaal moes word, behartig het. Ook is dank verskuldig aan die volgende beamptes wat nie aan my Afdeling verbonde is nie, nie net vir die hartlike betrekkings wat bestaan het nie, maar ook omdat hulle so vriendelik was om besonderhede in verband met die ondergemelde sake wat deel van hierdie verslag uitmaak,

te verskaf: Die Direkteur van die Weerburo, Pretoria: klimatiegegewens; die Direkteur van die Buro vir Statistiek: bevolkingsyfers (behalwe dié vir die Bantoes); die Superintendent van die Pretoriase Tandheelkundige Kliniek: verslag oor die werksaamhede van die Pretoriase Tandheelkundige Kliniek; die Stadstesourier: jaarlikse waardes van belasbare eiendom; die Stadsingenieur en die Hoofskeikundige: waterverbruik, vuilgoed=verwyderingsdienste en 'n verslag oor die rioolwaterwerke; die Direkteur, Slagplaas: verslag oor die werksaamhede by die Slagplaas; die stad se Direkteur van Nieblankesake: behuising van Nieblankes en die bevolkingsyfers vir Bantoes.

In 'n inleidingsbrief soos hierdie kan aandag slegs op beleidsake of sake van algemene belang gevestig word. Die wyse waarop die saniteitstoestande van hierdie stad en die algemene gesondheid van sy inwoners oor die algemeen op 'n hoë peil gehandhaaf is, word in die res van hierdie verslag weerspieël. Sulke resultate kan net bereik word as elke lid van die personeel sy bes doen. Derhalwe sê ek aan hulle almal baie dankie vir hulle lojaliteit en pligsgetrouheid.

A.T.B.H. BODENSTAB.
STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF.

PERSONEEL VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSAFDELING
OP 31 DESEMBER 1971.

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- T.J. VAN DER HEEVER, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., (Slagplaats).

TOESIGHOUDENDE/...

TOESIGHOUDENDE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS.

- P.R. VAN HEERDEN, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., L. Inst. O.G.
- A.J. COETZEE, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.
- J.C. THERON, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
M.R.S.H.
- S.M. SCOTT, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
L. Inst. O.G.
- L.G. HECHTER, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., San. Wetenskap, L. Inst. O.G., Fabr.-inspekteur.
- C.J. SMITH, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
L. Inst. O.G.
- G. VAN LOGGERENBERG, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., L. Inst. O.G., B.A.
- D.H. BREEDT, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
L. Inst. O.G., N.T.S. II en III (Slagplaas).

GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS.

- S.J. GOUWS, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
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- M. VAN N. WALDER, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.
- G.S. BRIDGENS, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Fabr.-insp., L. Inst. O.G.
- M.M. LAUPP, Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
L. Inst. O.G.
- J.G. MARNEWICK, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., L. Inst. O.G.
- V. LOGAN, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, L. Inst. O.G.
- H.A. VISAGIE, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., L. Inst. O.G.
- F.J. BEKKER, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
L. Inst. O.G., Trop. Hig.
- D.W. DE VILLIERS, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.

- C.S. ROOS, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel, Trop. Hig.,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- A.D. HODGKINSON, Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig., Vleis en ander
Voedsel, Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- J.H. VON WELL, Sertt. K.G.G. Trop. Hig., Vleis en ander
Voedsel, L. Inst. O.G.
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Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting., L. Inst. O.G.
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- C.J.H. ESTERHUYSE, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- Q.E. MARNEWICK, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel,
Trop. Hig., Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- J.P. VAN DER L. COETZEE, Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig., Vleis en
ander Voedsel, Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- M.J.K. ROSSOUW, Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig., Vleis en ander
Voedsel, Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.
- H.P. BOTHA, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, Trop. Hig.
- H.G. DIEDERICKS, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, Trop. Hig.
- M. DE WET, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs, Trop. Hig.
- D.A. OLIVIER, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, Trop. Hig.
- D.J. DU TOIT, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs.
- P.J. CLOETE, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, Trop. Hig.
- P.N. VOLSCHEK, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs,
Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting, Trop. Hig.
- J.C. BENADE, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs.
- W.N. ODENDAAL, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis en ander Voedsel.

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NIEBLANKE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS.

S.T. MAPUTLA, Sertt. K.G.G., Trop. Hig.

R.A. LETLAPE, Sert. K.G.G.

T.C. MABITSI, Sert. K.G.G.

M.N. SELE, Sert. K.G.G.

S.A. MASERUMULE, Sert. K.G.G.

M.J. CHIDI, Sert. K.G.G.

L.P. LETSHELA, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

J.T. LION, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

M.S. MANAMELA, Nas. Diploma vir Gesondheidsinspekteurs.

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Gevor. Kennis.

Senior Assistent.

G.W. CLUBB, Sertt. K.G.G., Vleis
en ander Voedsel.

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MEV. L. DE KLERK
Z.A. BOTHA
C.F. VISAGIE

Administratiewe Beampes.

H.P.J. LE ROUX

Senior Radiologiese Tegnikus.

D.C.P. DE VOS
C.F.G. DIEDERICKS
A.J.C. KOCH
F.J. STEYN

Radiologiese Tegnici.

MEV. G.H. PRETORIUS
MEV. C.J. SWANEPOEL
MEV. M.S. NEL
MEV. D.S.I. ERASMUS
MEJ. I. MEYER.

Tiksters.

MEV. M.E. DE WIT
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MEJ. L.A. KLATSKIN

Vroulike Assistent

J.A. BEZUIDENHOUT

Laboratorium-assistent.

KNAAGDIER- EN MUSKIETUITROEIERS.

A.L. NEL	Senior Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeier.
L.M. PIETERSE	
L.J. VAN DER SCHYFF,	
N.D. PRINSLOO	
J.J. ELS	
J.A. LOTRIET	
J.C. STRAUSS	
tesame met 32 Bantoes	Knaagdier- en Muskiet= uitroeiers.

VERPLEGINGSPERSONEEL.

P.M. McGEER, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moeder= kunde., Nas. Dip. Ges.voor= ligting.	Hoofgesondheidsbesoekster.
M.S. MINNAAR, Sertt. S.A. Verpleeg= stersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.	Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster: (Blanke gebiede).
S.M. STOLTZ, Sertt. S.A. Verpleeg= stersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.	Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster: (Tuberkulose).
D.G. MORGAN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleeg= stersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde, Nas. Dip. Ges.voorligting.	Senior Gesondheidsbesoekster: (Nieblanke gebiede).

GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS/...

GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

- A.S. DIPLOCK, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- E. PETER, Sertt., S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.
- D.H. BRONKHORST, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster,
Moederkunde, Koors.
- A.C.M. MONDRIAAN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster, Skoolverpleegster, Moederkunde.
- J.G. VAN WYNGAARD, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad, (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- J.R. TURNER, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging.
- I.N. VAN DYK, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- J.E. VAN DEVENTER, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster,
Saaladmin.
- E. GILDENHUYS, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gezondheidsbezoekster en Skoolverpleegster,
Saaladmin. en Koors.
- S.B.M. CHANNON, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip. Ges.=
voorligting.
- F.O. DE VETTEN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- J.P. ERASMUS, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- E. JOUBERT, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- B.E. POTGIETER, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.

- H.E.C. ROUX, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- M.R. VAN ROOYEN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- H.A. WEYERS, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging, Nas. Dip.
Ges.voorligting.
- A.W.C. EBERSOHN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging,
- V. DE VILLIERS, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegsters=
raad (Alg. & Verlosk.), K.G.G.,
Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skool=
verpleegster. Deeltydse Gesondheids=
besoekster
(Kleuterskole en Crèches).

KLINIEKSUSTERS.

- A. RONNENBERGH, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.).
- C.C. STEYN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- C.C. VAN ZWEEL, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.).
- S. DU PREEZ, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- C.J. RAS, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- J.M. COETSEE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.).
- A. McDONALD, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- J. LIEBENBERG, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- M.M. LOUW, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- M.J.H. POSTHUMUS MEYJES, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. &
Verlosk.).
- M.M. OLIVIER, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

LEERLINGGESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

- 4 binne die Raad se diens.
7 buite die Raad se diens.

NIEBLANKE GESONDHEIDSBESOEKSTERS.

- K. MOUNT, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- S. HUMA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- M.N. LEEUW, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G. en Gesondheidsbesoekster.
- H. SESOKO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- A. MOHAMED, Nas. Dip. in Volksgesondheidsverpleging.
- F. MATHAPO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- G.C. MALEBYE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- J.E. PHAKATI, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- M.T. MASOKA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- M.T. KUBHEKA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- S. MOFOLO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- J.M. SELEPE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- E. PUOANE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- E.M. MOGALE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGSTERS.

- F. MANAMELA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk. & Hulpverpleging).
- M. MOHOLO, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
- F. MAPHALLA, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.).
- W. SOKO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- J.R. MTOMBENI, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- R.I. MUSHI, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- E.J.M. SHILANE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- F.E. SIBIYA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- M.N. LEDIGA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- C. MAKURUNTSI, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- S. RIBANE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.).
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- P.I. MAPLE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- N.M. MOSEHLE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- E. PULE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- E.K. PHETO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- E. NQOLASE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- M.F. MAMOEPA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.),
K.G.G., Gesondheidsbesoekster en Skoolverpleegster.
- L. PITSE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
- M.S. MASUPYE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Hulpverpleging.).
- N.V. MATHOLE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Hulpverpleging.).

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 S. MAMEREGANE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
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 J.N. NGWENYA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
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 J. PAULSEN, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 J.R. MOCHAKI, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg.)

NIEBLANKE VROEDVROUE.

A. NTJA, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 I. PUOANE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 M.V. MONTIEDI, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 E.E. MAKGOLO, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 E. DAU, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 R.D. BALOYI, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).
 R.M. MPE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).
 O. KAKANA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk. & Hulpverpleging).
 R. MSIMANGA, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).

K.S. MFOLO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

L. MODISE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).

E. MATABANE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).

V. MONARE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk. & Hulp=
verpleging).

J.S. MABUSELA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

M.M. LETLAPE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Verlosk.).

NIEBLANKE VERPLEEGASSISTENTE.

M.F. MALEKA, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Alg. & Verlosk.).

A.J. LETSOALO, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Hulpverpleging
& Verlosk.).

M. SEKOTE, Sertt. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Hulpverpleging & Verlosk.)

M.R. MOKONE, Sert. S.A. Verpleegstersraad (Hulpverpleging).

P. BAMBO

J.A. MONTIEDI

H. SATHEKGE

E.M. LEEPILE

C.N. PHAGO

Nieblanke Kliniekhelers.

B.R. MANYOROLA

Senior Kliniekklerk.

J. DIBAKWANE

S. MATSEKE

S. RAPUDI

E.N. MANGENA

C.T. THLAKE

A. MAPONJA

S.W. MOGALE

H.A.W. MATLAISANE

R.D. ZITHA

Nieblanke Kliniekklerke

J. MOFOKENG

F.S. MTIMKULU

Nieblanke X-straal-assistente.

Vier Blankes
Vyf Nieblankes

Oppassers van Openbare
Toiletgeriewe.

D.S. DU TOIT
G.C. RYNNERS

Skutmeesters.

MEV. C.P. DE KLERK

Opsigter.

G. McKay

Motorkar/toewadrywer.

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

AGT-EN-SESTIGSTE JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF.

KLIMAAT EN ANDER GEGEWENS.

DIE KLIMAAT.

Breedtegraad	:	25 grade, 44 minute, 3 sekondes suid.
Lengtegraad	:	1 uur, 52 minute, 48 sekondes oos.
Gemiddelde hoogte	:	1 326 meter.
Temperatuur	:	(Statistiek vriendelik verskaf deur die Direkteur, Weerburo, Pretoria.)

Lugtemperatuur: 1971:

	Gem. maks.	Gem. min.	Hoogste lesing van maks.	Laagste lesing van min.	Gemiddelde relatiewe vogtigheid om 8 vm.	Gemiddelde relatiewe vogtigheid om 2 nm.	Reënval	
	°C	°C	°C	°C	%	%	mm	dae
Januarie...	27,1	15,5	31,7	13,6	75	53	161,1	14
Februarie .	26,3	15,1	29,4	12,7	74	52	70,4	15
Maart	27,8	14,6	30,5	10,7	72	42	104,2	12
April	24,3	10,6	28,3	6,3	80	48	139,0	8
Mei	20,0	5,3	25,5	-1,0	79	41	7,1	3
Junie	18,6	2,9	22,7	0,4	77	37	18,0	1
Julie	18,9	2,6	22,5	-1,1	73	32	0,1	1
Augustus ..	22,0	4,1	27,8	-0,7	57	24	0,0	0
September .	25,7	10,0	30,2	6,4	57	29	40,7	3
Oktober ...	25,5	11,4	30,3	6,6	62	38	49,0	9
November ..	25,9	12,6	31,0	9,5	68	45	164,1	18
Desember ..	27,3	14,5	32,0	11,4	69	43	126,5	17

GROOTTE VAN DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED.

Pretoria en voorstede, met inbegrip van dorpsgrond, beslaan 56 980 hektaar. Die stad lê op en tussen drie parallellopende reekse kwartsietrante wat oos en wes strek, met valleie tussenin wat hoofsaaklik skaliegrond bevat.

WAARDE VAN BELASBARE EIENDOMME SOOS OP 31 DESEMBER 1971:

Die tariewe vir die tydperk 1.1.1971 tot 31.12.1971 is 2,04 sent per rand per jaar op die waarde van grond.

Waarde van belasbare eiendomme:

Grond	848 784 490,00
Verbeterings (nie belas)	697 542 905,00
Totaal	1 546 327 395,00

Waarde van onbelasbare en vrygestelde eiendomme:

Grond	300 559 900,00
Verbeterings	185 887 336,00
Totaal	486 447 236,00

BEVOLKINGSTATISTIEK.

BEVOLKING:

Blankes	288 500
Bantoes	211 700
Asiërs	11 000
Kleurlinge	11 100

Die bevolkingsgetalle wat hierbo aangegee word, behalwe dié vir Bantoes, is van die jongste sensus verky.

Alhoewel die Bantoebevolkingsyfer ook deur die jongste sensus verky is, is daar besluit om die syfer soos deur die Direkteur van Niebalnkesake verskaf, te gebruik omdat dié syfer die vlottende bevolking binne die jurisdiksie van die Munisipaliteit Pretoria uitsluit, en dus moontlik 'n meer realistiese syfer blyk te wees.

Die vernaamste bevolkingstatistieke vir die verslagjaar, met korreksies vir gevalle wat elders tuisshoort, is soos volg:-

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Alle Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Bevolking	288 500	211 700	11 000	11 100	233 800	522 300
Geboorte= syfers	23,92	14,63	25,72	21,35	15,47	20,14
Sterftesyfers	5,33	8,24	6,36	8,92	8,61	6,61
Kindersterftes per 1 000 lewend= geborenes	21,60	189,7	45,93	109,7	173,3	73,77
Persentasie buite-egte= like kinders tot lewend= geborenes	2,45	50,57	2,47	21,10	44,82	17,02
Sterftes aan tuberkulose (pulmonêre) per 1 000 van bevolking	0,0014	0,22	0,09	0,27	0,21	0,10
Sterftes aan tuberkulose, alle soorte, per 1 000 van bevolking	0,0014	0,22	0,09	0,27	0,22	0,10

GEBOORTES.

(Die volgende geboortes is gedurende die jaar in Pretoria geregistreer (syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies).

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslikes	6 903 (6 817)	3 098 (3 713)	283 (271)	237 (233)	3 618 (4 217)	10 521 (11 034)
Waar moeders nie Pretor= iase in= woners is nie	1 473 (1 390)	752 (703)	35 (39)	7 (11)	794 (753)	2 267 (2 143)
Buite-egte= like kinders (by plaas= likes in= begrepe)	169 (153)	1 567 (1 800)	5 (6)	50 (60)	1 622 (1 866)	1 791 (2 019)
Doodge= borenes	78 (52)	176 (210)	3 (2)	5 (5)	184 (217)	262 (269)

GEBOORTESYFERS:

Blankes	23,92	(23,61)
Bantoes	14,63	(17,76)
Asiërs	25,72	(24,63)
Kleurlinge	21,35	(23,54)
Alle Nieblankes	15,47	(18,34)
Alle rasse	20,14	(21,27)

Hier volg die syfers van die natuurlike aanwas, dit wil sê die oorskryding van sterftes deur geboortes in verhouding tot die bevolking:-

Blankes	18,60	(17,50)
Asiërs	19,36	(18,64)
Kleurlinge	12,44	(14,95)

Die syfers vir die Bantoes word nie aangegee nie omdat hulle geboorteaanmeldings baie onnaukeurig is.

STERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nieblankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes (alle ouderdomme)	1 538 (1 767)	1 744 (2 116)	70 (66)	99 (85)	1 913 (2 269)	3 451 (4 034)
Sterftes van persone wat nie plaas= like inwoners is nie	626 (676)	1 543 (2 091)	2 (4)	33 (27)	1 578 (2 122)	2 204 (2 798)

Die "nie-plaaslike" sterftes het voorgekom te:

	Pretoriase en ander hospitale	Hospitaal vir Siel= siekes	Inrigting vir Melaatses	Gevangenis	Besoeker
Blankes	550 (595)	68 (79)	1 (-)	1 (2)	6 (-)
Nieblankes	1 437 (1 949)	45 (56)	4 (7)	66 (71)	26 (39)

STERFTESYFER:

Blankes	5,33	(6,12)
Bantoes	8,24	(9,88)
Asiërs	6,36	(6,00)
Kleurlinge	8,92	(8,59)
Alle Nieblankes	8,61	(9,86)
Totaal, alle rasse	6,61	(7,78)

KINDERSTERFTES.

(Syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies)

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleur= linge	Totaal Nie= blankes	Alle rasse
Plaaslike sterftes	149 (155)	588 (643)	13 (13)	26 (27)	627 (683)	776 (838)
Sterftes van kinders wie se moeders vir bevalling na die stad gekom het of wat dood is aan siekte waaraan hulle gely het toe hulle hierheen gebring is	52 (75)	439 (549)	1 (1)	4 (1)	444 (551)	496 (626)
Totaal	201 (230)	1 027 (1 192)	14 (14)	30 (28)	1 071 (1 234)	1 272 (1 464)

KINDERSTERFTESYFERS:

Blankes	21,59	(22,72)
Bantoes	189,80	(173,20)
Alle Nieblankes	173,30	(161,90)
Alle rasse	73,77	(75,98)

TABEL VAN KINDERSTERFTESYFERS VIR ALLE RASSE SEDERT 1926-1927:

Jaar	Blankes	Bantoes	Alle Nieblankes	Alle rasse
1926 - 1927	48,48	385,51	315,31	137,49
1936 - 1937	52,66	450,24	269,49	99,42
1946 - 1947	25,90	235,16	178,27	53,78
1951 - 1952	30,26	136,86	133,91	80,53
1956	21,31	170,25	164,25	96,37
1961	26,08	112,42	110,61	80,80
1966	25,89	126,06	123,06	76,54
1967	26,03	116,03	112,02	75,25
1968	28,27	98,60	96,68	64,46
1969	23,06	123,90	117,40	65,64
1970	22,74	173,20	161,90	75,98
1971	21,59	189,80	173,30	73,77

Vir Asiërs en Kleurlinge is die getalle te gering om die berekening van die verhouding van enige waarde te maak.

KINDERSTERFTES BY BLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

In die tabelle hierna, waar oorsake van dood aangegee word, stem die kodenommers, wat tussen hakies staan, ooreen met dié in die sakboekie van die Internasionale Statistiese Indeling van Siektes, Beserings en Oorsake van Dood, wat deur die Buro vir Statistiek uitgegee word.

	1971	1970
Aangebore misvorming (750-759)	20(verh. 2,89)	22(verh. 3,23)
Gastroënteritis en kolitis met uitsondering van ulsererende kolitis, van vier weke en ouer (571)	7(verh. 1,01)	14(verh. 2,05)
Pneumonie en Brongitis (490-502)	5(verh. 0,72)	16(verh. 2,35)
Aansteeklike en parasitêre siektes (1 - 138)	2(verh. 0,29)	1(verh. 0,15)
Onrypheid, nie gekwalifiseer nie (776)	55(verh. 7,97)	52(verh. 7,63)
Sekere siektes uit die vroegste kinderjare (760 - 775)	24(verh. 3,48)	36(verh. 5,28)
Ander oorsake	36(verh. 5,22)	14(verh. 2,05)

Totaal: Blankekindensterftes: 149

155

KINDERSTERFTES BY NIEBLANKES IS VEROORSAAK DEUR:

	1971	1970
Aangebore misvorming (750-759)	9	17
Gastroënteritis en kolitis met uitsondering van ulsererende kolitis, van vier weke en ouer (571)	128	128
Pneumonie en Brongitis (490 - 502)	109	113
Aansteeklike en parasitêre siektes (20-138)	10	11
Tuberkulose (van die long) (2)	0	0
Ander oorsake	218	191

	1971	1970
Onrypheid nie gekwalifiseer nie (776)	111	114
Sekere siektes uit die vroegste kinderjare (760/1, 763 - 775)	23	49
Ander vitamien- en voedingsgebreksiektes (286)	10	13
Asfiksie en atelektase na die geboorte (762)	9	7
Totaal : Nieblankekindsterftes:	627	643

Hierna verskyn die tabel met die getalle Nieblankegeboortes en -kindsterftes gedurende die verslagjaar in die verskillende woongebiede vir Nieblankes (syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies):-

BANTOES:

Oostelike gebiede		Westelike gebiede		Blankegebied	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
1 743	304	1 316	191	39	93
(2 198)	(325)	(1 471)	(221)	(44)	(97)

ASIËRS:

Laudium		Blankegebied	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
215	10	68	3
(210)	(12)	(61)	(1)

KLEURLINGE:

Eersterust		Blankegebied	
Geboortes	Sterftes	Geboortes	Sterftes
192	21	45	5
(159)	(24)	(74)	(3)

OORSAKE VAN DOOD TUSSEN 1 EN JONGER AS 5 JAAR VIR DIE VERSKILLENDIGE RASSE:-

BLANKES:

9 sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Harsingbloeding (331)	1
Ander en swakomskrewe bloedvatletsels wat die sentrale senuweestelsel beïnvloed (334)	1
Enkefalitis, miëlitis en enkefalomiëlitis (uitgesonder akute besmettings) (343)	1

Akute ontsteking van die strottehoof en tragea (474)	1
Lobêre pneumonie (490)	1
Brongo-pneumonie (491)	2
Aangebore misvormings van die bloedsomloop (754)	1
Slegomskrewe en onbekende oorsake van siekte= toestand en sterfte (795)	1
Totaal	9

BANTOES:

177 sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Tuberkulose van die long (002)	2
Tuberkulose van die meninges en die sentrale senuweestelsel (010)	1
Masels (085)	4
Ander siektes te wyte aan virusse (096)	1
Besmetting met wurms van ander, gemengde en nie-gespesifiseerde tipes (130)	1
Leukemie en aleukemie (204)	1
Ander vitamien- en voedingsgebreksiektes (286)	14
Meningitis, uitgesonderd meningokokke- en tuberkuleuse meningitis (340)	6
Enkefalitis, miëlitis en enkefalomiëlitis (uitgesonderd akute besmettings) (343)	1
Ander en ongespesifiseerde siektes van die hart (434)	2
Lobêre pneumonie (490)	2
Brongo-pneumonie (491)	51
Pneumonie, ander en ongespesifiseerd (493)	1
Gastroënteritis en kolitis met uitsondering van ulserende kolitis, van vier weke en ouer (571)	29
Funksionele siektes van die derms (573)	1
Akute nefritis (590)	2
Aangebore hidrokefalus (752)	1
Aangebore misvormings van die bloedsomloop (754)	1
Slegomskrewe en onbekende oorsake van siekte= toestand en sterfte (795)	53
Vergiftiging per ongeluk deur petroleum produkte (E881)	1
Ongeluk deur brand en die ontploffing van ontvlambare materiaal veroorsaak (E916)	1
Ander beserings by geboorte (761)	1
Totaal	177

ASIËRS:

3 sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Epilepsie (353)	1
Ander en ongespesifiseerde siektes van die hart (434)	1
Aangebore misvormings van die bloedsomloop (754)	1
Totaal	3

KLEURLINGE:

2 sterftes is in dié ouderdomsgroep aangeteken:

Gastroënteritis en kolitis met uitsonderings van ulsererende kolitis, van vier weke en ouer (571)	2
Totaal	2

VERNAAMSTE DOODOORSAKE BY PERSONE VAN 5 JAAR EN OUER:

Die vernaamste doodoorsaake was:-

(Vir al die volgende tabelle verskyn die syfers
van 1970 tussen hakies.)

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Gewasse (140 - 239)	238 (240)	142 (123)
Siektes van die bloedsomloop (400 - 447)	526 (615)	161 (163)
Pneumonie en Brongitis (alle vorme) (490-502)	170 (197)	140 (180)
Akute besmettings van die bo-asemhalings= stelsel (470 - 483)	0 (0)	3 (7)
Tifoïdekoors (040)	0 (0)	3 (0)
Tuberkulose (van die long) (002)	4 (1)	48 (51)
Tuberkulose (ander soorte) (013 - 019)	0 (0)	0 (4)
Diabetes mellitus (suikersiekte) (260)	37 (27)	15 (15)
Bloedvatletsele wat die sentrale senuweestelsel beïnvloed (330 - 334)	139 (70)	97 (89)
Nefritis en nefrose en ander siektes van die urinestelsel (590 - 609)	23 (32)	9 (6)
Siektes van die slagare en ander siektes van die bloedsomloop (450 - 468)	35 (56)	13 (15)
Siektes van die lewer, galblaas en pankreas (580 - 587)	29 (21)	24 (24)
Komplikasies van swangerskap en kraamtyd= perk (640 - 689)	0 (0)	3 (8)
Seniliteit en slegomskrewe siektes (790-794)	14 (11)	4 (10)
Selfmoord en selftoegediende besering (E970 - E979)	0 (0)	4 (10)
Ongelukke (E800 - E936)	1 (10)	31 (168)
Moord (E980 - E985)	0 (1)	10 (75)
Aansteeklike en parasitêre siektes (20 - 139)	5 (2)	7 (3)
Ander oorsake	161 (214)	390 (486)

BESONDERHEDE/...

BESONDERHEDE VAN DOODOORSAKE : VYF JAAR EN OUER.

1. KANKER (140 - 239):

BLANKES : 238. Sterftesyfer 0,82 per 1 000 van bevolking.

Blankes : Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Kwaadaardige gewas van die lip (140)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die tong (141)	1 (3)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die mond-middelkeelholte (145)	0 (8)
Kwaadaardige gewas van ander dele van die mond en van die mond, nie gespesifiseerd (144)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die keelholte, nie gespesifiseerd (148)	3 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die slukderm (150)	8 (6)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die maag (151)	29 (26)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die dunderm, met inbegrip van die duodenum (152)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die dikderm, behalwe rektum (153)	19 (7)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die rektum (154)	6 (6)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die galkanale en die lewer (155)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die lewer (sekondêr en nie gespesifiseerd) (156)	6 (7)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die pankreas (157)	12 (20)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die peritoneum (158)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die neus, neusholtes, middelloor en byholtes (160)	1 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die brongus en long, as primêr gespesifiseerd (162)	16 (17)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die long, nie as primêr of sekondêr gespesifiseer nie (163)	24 (21)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die bors (170)	15 (26)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die baarmoedernek (171)	6 (6)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die uterus, nie gespesifiseer (174)	3 (6)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die ovarium, eierleier en breë baarmoederband (175)	10 (8)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die prostaat (177)	17 (9)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die nier (180)	4 (6)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die blaas en ander urinêre organe (181)	6 (7)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die brein en ander dele van die senuweestelsel (193)	2 (5)
Kwaadaardige gewas van ander en nie-gespesifiseerde plekke (199)	23 (27)
Kwaadaardige limfgranuloom (201)	4 (3)
Kwaadaardige melanoom van die vel (190)	1 (0)
Limfosarkoom en retikulosarkoom (200)	1 (0)
Leukemie en aleukemie (204)	13 (10)
Gewas van nie gespesifiseerde aard van die brein en ander dele van die senuweestelsel (237)	3 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die skildklier (194)	0 (3)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die been (met inbegrip van kakebeen) (196)	0 (1)

Totaal

238 (240)

Leeftyd by afsterwe:

Onder	40 jaar	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 en bo	Totaal
	16 (15)	31 (29)	44 (49)	61 (63)	54 (57)	32 (27)	238 (240)

NIEBLANKES:

Liggaamsdeel aangetas:

Bantoes:

Kwaadaardige gewas van die vloer van die mond (143)	1 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die keelholte, nie gespesifiseerd (148)	2 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die slukderm (150)	28 (27)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die maag (151)	8 (11)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die dikderm, behalwe rektum (153)	1 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die rektum (154)	1 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die lewer (156)	16 (15)
Kwaadaardige gewas van nie-gespesifiseerde spysverteringsorgane (159)	1 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die strottehoof (161)	2 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die brongus en long, as primêr gespesifiseer, kwaadaardige gewas van die long, nie as primêr of sekondêr gespesifiseer nie (162, 163)	14 (4)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die bors (170)	2 (3)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die baarmoedernek (171)	14 (8)
Kwaadaardige gewas van ander dele van die uterus, met inbegrip van chorionepitelioom (173)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die uterus, nie gespesifiseer (174)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die ovarium, eierleier en breë baarmoederband (175)	2 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die prostaat (177)	4 (5)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die nier (180)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die blaas en ander urinêre organe (181)	2 (4)
Ander kwaadaardige gewasse van die vel (191)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die brein en ander dele van die sensuweestelsel (193)	2 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die skildklier (194)	1 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die been (met inbegrip van die kakebeen) (196)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van ander en nie-gespesifiseerde plekke (199)	8 (12)
Limfosarkoom en retikulosarkoom (200)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige limfgranuloom (201)	2 (0)
Leukemie en aleukemie (204)	5 (5)

Goedaardige gewas van die brein en ander dele van die senuweestelsel (223)	5 (1)
Gewas van nie-gespesifiseerde aard van die vel en die spierskeletstelsel (238)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die pankreas (157)	0 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die vel (190)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die tong (141)	0 (1)

Asiërs:

Kwaadaardige gewas van die dikderm, behalwe rektum (153)	2 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die pankreas (157)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die brongus en long, as primêr gespesifiseer (162)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die long, nie as primêr of sekondêr gespesifiseer nie (163)	2 (2)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die nier (180)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige limfgranuloom (201)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die lewer (sekondêr en nie gespesifiseer) (156)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die maag (151)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die ovarium, eierleier en breë baarmoederband (175)	0 (1)

Kleurlinge:

Kwaadaardige gewas van ander en nie-gespesifiseerde plekke (199)	2 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die maag (151)	2 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die lewer (sekondêr en nie-gespesifiseer) (156)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die ovarium, eierleier en breë baarmoederband (175)	1 (0)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die rektum (154)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die uterus, nie gespesifiseer (174)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die keelholte, nie gespesifiseer (148)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige gewas van die slukderm (150)	0 (1)
Kwaadaardige limfgranuloom (201)	0 (1)
Goedaardige gewas van die brein en ander dele van die senuweestelsel (223)	0 (2)

Totaal 142 (123)

2. SIEKTES VAN DIE BLOEDSOMLOOPSTELSEL (400 - 447):
 Sterftesyfer per 1 000 van Blanke bevolking: 1,82 (2,13).
 Blankes : 526 (615)
 Nieblankes : 161 (163)
 (Bantoes: 117 (132) Asiërs: 25 (18) Kleurlinge: 19 (13))
3. SIEKTES VAN DIE ASEMHALINGSTELSEL (490 - 502):
 Blankes : 170 (197)
 Nieblankes : 140 (180)
 (Bantoes: 124 (163) Asiërs: 5 (8) Kleurlinge: 11 (9))
4. INFLUENZA (470 - 483):
 Blankes : 0 (0)
 Nieblankes : 3 (7)
 (Bantoes: 3 (7))
5. TIFOÏDEKOORS (40):
 Blankes : 0 (0)
 Nieblankes : 3 (0)
 (Bantoes: 3 (0))
6. TUBERKULOSE (1 - 19):
 Blankes : 4 (1)
 Nieblankes : 48 (55)
 (Bantoes: 44 (49) Asiërs: 1 (3) Kleurlinge: 3 (3))
7. DIABETES MELLITUS (260):
 Blankes : 37 (27)
 Nieblankes : 15 (15)
 (Bantoes: 13 (9) Asiërs: 0 (4) Kleurlinge: 2 (2))

8. BLOEDVATLETSELS WAT DIE SENTRALE SENUWEEESTELSEL BEÏNVLOED (330 - 334):
 Blankes : 139 (170)
 Nieblankes : 97 (89)
 (Bantoes: 84 (81) Asiërs: 2 (5) Kleurlinge: 11 (3))
9. SIEKTES VAN DIE GESLAGSURINÊRE STELSEL (590 - 609):
 Blankes : 23 (32)
 Nieblankes : 9 (6)
 (Bantoes: 5 (3) Asiërs: 1 (2) Kleurlinge: 3 (1))
10. SIEKTES VAN DIE SLAGARE, ARE EN ANDER SIEKTES VAN DIE BLOEDSOMLOOP (450 - 468):
 Blankes : 35 (56)
 Nieblankes : 13 (15)
 (Bantoes: 13 (14) Asiërs: 0 (1))
11. SIEKTES VAN DIE LEWER, GALBLAAS EN PANKREAS (580 - 587):
 Blankes : 29 (21)
 Nieblankes : 24 (24)
 (Bantoes: 21 (20) Asiërs: 0 (2) Kleurlinge: 3 (2))
12. VERLOSSINGS EN KOMPLIKASIES VAN SWANGERSKAP, BEVALLING EN DIE PUERPERIUM (640 - 689):
 Blankes : 0 (0)
 Nieblankes : 3 (8)
 (Bantoes: 3 (8))
13. SENILITEIT (790 - 794):
 Blankes : 14 (11)
 Nieblankes : 4 (10)
 (Bantoes: 4 (10))
14. SELFMOORD EN SELFTOEGEDIENDE BESERING (E 970 - E 979):
 Blankes : 0 (0)
 Nieblankes : 4 (10)
 (Bantoes: 4 (10))

15. MOORD (E980 - E985):

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleurlinge
Per vuurwapen en ontplof= fingstof (E981)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Per sny- of steek= instrumente (E982)	0 (1)	6 (42)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Op ander maniere (E983)	0 (0)	2 (25)	0 (0)	1 (0)
Teregstelling (E985)	0 (0)	0 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Totaal	0 (1)	8 (75)	0 (0)	2 (0)

16. ONGELUKKE (E800 - E936):

Blankes : 1 (10)

Nieblankes : 31 (168)

(Bantoes: 31 (167) Kleurlinge: 0 (1))

	Blankes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleurlinge
Op spoorweë (E800 - E802)	0 (0)	3 (18)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Per motor, padvoertuig (buiten motorfietse)(E825)	1 (4)	20 (90)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Weens brandwonde (nie groot brand nie)(E916)	0 (0)	0 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Weens verdrinking (E929)	0 (2)	0 (5)	0 (0)	0 (1)
Weens ongespesifiseerde val	0 (1)	0 (8)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Per alkohol (E880) (E904)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Weens vergiftiging (nie met gas nie) (E888)	0 (0)	0 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Met vuurwapens (E919)	0 (0)	1 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ongelukke deur elektriese stroom (E914)	0 (0)	1 (6)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Ander en onaangeduide ongelukke (E936)	0 (1)	6 (24)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Per weerlig (E935)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Totaal	1 (10)	31 (167)	0 (0)	0 (1)

AANSTEEKLIKE EN ANDER AANMELDBARE SIEKTES

Met die uitsondering van tuberkulose, is 364 gevalle van aansteeklike of ander aanmeldbare siektes by die Afdeling aangemeld. Hierdie syfer verteenwoordig 'n geringe toename in vergelyking met dié (288) van verlede jaar. Dit word hoofsaaklik toegeskryf aan 'n uitbreking van poliomiëlitis onder voorskoolse Bantoe kinders in die stad, asook 'n toename in aanmeldings van aansteeklike hepatitis en stafilokokinfeksie.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal aanmeldings van die verskillende siektes met die syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Tifoïed	8(13)	16(8)	24(21)
Poliomiëlitis	1(-)	38(-)	39(-)
Pokkies	-(-)	-(8)	-(8)
Skarlakenkoors	91(110)	-(-)	91(110)
Difterie	7(4)	4(5)	11(9)
Malaria	14(5)	3(-)	17(5)
Meningokokkale meningitis	4(9)	5(12)	9(21)
Aansteeklike hepatitis	93(42)	3(1)	96(43)
Stafilokokinfeksie	57(38)	5(6)	62(44)
Ander aansteeklike of aanmeldbare siektes	10(17)	5(10)	15(27)
Totaal	285(238)	79(50)	364(288)

In die verslag wat volg, is die syfers tussen hakies, tensy anders vermeld word, dié vir die vorige jaar.

TIFOÏED:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	4(13)	9(4)	13(17)
Ingevoerde gevalle	4(-)	7(4)	11(4)
Voorkomssyfer per 100 000 van die bevolking (slegs plaaslike gevalle)	1,4(4,50)	3,5(1,74)	2,4(3,27)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	-(1)	3(-)	3(1)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Al die Nieblankegevalle was Bantoes.

Twaalf van die pasiënte is na die afsonderingsale oorgeplaas vir behandeling en 1 is in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal behandel.

Daar/...

Daar was 2 sekondêre infeksies. Albei hierdie gevalle het voorgekom in huise waar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is.

Drie van die pasiënte, almal Bantoes, 48, 22 en 16 jaar oud, is oorlede.

Twee van die gevalle het 'n gemeenskaplike bron van infeksie gehad. Die geskiedenis is soos volg:

Pasiënt A - 'n Blanke seun van 4 jaar oud, wat in 'n private hotel gewoon het, het op 22 November 1971 siek geword. Hy is op 25 November vir ondersoek in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal opgeneem. Op 28 November is gediagnoseer dat hy aan tifoëd ly. Sy bloed het 'n Widal-titer van 0 1:400 getoon en Salmonella typhosa-organismes (Faagtype F1) is op kweking geïsoleer. Hy is toe vir behandeling na die Afsonderings-hospitaal oorgeplaas.

By ondersoek van hierdie geval het 'n vroulike Bantoe-bediende wat in diens geneem is om na die pasiënt en sy broertjie van twee jaar oud om te sien en hulle te voed terwyl die moeder en die vader by die werk is, onder verdenking gekom. Sy was slegs een maand lank in diens. Bloed-, stoelgang- en urienmonsters van hierdie bediende asook van die res van die gesin wat op 1 Desember geneem en op 7 Desember herhaal is, het negatiewe resultate vir die tifoëddraertoestand opgelewer.

Pasiënt B - Op 8 Desember 1971 is 'n goeie vriendin van die bogemelde gesin, 'n Blanke vrou van 19 jaar, ook 'n inwoner van hierdie private hotel, sonder hierdie Afdeling se wete, vir waarneming in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal opgeneem. Op 14 Desember is bevind dat sy aan tifoëd ly - haar bloedonderzoek het 'n Widal-agglutinasietiter van 10 1:3200 H 1:1600 opgelewer. Sy is toe ook vir behandeling na die Afsonderings-hospitaal oorgeplaas. 'n Stoelgangmonster wat op 17 Desember van haar geneem is, het getoon dat Salmonella typhosa (Faagtype F1) aanwesig is.

Aangesien toetse op lede van die gesin en die oppaster van pasiënt A negatief was, is daar besluit om alle persone wat enigsins met die hantering van voedsel in die hotel gemoeid was, vir die tifoëddraertoestand te ondersoek. Op 14 Desember is bloed-, stoelgang- en urienmonsters van 16 persone van die hotel ondersoek, met die volgende resultate: By drie was daar swakkerige positiewe resultate vir die Vi-agglutinasietoets. Hulle stoelgange en urien was egter negatief. Een, die kok, 'n Bantoeman van 44 jaar oud, se Vi-toets was negatief, maar

Salmonella typhosa (Faagtype F1) is in sy stoelgang gevind. Hierdie persoon, wat geen geskiedenis aangegee het van 'n onlangse siekte of dat hy voorheen tifoïed gehad het nie, was die afgelope sewe jaar by hierdie hotel in diens. Hy is op 21 Desember in die Afsonderingshospitaal vir behandeling van sy draertoestand opgeneem. Toetse wat uitgevoer is nadat hy in die hospitaal opgeneem is, het daarop gedui dat hy aan choleisistitis ly, maar hy het die aanbod van 'n choleisistektomie van die hand gewys.

Aangesien geen verdere gevalle van die siekte na sy verwydering op die perseel voorgekom het nie en vanweë die feit dat die faagtypes van die organismes wat geïsoleer is almal van die ongewone tipe F1 was, is daar aangeneem dat hierdie draer die bron van die infeksie by pasiënte A en B was.

Tifoïeddraers:

Afgesien van die bogemelde draer, is twee ander draers van die siekte ontdek. Een was 'n suster van 'n pasiënt wat by dieselfde plek gewoon het en die ander was 'n voornemende voedselhanteerder in 'n Regeringsinrigting wat by voorindiensnemingstoetsing ontdek is. Albei is vir die draertoestand behandel en word onder waarneming gehou.

Toetse wat in verband met die tifoïeddraertoestand uitgevoer is:

Die Afdeling ondersoek gereeld melkerywerkers, werknemers by die munisipale waterwerke en ander Nieblankes wat met die hantering van voedsel gemoeid is, asook persone wat met 'n tifoïedgeval in aanraking was, vir die draertoestand.

Die getal persone wat aldus ondersoek is, asook die resultate van die bakteriologiese ondersoeke, word in die volgende tabel aangetoon:

	Getal persone getoets	Bloed Vi- posi= tief bevind	Ontlas= ting posi= tief bevind	Urine posi= tief bevind	Ontlas= ting en urien posi= tief
Tifoïedondersoeke	132 (62)	6 (5)	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (-)
Voornemende melkery- werknemers	4 (15)	-(1)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)
Ander voedsel- hanteerders	86 (111)	1 (5)	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)
Totaal	222 (188)	7 (11)	1 (3)	1 (1)	1 (-)

Ingevoerde/...

Ingevoerde gevallen:

Al die gevalle, 2 Blankes en 3 Bantoes, was pasiënte wat die siekte elders opgedoen het maar by vriende of familie= lede in Pretoria 'n ruk lank gewoon het voordat hulle ontdek en in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem is. Almal het van die siekte herstel.

POLIOMIËLITIS:

Die volgende gevalle is aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	1 (-)	37 (-)	38 (-)
Ingevoerde gevalle	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Net soos sekere ander gebiede in die Republiek, het Pretoria 'n skielike uitbreking van die siekte ondervind na 11 jaar van uiters lae voorkoms na immunisering met die verswakte lewende poliovaksien.

Net een Blanke, 'n seun van 5 jaar, is geaffekteer. Die res was 5 Kleurlinge en 32 Bantoes. Almal, behalwe 2 van die gevalle, wat 7 jaar oud was, was kinders van 5 jaar oud of jonger. Net een van die gevalle was 'n skoolier.

Die volgende tabel toon die verspreiding van die gevalle volgens geslag en ouderdomsgroepe:

0-1	jaar	1-4	jaar	5-9	jaar	10-19	jaar	20-39	jaar	Totaal
M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M V
4	2	14	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	20 18

To=
taal

6 27 5 - - 38

Nege-en-twintig van die gevalle is in die Afsonderings-hospitaal opgeneem en nege is in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal behandel.

Al die pasiënte het verskillende grade van verlamming of parese gehad.

Een van die pasiënte, 'n Bantoeseun van 1 jaar oud, is oorlede as gevolg van brongopneumonie.

A1/...

Al hierdie gevalle is 'n paar maande na die aanval opgevolg om die graad van permanente ongeskiktheid, indien daar enige is, vas te stel. Die resultate was soos volg:

- (a) Oorlede in hospitaal as gevolg van brongopneumonie : 1
 - (b) Oorlede by die huis na ontslag uit hospitaal, waarskynlik as gevolg van 'n oorsaak nie verwant aan poliomiëlitis nie : 1
 - (c) Pasiënte wat baie min verbetering toon. (Vier van hierdie gevalle is voorheen geïmmuniseer met 3 dosisse vaksien en een met 2 dosisse - een van hierdie gevalle ontvang na 7 maande nog steeds behandeling in die hospitaal - hy het verlamming van al vier ledemate.) : 21
 - (d) Pasiënte wat volkome herstel het of wat feitlik geen ongeskiktheid oorgehou het nie. (Ses van hierdie gevalle is voorheen ten volle geïmmuniseer.): 15
- Totaal : 38

'n Ontstellende faktor van die uitbreking is dat van die 38 gevalle, 11 (29%) 3 dosisse van poliomiëlitis=slukentstof gehad het op ongeveer die voorgeskrewe tussenpose en een het twee dosisse gehad. In ses van die gevalle is Tipe 1-poliovirus uit hulle stoelgangmonsters geïsoleer. Die res is op grond van kliniese bevindings gediagnoseer.

Afgesien van die bogemelde, bly 'n paar vrae met betrekking tot hierdie uitbreking onbeantwoord. Een vraag is waarom, vir alle praktiese doeleindes, net kinders van die ouderdom van 5 jaar of jonger geaffekteer is? Nog een is waarom net een Blanke kind geaffekteer is?

Immunisering teen poliomiëlitis:

Gereelde immuniseringsklinieke vir die toediening van poliomiëlitisslukentstof word by verskillende plekke in die stad vir Blankes en Nieblankes deur die Afdeling gehou. Die entstof word ook aan private praktisyns vir toediening aan hulle pasiënte verskaf en hulle maak al meer van hierdie diens gebruik.

Die getal dosisse slukentstof wat aan die verskillende rasse in die onderskeie ouderdomsgroepe toegedien is, word in die volgende tabel verstrek: (Die getal toegediende derde dosisse is 'n aanduiding van die getal persone wat die volledige reeks ontvang het).

POLIO-IMMUNISERING.

Ouderdomsgroep.	Blankes	Asiërs	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	TOTAAL
Onder 1 jaar	13 718(16 205)	801(1 012)	1 038(952)	8 577(9 957)	24 134(28 126)
1 - 4 jaar	3 544(2 386)	126(61)	285(322)	2 493(2 135)	6 448(4 904)
5 - 9 jaar	1 692(1 164)	49(27)	359(408)	5 028(22 463)	7 128(24 062)
10 - 19 jaar	917(461)	60(33)	1 406(708)	1 596(17 340)	3 979(18 542)
20 jaar en ouer	437(142)	424(-)	384(-)	113(158)	1 358(300)
Swager vroue	218(193)	104(711)	132(682)	62(-)	516(1 586)
Immigrante	1 513(1 624)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	1 513(1 624)
Totaal	22 039(22 175)	1 564(1 844)	3 604(3 072)	17 869(52 053)	45 076(79 144)
Derde dosisse	7 227(6 932)	478(562)	1 080(826)	4 520(27 586)	13 305(35 906)

SKARLAKENKOORS:/...

SKARLAKENKOORS:

Die getal gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	89(110)	-(-)	89(110)
Ingevoerde gevalle	2(-)	-(-)	2(-)

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die meeste van die gevalle het die siekte in 'n ligte graad gehad met min komplikasies. Almal het herstel.

Vier van die gevalle was volwassenes, 58 was skoliere en 27 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Twee-en-veertig was manlik en 49 vroulik. Vier gevalle is in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem, 1 in die Militêre Hospitaal te Voortrekkerhoogte en die res is tuis afgesonder en behandel.

Ses sekondêre infeksies is aangemeld. Al hierdie gevalle het voorgekom in huise waar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is.

Ingevoerde gevalle:

Twee gevalle, albei Blanke seuns, 2 en 9 jaar oud, is aangemeld. Albei het die siekte elders opgedoen, maar is by hulle huise in Pretoria afgesonder en behandel. Albei het herstel.

DIFTERIE:

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	7(4)	3(5)	10(9)
Ingevoerde gevalle	-(-)	1(-)	1(-)
Voorkomssyfer per 100 000 van die bevolking (slegs plaaslike gevalle)	2,4(1,4)	1,2(2,2)	1,8(2,1)
Sterftes onder plaaslike gevalle	1(-)	-(1)	1(1)

Plaaslike/...

Plaaslike gevalle:

Die voorkoms van hierdie siekte het gebly op die lae peil wat verlede jaar berig is en daar word gehoop dat die peil van immuniteit in die kinderbevolking van die stad hoog genoeg gehandhaaf sal word om toekomstige epidemies van hierdie siekte te voorkom.

Die Nieblankegevalle was 1 Kleurling en 2 Bantoes.

Een van die pasiënte was 'n volwassene van 23 jaar oud, vyf was skoliere en 4 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom. Ses was manlik en 4 vroulik. Al die gevalle is vir behandeling in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Die pasiënt wat oorlede is, was 'n Blanke seun van 6 jaar.

Twee sekondêre infeksies, albei Blankes, is aangemeld. Albei gevalle het voorgekom in huise waar 'n onlangse vorige geval aangemeld is. Twee van die gevalle is voorheen geïmmuniseer en het die siekte net in 'n ligte graad gehad. Die res is egter nooit voorheen geïmmuniseer nie.

Difteriedraers:

Die Afdeling neem roetinesmere van die neus en keel van kontakte in 'n huis waar 'n difteriegeval voorgekom het. Gedurende die jaar is daar van 68(22) kontakte smere geneem maar net vier van hulle was draers van die siekte. Hulle is almal in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem vir behandeling en is van hulle draerstoestand genees.

Immunisering:

Daar word dikwels deur die Pers en ook die Stadsraad se Nuusbrief asook mondelings by klinieke en op besoeke, 'n beroep op die publiek, Blank sowel as Nieblank gedoen om hulle kinders teen die siekte te laat immuniseer.

Die getal persone wat oor die afgelope tien jaar by die Afdeling se Blanke- en Nieblankeklinieke teen difterie ingeënt is, tesame met die getal gevalle wat elke jaar voorgekom het en die voorkomssyfer vir dieselfde tydperk, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

BLANKES/...

.../BLANKES

B L A N K E S

N I E B L A N K E S

Jaar	Getal geïmmu- niseer	Getal ge- valle	Voor= koms= syfer per 100 000 van die bevol- king	Getal geïmmu- niseer	Getal gevalle	Voor= koms= syfer per 100 000 van die bevolking
1962	2 427	30	18,2	2 224	46	22,3
1963	2 899	8	4,7	2 652	26	12,5
1964	3 060	17	9,9	2 697	35	16,5
1965	4 556	25	-	3 317	39	-
1966	5 457	15	6,0	3 467	9	4,0
1967	4 622	22	8,4	3 611	33	14,7
1968	4 226	12	4,5	3 989	22	9,9
1969	5 893	6	2,2	3 837	14	6,2
1970	5 533	4	1,4	4 605	5	2,2
1971	6 474	7	2,4	4 177	3	1,2

MALARIA:

Sewentien inwoners van Pretoria, 14 Blankes en 3 Bantoes, het gedurende die jaar die siekte opgedoen tydens besoeke aan malariagebiede. Geen plaaslike gevalle is aangemeld nie.

Tien van die gevalle is in verskillende hospitale opgeneem en die res is tuis behandel.

Twee van die pasiënte, 'n Blanke man van 68 jaar en 'n Blanke vrou van 42 jaar, is oorlede as gevolg van die infeksie. Die res het herstel.

In twaalf van die gevalle is Plasmodium falciparum en in een geval Plasmodium vivax in die bloedsmere geïdentifiseer. In die res van die gevalle (4) het die kliniese bevindings en die reaksie op behandeling vir malaria daarop gedui dat hulle aan die siekte ly hoewel die bloedsmere negatief ten opsigte van malaria was.

Net twee van die gevalle het profilaktiese anti-malaria-tablette gebruik, maar op so 'n lugrake wyse dat dit onder die omstandighede nie voldoende beskerming aan die verbruikers verskaf het nie.

POKKIES/...

POKKIES:

Geen gevalle van hierdie siekte is gedurende die jaar aangemeld nie.

Roetine-pokkiesinenting:

Die Afdeling hou gereeld inentingsklinieke vir Blankes sowel as Nieblankes en alle Bantoes wat werk in die stad soek, word by die Raad se Afdeling Nieblankesake ingeënt of weer ingeënt.

Die getal persone in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe wat gedurende die jaar ingeënt is of weer ingeënt is, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui:

(Kyk bladsy 46.)

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

Die volgende gevalle is gedurende die jaar aangemeld:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	4(9)	5(12)	9(21)
Ingevoerde gevalle	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)

Die Nieblankegevalle was almal Bantoes.

Twee van die gevalle was volwassenes, 3 was skoliere en 5 was kinders van voorskoolse ouderdom.

Ses is in die Afsonderingshospitaal, en 3 in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal opgeneem. Die Afdeling reik aan die noue kontakte van 'n geval sulfoonamiedetablette as 'n profilaktiese maatreël uit. Geen sekondêre gevalle is onder hierdie kontakte aangemeld nie.

Een van die gevalle, 'n Blanke dogter van 6 maande, is oorlede.

AANSTEEKLIKE HEPATITIS/...

INENTING TEEN POKKIES

EERSTE INENTING HERINENTING

OUDERDOM	EERSTE INENTING		HERINENTING		TOTAAL
	MANLIK	VOUOLIK	MANLIK	VOUOLIK	
BLANKES:					
0-13 maande	1 787(1 459)	1 602(1 482)	37(67)	31(62)	3 457(3 070)
13 maande -					
6 jaar	942(676)	886(615)	236(176)	202(154)	2 266(1 621)
Skoliere	90(40)	80(43)	129(87)	114(92)	413(262)
Volwassenes	2(4)	1(4)	15(15)	38(60)	56(83)
Totaal	2 821(2 179)	2 569(2 144)	417(345)	385(368)	6 192(5 036)

NIEBLANKES:

OUDERDOM	EERSTE INENTING		HERINENTING		TOTAAL
	MANLIK	VOUOLIK	MANLIK	VOUOLIK	
0-13 maande	1 190(1 193)	1 222(1 308)	84(98)	60(123)	2 556(2 722)
13 maande -					
6 jaar	607(575)	539(511)	96(82)	74(111)	1 316(1 279)
Skoliere	190(855)	144(858)	1 283(17 707)	1 276(17 712)	2 893(37 132)
Volwassenes	1 227(1 479)	- (-)	61 500(41 931)	14 655(25 948)	77 382(69 358)
Totaal	3 214(4 102)	1 905(2 677)	62 963(59 818)	16 065(43 894)	84 147(110 491)

AANSTEEKLIKE HEPATITIS:

Die getal gevalle wat aangemeld is, is soos volg:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Plaaslike gevalle	88(40)	3(1)	91(41)
Ingevoerde gevalle	5(2)	-(-)	5(2)

Die ouderdomsgroepe van pasiënte word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

	0-1 jaar	1-4 jaar	5-9 jaar	10-19 jaar	20-39 jaar	40 jaar en ouer	Totaal
Plaaslik	-	6	27	23	32	3	91
Ingevoer	-	-	2	1	1	1	5
Totaal	-	6	29	24	33	4	96

Ses-en-tagtig van die gevalle is tuis afgesonder en behandel en 10 is in verskillende hospitale in die stad behandel.

Twaalf sekondêre infeksies is aangemeld. Al die pasiënte het herstel.

STAFILOKOKINFEKSIE (by moeders en pasgebore babas):

Gedurende die jaar is 62(44) gevalle van hierdie toestand aangemeld. Sewe-en-vyftig was Blankes en 5 was Nieblankes.

Die verspreiding van die gevalle tesame met die getal bevallings in elke kraaminrigting of groep en die persentasie moeders en babas wat na die bevalling tekens van infeksie getoon het, word in die volgende tabelle aangedui:

BLANKES/...

BLANKES:	Getal infeksies	Getal bevallings	Persentasie bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het.
Hospitaal A	11(7)	2 676(2 546)	0,4% (0,3%)
Hospitaal B	18(19)	2 244(2 503)	0,8% (0,8%)
Hospitaal C	21(10)	3 430(3 412)	0,6% (0,3%)
Hospitaal D	3(1)	574(512)	0,5% (0,2%)
Vroedvroue	4(1)	140(193)	2,8% (0,4%)
Totaal	57(38)	9 064(9 166)	0,6% (0,4%)

NIEBLANKES:	Getal infeksies	Getal bevallings	Persentasie bevallings wat infeksie opgedoen het.
Hospitaal E	1(2)	6 804(6 410)	0,01%(0,03%)
Hospitaal F	3(2)	2 599(2 498)	0,11%(0,08%)
Vroedvroue	1(2)	1 067(1 015)	0,09%(0,19%)
Totaal	5(6)	10 470(9 923)	0,05%(0,05%)

Die volgende is die plekke waar die infeksie voorgekom het:

Draende oë	34
Borsabsesse	8
Velletels	15
Septiese vingernaels	3
Abses agter oor	1
Diarree	1

Totaal 62

In 42 van die gevalle is diagnostiese smere geneem. Nege-en-dertig het die teenwoordigheid van koagulase positiewe stafilokokke en drie koagulase negatiewe stafilokokke getoon. Smere is nie van die res van die gevalle (20) geneem nie aangesien die letsels reeds behandel was toe die Gesondheids= besoekster besoek afgelê het. Op grond van die kliniese geskiedenis is daar egter gemeen dat dit stafilokok-letsels was.

In/...

In vier gevalle waar letsels koagulase positiewe stafilokokke getoon het, is daar ook 'n bykomende organisme gevind. Hulle was Alpha haemolytic streptococcus (2 gevalle), Beta haemolytic streptococcus en E. coli.

Gevoeligheidstoetse is ook op gevalle met koagulase positiewe stafilokokke uitgevoer om met hulle behandeling te help. Die getal smere wat organismes getoon het wat ongevoelig is vir die verskillende antibakteriemiddels is soos volg:

Tetrasiklien	16(24)	Kanamisien	4(5)
Sulfoonamiede	21(21)	Novobiosien	3(2)
Penisillien	21(17)	Spiramisien	2(2)
Streptomisien	16(12)	Karbenasillien	2(2)
Eritromisien	13(10)	Kitasamisien	2(1)
Polimiksien	-(6)	Diloksasillien	2(1)
Chlooramfenikol	6(5)	Kefalosporien	2(1)
Ampisillien	4(-)	SMX/TMP	7(-)
Gentamisien	3(-)		

Toesighouding oor persone wat as vroedvroue in die munisipale gebied praktiseer en wat nie mediese praktisyns is nie, word deur die Inspektrise van Vroedvroue waargeneem. Haar pligte sluit in roetine-inspeksies van kraaminrigtings onder ons beheer. Hierdie kraaminrigtings is gereeld geïnspekteer en die personeel is van raad gedien met die beheer van hierdie infeksie.

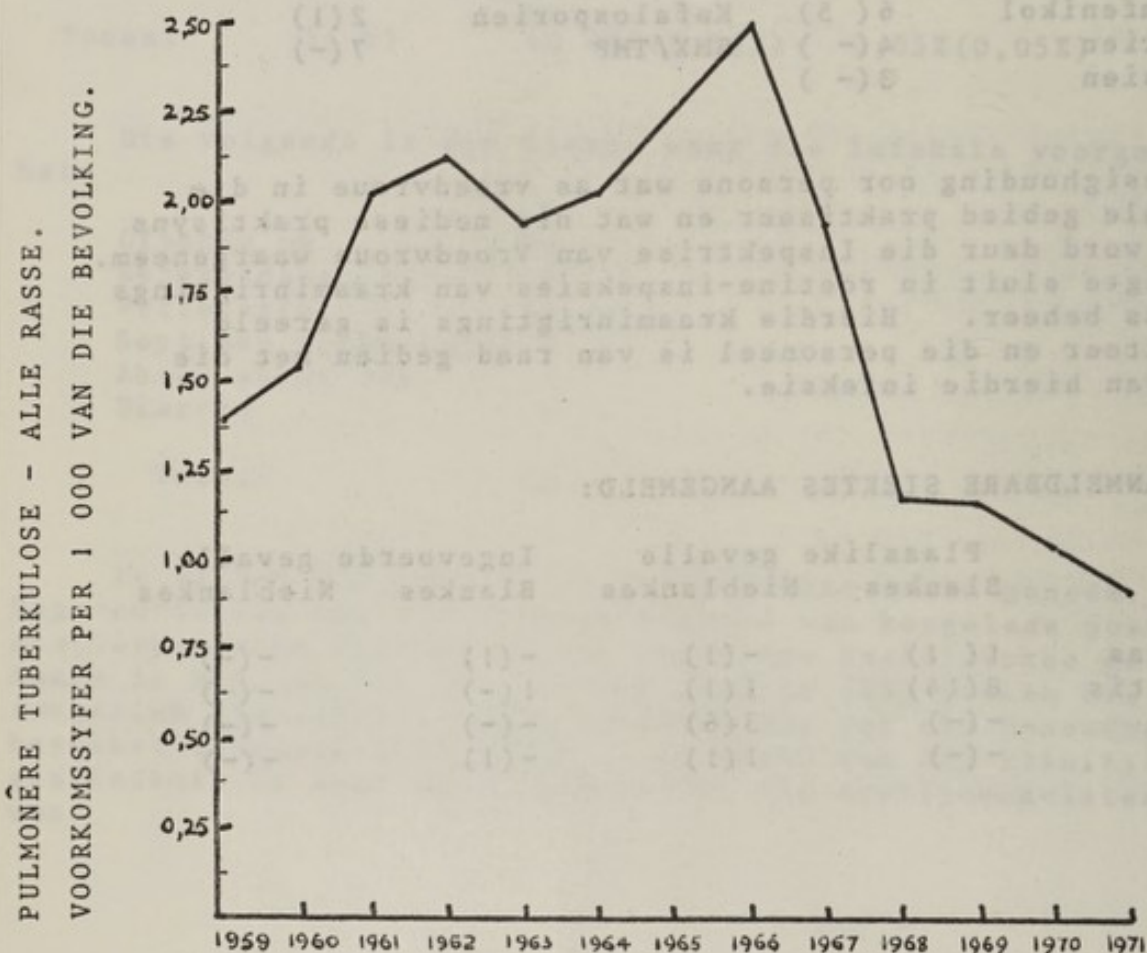
ANDER AANMELDBARE SIEKTES AANGEMELD:

	Plaaslike gevalle		Ingevoerde gevalle	
	Blankes	Nieblankes	Blankes	Nieblankes
Erisipelas	1(1)	-(1)	-(1)	-(-)
Enkefalitis	8(14)	1(1)	1(-)	-(-)
Tetanus	-(-)	3(6)	-(-)	-(-)
Leprose	-(-)	1(1)	-(1)	-(-)

TUBERKULOSE

Alhoewel tuberkulose steeds ons belangrikste aansteeklike siekte bly, wil dit voorkom of ons stadig maar seker besig is om die stryd daarteen te wen. Die getal aanmeldings van al die soorte van hierdie siekte het gedaal van 1 125 in 1969 tot 1 064 in 1970 en nou tot 774 in 1971.

Wat die voorkoms van pulmonêre tuberkulose betref, is die afwaartse neiging sedert 1966 gehandhaaf en dit is nou die laagste wat dit die afgelope dertien jaar was. Dit word geïllustreer in die grafiek wat hieronder verskyn. Die moontlike redes vir die styging en daling in die voorkoms van pulmonêre tuberkulose, soos in die grafiek aangetoon word, is in die Jaarverslag vir die jaar 1969 verstrekk.



STATISTIEK:

Die volgende tabel A toon die totale getal aanmeldings vir die jaar aan, geklassifiseer volgens die verskillende rasse en geslagte tesame met die voorkomssyfers vir plaaslike gevalle in elke groep. In tabelle B en B1 word vergelykende syfers vir die jare 1960 tot 1971 aangegee:

AANMELDINGS VIR DIE JAAR 1971

TABEL A.

Ras	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle			Voorkomssyfer per 1 000 van die bevolking (net plaaslike gevalle)			Bevolking
	Geslag	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Andersoor	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Andersoor	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Andersoor	Al die soorte	Andersoor	Al die soorte	
Blankes	M	23	6	29	13	-	13	36	6	42	,021	,101	288 500
	V	8	1	9	3	-	3	11	1	12	,003	,031	
TOTAAL		31	7	38	16	-	16	47	7	54	,024	,132	
Kleurlinge	M	15	11	26	3	-	3	18	11	29	,991	2,342	11 100
	V	5	1	6	2	1	3	7	2	9	,090	,540	
TOTAAL		20	12	32	5	1	6	25	13	38	1,081	2,883	
Asiërs	M	4	1	5	-	-	-	4	1	5	,091	,454	11 000
	V	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	,091	,182	
TOTAAL		5	2	7	1	-	1	6	2	8	,182	,636	
Bantoes	M	322	70	392	35	4	39	357	74	431	,303	1,699	230 742
	V	134	77	211	30	3	33	164	80	244	,334	,914	
TOTAAL		456	147	603	65	7	72	521	154	675	,637	2,613	
Al die Nieblankes	M	341	82	423	38	4	42	379	86	465	,332	1,677	252 842
	V	140	79	219	33	4	37	173	83	256	,320	,834	
TOTAAL		481	161	642	71	8	79	552	169	721	,652	2,511	
Al die rasse	M	364	88	452	51	4	55	415	92	507	,164	,835	541 342
	V	148	80	228	36	4	40	184	84	268	,151	,421	
TOTAAL		512	168	680	87	8	95	599	176	775	,316	1,256	

VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMSSYFERS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1960 - 1971
BLANKES - NUWE GEVALLE

TABEL B.

Plaaslike gevalle										Ingevoerde gevalle										Voorkomssyfer per 1 000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle)																			
Pulmonêre tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Pulmonêre tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Pulmonêre tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Al die soorte					Bevolking				
M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal							
1960	9	18	-	2	2	9	11	20	2	2	4	13	1	1	2	10	5	0,58	0,58	1,16	-	0,13	0,58	0,071	0,13	0,58	0,071	0,13	0,58	0,071	0,13	0,58	185 600						
1961	16	3	-	2	2	16	5	21	3	3	6	31	2	3	5	27	9	0,99	0,19	1,18	-	0,12	0,99	0,031	0,12	0,99	0,031	0,12	0,99	0,031	0,12	0,99	161 200						
1962	21	5	3	1	4	24	6	30	7	-	7	7	2	2	4	7	2	1,28	0,3	1,58	0,18	0,06	1,46	0,036	0,06	0,24	0,146	0,036	0,06	0,24	0,146	0,036	164 500						
1963	13	6	5	4	9	18	10	28	5	5	10	10	1	1	2	6	6	0,77	0,36	1,13	0,3	0,24	1,07	0,060	0,24	0,54	1,07	0,060	0,24	0,54	1,07	0,060	168 800						
1964	22	20	9	7	16	31	27	58	2	2	4	7	-	-	2	5	2	0,76	0,93	1,69	0,47	0,29	1,22	0,122	0,29	0,76	1,22	0,122	0,29	0,76	1,22	0,122	172 000						
1965	21	9	7	5	12	96	64	160	3	3	6	11	2	2	4	10	3	0,87	0,32	1,19	NIE BESIKBAAR NIE										251 600								
1966	22	8	5	6	11	80	64	144	5	-	5	5	1	6	7	10	1	0,54	0,35	0,88	0,23	0,42	0,65	0,077	0,42	0,65	0,077	0,42	0,65	0,077	0,42	0,65	260 400						
1967	14	9	23	6	11	17	20	37	5	19	24	15	2	1	3	16	6	0,45	0,19	0,63	0,059	0,067	0,126	0,104	0,067	0,126	0,104	0,067	0,126	0,104	0,067	269 500							
1968	12	5	17	16	18	34	28	62	7	15	22	15	1	1	2	9	8	0,45	0,86	1,31	0,054	0,32	0,86	0,118	0,32	0,86	0,118	0,32	0,86	0,118	0,32	0,86	278 900						
1969	18	24	42	15	9	33	33	66	2	18	20	20	-	4	4	18	6	0,65	0,31	1,45	0,024	0,021	0,45	0,138	0,021	0,45	0,138	0,021	0,45	0,138	0,021	0,45	288 600						
1970	33	9	42	7	6	13	40	47	4	9	13	13	1	1	2	42	12	0,80	0,28	1,07	0,021	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	288 500							
1971	23	8	31	6	1	7	29	35	3	13	16	16	-	-	-	42	12	0,80	0,28	1,07	0,021	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	0,24	0,101	0,003	288 500							

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VERGELYKENDE TABEL VAN AANMELDINGS EN VOORKOMSSYFERS VAN TUBERKULOSE VIR DIE JARE 1960 - 1971
NIEBLANKES - NUWE GEVALLE

TABEL B 1.

Plaaslike gevalle										Ingevoerde gevalle										Voorkomssyfer per 1 000 van die bevolking (plaaslike gevalle)														
Pulmonêre tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Al die soorte					Pulmonêre tuberkulose					Ander soorte					Al die soorte					Bevolking				
M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal		
1960	268	151	419	47	51	98	315	202	77	63	140	10	11	21	87	74	1,382	779	2,161	242	263	505	1,624	1,402	193 950									
1961	329	193	522	98	96	194	427	289	92	85	177	19	15	34	111	100	1,645	965	2,61	49	48	97	2,135	1,445	199 940									
1962	378	228	606	82	70	152	460	298	149	83	232	21	14	35	170	97	1,836	107	2,943	398	34	378	2,234	1,447	205 900									
1963	355	206	561	69	81	150	424	287	48	39	87	8	17	25	156	56	1,711	993	2,704	333	39	723	2,044	1,383	207 450									
1964	393	166	559	111	106	117	504	272	28	36	64	4	7	11	32	43	1,723	755	2,478	519	501	1,020	2,243	1,256	211 800									
1965	389	182	571	176	234	410	565	416	47	32	79	13	13	26	60	45	NOT AVAILABLE																	
1966	487	182	669	209	162	371	696	344	48	40	88	9	9	18	57	49	2,134	816	3,000	937	726	1,664	3,121	1,543	223 000									
1967	382	183	565	156	168	324	538	351	39	29	68	7	5	12	46	34	1,704	816	2,519	695	749	1,444	2,399	1,565	224 300									
1968	382	182	564	160	196	356	542	378	35	30	65	11	5	16	46	35	1,718	819	2,537	720	882	1,601	2,438	1,700	222 300									
1969	354	176	530	213	216	429	567	392	37	26	63	7	6	13	44	32	1,577	784	2,362	949	962	1,912	2,527	1,747	224 418									
1970	351	158	509	188	196	384	539	354	54	30	84	8	10	18	62	40	1,53	689	2,22	82	854	1,675	2,35	1,543	229 857									
1971	340	130	470	84	81	165	424	211	39	32	71	3	4	7	42	36	1,345	514	1,859	332	320	652	1,677	834	252 842									

OUDERDOMSGROEPE:

Tabelle C en C1 hierna toon die getal gevalle in die verskillende ouderdomsgroepe vir onderskeidelik Blankes en Nieblankes, tesame met die persentasie van die totale getal gevalle vir die jaar wat in elke groep aangemeld is. Vergelykende syfers vir vorige jare word nie aangegee nie aangesien hulle in 'n verskillende ouderdomsgroepering aangeteken is. Die nuwe groepering stem ooreen met die Internasionale Kode wat in toekomstige verslae gevolg sal word.

TABEL C.

BLANKE GEVALLE - PLAASLIKE EN INGEVOER (AL DIE SOORTE):

	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10-19	20-39	40 jaar en ouer	Totaal
	M. V.	M. V.	M. V.	M. V.	M. V.	M. V.	M. V.
1970							
Getal gevalle aangemeld	1	8	4	1	1	2	6
Persentasie van totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	1,4%	17,4%	2,9%	4,4%	13,05%	60,9%	
1971							
Getal gevalle aangemeld	-	1	4	-	1	2	3
Persentasie van totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	1,9%	7,4%	5,5%	7,4%	16,7%	61,1%	

TABEL C1/...

TABEL C1.

NIEBLANKE GEVALLE - PLAASLIK EN INGEVOER (AL DIE SOORTE):

	0 - 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10-19	20 - 39	40 jaar en ouer	Totaal
	jaar.	jaar.	jaar.	jaar.	jaar.		
1970	M	V	M	V	M	V	V
Getal gevalle aangemeld	10	14	101	118	81	71	33 40 165 107 213 42 603 392
Persentasie van totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	2,4%	22,0%	15,3%	7,3%	27,3%	25,6%	
1971							
Getal gevalle aangemeld	8	11	52	54	26	32	29 27 160 82 191 49 466 255
Persentasie van totale getal tuberkulose-aanmeldings	2,6%	14,7%	8,0%	7,8%	33,6%	33,3%	

SOORTE/...

SOORTE TUBERKULOSE:

Die verskillende soorte waarin die siekte gedurende die jaar voorgekom het, word in die volgende tabel D aangetoon.

Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat net 160 van die totale getal van 774 gevalle, dit wil sê 4,8%, gevalle van tuberkuleuse primêre kompleks was, in teenstelling met die syfer vir 1970 toe 'n persentasie van 36,7% aangeteken is.

TABEL D.

	Plaaslik			Ingevoer			Groot= totaal
	Blankes	Nie= blankes	Totaal	Blankes	Nie= blankes	Totaal	
Pulmonêr	31	481	512	16	71	87	599
Primêre kompleks	4	151	155	-	5	5	160
Miliêr	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Kliere	2	4	6	-	1	1	7
Meningitis	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Salpingitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Lewer	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Totaal	39	642	681	16	77	93	774

AANMELDINGSBRONNE:

In die volgende tabel E word die bronne waaruit aanmeldings ontvang is, aangetoon. Die meerderheid gevalle word steeds deur ons eie tuberkuloseklinieke ontdek en aangemeld.

TABEL E.

	Plaaslik		Ingevoer		Totaal
	Blankes	Nie= blankes	Blankes	Nie= blankes	
Tuberkuloseklinieke	20	378	9	28	435
H.F. Verwoerd- hospitaal	3	71	1	6	81
Afsonderingshospitaal	10	158	3	28	199
Registrateur van Geboortes en Sterfgevalle	-	16	1	6	23
Private praktisyns	3	3	-	-	6
Ander bronne	2	16	2	11	31
Totaal	38	642	16	79	775

HOSPITALISASIE/...

HOSPITALISASIE:

Die getal gevalle wat in sanatoriums opgeneem is en hulle verspreiding in die verskillende hospitale, word in die volgende tabel F aangetoon. Daar sal gemerk word dat in vergelyking met verlede jaar se syfers (tussen hakies) daar 'n opmerklike afname was in die getal pasiënte wat vir behandeling in die hospitaal opgeneem is. Dit is in ooreenstemming met die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement se nuwe benadering tot die behandeling van tuberkulose, deurdat plaaslike owerhede versoek is om pasiënte wat in 'n redelik goeie fisiese toestand is, tuis of by die werk te behandel.

TABEL F.

Inrigting	Blankes			Nieblankes			Groot=totaal
	M	V	Totaal	M	V	Totaal	
Knights-borshospitaal	-	-	-	3	15	18	18 (69)
S.A.N.T.V.-nedersetting, Pretoria	-	-	-	46	45	91	91 (236)
Cullinan-hospitaal	-	-	-	131	-	131	131 (164)
Rietfontein-hospitaal	8	1	9	8	33	41	50 (90)
Oos-Rand-S.A.N.T.V.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 (1)
Baragwanath-hospitaal	-	-	-	-	1	1	1 (-)
Glen Cowie-hospitaal	-	-	-	1	-	1	1 (-)
F.O.S.A.-nedersetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (1)
King George V-hospitaal	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (1)
Wes-Einde-hospitaal	-	-	-	-	-	-	- (1)
Totaal	8	1	9	189	95	284	293 (563)

VERSPREIDING DEUR MIDDEL VAN KONTAK:

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle aan wat geskiedenis van kontak met bekende gevalle of van tuberkulose in hulle families, of albei, aangegee het. (Syfers tussen hakies is dié vir verlede jaar.)

Kontak met bekende gevalle	Familie=geskiedenis	Kontak en familie=geskiedenis	Totaal
135 (35)	251 (440)	6 (10)	392 (485)

Bo en behalwe die bogenoemde gevalle van tuberkulose wat deur die Gesondheidsafdeling beheer word, word die gevalle onder Bantoes wat by Yskor werkzaam is en daar in die kampong woon, deur die Geneeskundige Afdeling van Yskor self, beheer. Hier volg 'n uiteensetting van dié gevalle:

Yskor :	Getal gevalle onder beheer	98
:	Getal op inspuitings	8
:	Getal op profilaktiese behandeling	24
:	Getal verdagte gevalle onder beheer	76
:	Getal gevalle net op tablette	20

I. KLINIEKBYWONING. (Kyk bladsy 59.)

B. PROESSTRAATKLINIEK:

Hierdie kliniek beheer byna uitsluitlik pasiënte wat behandel word terwyl hulle werk. Die volgende tabel gee 'n uiteensetting van hierdie pasiënte en toon ook dat die getal, wat so behandel word, aansienlik toegeneem het.

	1968		1969		1970		1971	
	Ver= dagte	Ge= ge=	Ver= dagte	Ge= ge=	Ver= dagte	Ge= ge=	Ver= dagte	Ge= ge=
	valle	valle	valle	valle	valle	valle	valle	valle
Bantoes in diens van die Stadsraad	221	360	225	530	258	656	298	337
Bantoes in die stad werkzaam	1 193	673	1 425	862	1 662	1 095	1 905	1 303

Die toename is te wyte aan die volgende faktore:

- Die realistiese beleid om gevalle by die werk te behandel.
- Heropsporing van ou gevalle by Toestromingsbeheer en by besighede, met kleinbeeld-X-straalopnames.
- Verwysing van gevalle van klinieke buite die stads-gebied van Pretoria (bv. Ga-Rankuwa), af, ens.

Uitstekende samewerking word van plaaslike owerhede om Pretoria verkry en gevalle word oor en weer verwys ten einde hulle behandeling nie te onderbreek nie.

C. TOESTROMINGSBEHEERKLINIEK/.

1. KLINIEKBWYRONING

A. Gegewens insake pasiënte en verdagte gevalle onder beheer en op behandeling en hulle kliniekbewyning.

	Getal pasiënte onder beheer einde Desember 1971	Totale getal pasiënte beheer (1970 - 1971)	Getal verdagtes onder beheer einde Desember 1971	Totale getal verdagtes beheer (1970 - 1971)	Getal wat daaglikse inspuitings ontvang per maand	Totale getal wat daaglikse inspuitings ontvang het (1970 - 1971)	Getal wat tablette moet inneem per maand	Totale getal wat tablette ingeneem het (1970 - 1971)
1. Blanke kliniek	504	528	620	796	28	46	188	223
2. Proesstraat kliniek:								
(a) Bantoes in diens van die Stadsraad	298	298	337	690	14	29	123	142
(b) Bantoes in die stad werksoom	1 905	1 915	1 303	1 424	54	99	798	856
(c) Asiërs	71	75	16	16	1	3	25	34
(d) Kleurlinge	137	141	-	-	3	9	55	62
3. Laudium kliniek (Asiërs)	78	159	186	377	3	9	60	118
4. Eerstestrukt kliniek (Kleurlinge)	389	444	554	845	7	14	206	333
5. Mamelodi-Oos-kliniek	1 271	1 271	947	947	34	77	509	711
6. Mamelodi-Wes-kliniek	1 550	1 561	1 075	1 086	63	95	514	774
7. Saulsville kliniek	1 197	1 197	764	764	29	45	474	730
8. Atteridgeville kliniek	1 659	1 731	1 014	1 043	38	79	491	514
TOTAAL 1971	9 059	9 320	6 816	7 988	274	505	3 543	4 497
1970	8 904	10 127	7 550	7 291	226	1 264	3 223	4 218
1969	8 294	8 886	7 408	8 287	194	334	2 610	3 884
1968	7 560	8 488	5 090	5 606	200	399	2 417	3 631

C. TOESTROMINGSBEHEERKLINIEK:

By Toestromingsbeheer word alle Bantoes wat werk seek aan 'n X-straalondersoek van die borskas onderwerp. Die gevalle en verdagte gevalle van longtuberkulose wat so ontdek word, word deur die Toestromingsbeheerkliniek verder behartig: Gevalle word direk na klinieke verwys vir behandeling of opneming in 'n hospitaal. So ook word verdagte gevalle vir verdere ondersoek en behandeling, soos nodig, verwys. Verder verrig die kliniek 'n belangrike taak in die opsporing van gevalle en verdagte gevalle wat by hulle bekende woonadres of werkgewer nie opgespoor kan word nie: Daar word gebruik gemaak van 'n liasseerstelsel gebaseer op die persoonsnommer van alle gevalle en verdagte gevalle onder die beheer van ons verskillende klinieke. Die Afdeling word in sy taak bygestaan deur plaaslike owerhede om Pretoria wat ons van die name en verdere besonderhede van alle gevalle van volwassenes met tuberkulose wat deur hulle ontdek word, voorsien. Die doel is ook om te verseker dat, indien die gevalle in die stad sou kom werk, hulle behoorlike verdere opvolging en behandeling ontvang.

Hierdie Afdeling is dus nou in staat om, waar daar byvoorbeeld 'n fibrotiese letsel op X-strale waargeneem word, vas te stel of die persoon wel 'n geval van tuberkulose is, en indien wel, om behandeling dan voort te sit.

Die onderstaande gegewens het betrekking op die werk wat deur die kliniek by Toestromingsbeheer verrig is:

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	Vanaf Sep= tember 1966
Getal nuwe gevalle ontdek	70	96	116	119	74	37
Getal ou gevalle herontdek	51	137	97	91	-	-
Getal verdagte gevalle ontdek	655	960	1 161	1 781	948	204
Getal verdagte gevalle herontdek	310	108	99	-	-	-
Getal verdagte gevalle, nou gevalle	4	18	25	11	-	-
Getal kontroleplate geneem van verdagte gevalle	393	1 169	528	403	-	-
Getal X-straalfoto's geneem	68 769	63 896	51 240	58 583	17 433	5 918

Van/...

Van die altesaam 68 769 persone van wie X-straalplate geneem is, het

- 0,11% (0,18%) dus aktiewe tuberkulose (nuwe gevalle en verdagte gevalle, nou gevalle) en
 0,84% (1,6%) verdagte letsels van longtuberkulose gehad; en altesaam
 0,18% (0,39%) was gevalle van tuberkulose (ou en nuwe gevalle en verdagtes, nou gevalle).

(Persentasies tussen hakies is dié van 1970.)

II. X-STRAALDIENSTE:

Altesaam 124 285 X-straalopnames is vanjaar vir diagnostiese en kontroledoeleindes gemaak, en wel soos volg:

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
(a) Mobiele X-straaleen=hede (100 mm)	50 658	57 493	55 773	50 004	51 440	50 295	40 739
(b) Toestromingsbeheer (100 mm)	73 005	65 414	53 540	59 649	17 433	5 918	-
(c) H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal	622	1 273	1 262	1 192	1 051	-	-
Totaal	124 285	124 180	110 575	110 845	69 924	56 213	40 739

'n Volledige uiteensetting van die X-straalopnames is soos volg:

A. MOBIELE X-STRAALEENHEDE:

Die Gesondheidsafdeling beskik oor twee mobiele X-straaleenhede.

- | | | |
|----|---|-------|
| 1. | Blanke gevalle - kontakte en verdagte gevalle by klinieke | 2 233 |
| 2. | Blankes wat vrywillig gekom het vir 'n X-straalfoto | 1 270 |
| 3. | Blankes by besighede en fabriek | 3 437 |
| 4. | Blankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria | 821 |

Nieblanke/...

Nieblanke gevalle - kontakte en verdagte gevalle, by klinieke:

(a) Bantoes	23 545
(b) Kleurlinge	2 108
(c) Asiërs	784

Nieblankes wat hulle vrywillig aangemeld het vir 'n X-straaalfoto:

(a) Bantoes	917
(b) Kleurlinge	1 588
(c) Asiërs	476

Nieblankes by besighede en fabriek	7 611
Nieblankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria	589
Nieblanke werknemers van Yskor	5 602
Tshepong (S.A.N.T.V.-nederstelling, Pretoria)	399

Totaal 51 380 waarvan 622 groot plate was.

B. VASTE EENHEID BY TOESTROMINGSBEHEER:

'n Volledige uiteensetting van die plate wat geneem is, is soos volg:

1. Voornemende werkers	65 675
2. Nieblankes in diens van die Stadsraad van Pretoria wat die buitepasiëntklinieke te Proesstraat bygewoon het	2 086
3. X-straalopnames geneem namens	
(a) Yskor	4 096
(b) Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid (Streekstuberkulosebeampte, Suid-Transvaal)	94
(c) Transvaalse Raad vir die Ontwikkeling van Buitestedelike Gebiede	46
(d) Voortrekkerhoogte (Departement van Verdediging)	720
(e) Departement van Gevangenis	71
(f) S.A. Polisie	1
(g) S.A. Polisiekollege	0
Totaal	73 005

C. H.F. VERWOERD-HOSPITAAL : GROOT PLATE

Soos alreeds genoem is, is daar altesaam 622 groot plate deur die radiologiese eenheid van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vir ons geneem. Slegs persone van wie X-straalfoto's nie deur die mobiele X-straaleenhede geneem kan word nie (byvoorbeeld babas, gebreklikes, ens.), word vir die neem van groot plate na die hospitaal verwys. Al ons X-straalkontrolewerk word deur middel van 100mm-opnames gedoen.

D. UITEENSETTING VAN X-STRALE WAT VAN GEVALLE, KONTAKTE EN VERDAGTE GEVALLE BY DIE VERSKILLENDE TUBERKULOSE-KLINIEKE GENEEM IS :

(Kyk bladsy 64.)

E. KONTAKTE:

Van die altesaam 9 971 kontakte van wie X-straalplate geneem is (buiten die Heaf- graad II, III or IV positiewe reageerders onder 5 jaar) het 120 (d.w.s. 1,20%) long=tuberkulose gehad (1970 : 1,48%, 1969: 0,85%, 1968: 1,1%, 1967: 3,0%).

Onder die altesaam 2 860 "kontakte" van skoolkinders met 'n positiewe Heaftoets graad II, III en IV van wie X-strale geneem is, is daar 36 gevalle van tuberkulose ontdek (d.w.s. 1,3%).

F. X-STRALVELDTOGTE BY BESIGHEDE, FABRIEKE, ENS. :

Daar is vanjaar van 4 258 (3 741) Blankes en 8 200 (6 513) Nieblankes by 149 besighede, fabrieke, ens., X-straalplate geneem.

Die uitslag was soos volg:

Nuwe/...

D. UITEENSETTING VAN X-STRAALPLATE WAT VAN GEVALLE, KONTAKTE EN VERDAGTE GEVALLE BY DIE VERSKILLEDE TUBERKULOSE KLINIEKE GENEEM IS

GEVALLE				KONTAKTE				VERDAGTES													
Nuwe gevalle	Ou gevalle	Nuwes	Oues	Nuwes	Oues	Nuwes	Oues	Nuwes	Oues	Nuwes	Oues										
0 - 5 jaar (Heaf graad II, III of IV voor BCG)	Nor- maal	Ver- beter	Sta- ties	Ver- sleg	Nor- maal	Ge- val	Ver- dag	Nor- maal	Ge- val	Ver- dag	Nor- maal	Ge- val	Ver- dag	Nor- maal	Ge- val	Ver- dag	Nie T.B. nie				
Nor- maal	Pato- logie							Nor- maal	Ge- val	Ver- dag											
-	-	143	74	487	28	210	-	30	229	-	5	145	1	15	150	1	29	319	-	368	4
-	-	20	27	220	11	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	15	157	1	330	1
-	-	134	158	1 087	68	281	-	11	24	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	67	142	8	437	-
-	-	19	2	22	4	2	-	-	5	-	-	65	1	3	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	22	9	50	3	152	-	2	21	-	-	8	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	5	-
-	-	66	5	50	5	45	-	3	97	1	2	6	-	-	35	1	24	194	96	6	-
3	1	239	42	182	21	89	2	11	552	-	15	117	-	2	45	2	29	285	5	186	1
12	10	480	230	537	110	557	30	50	1 605	24	77	221	3	38	92	14	49	229	11	58	6
20	9	416	233	760	86	580	10	38	811	13	22	571	20	38	331	21	44	188	11	261	30
-	-	496	163	329	61	318	5	110	1 307	20	244	356	1	62	243	6	106	518	17	266	21
4	9	414	159	478	74	526	5	52	2 612	10	134	1 156	10	37	374	7	14	330	7	290	18
40	29	2 449	1 102	4 202	471	2 761	52	307	7 264	68	499	2 645	36	195	1 317	53	377	2 364	156	2 207	81
TOTAAL																					

TOTAAL

GROOTTOTAAL: 28 676

Nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose:	Blankes	1	(0)
	Nieblankes	23	(26)
Ou gevalle van longtuberkulose herontdek:	Blankes	2	(0)
	Nieblankes	57	(14)
Verdagte gevalle:	Blankes	156	(56)
	Nieblankes	208	(133)

(Die getalle tussen hakies is dié vir 1970.)

Die neem van X-strale by besighede, fabriek, ens. is beslis van waarde. Nie alleen word nuwe gevalle ontdek en ou gevalle weer onder kontrole gebring nie, maar sodoende word ook belangrike voorligtingswerk gedoen.

G. PERSONE WAT HULLE VRYWILLIG VIR 'N X-STRAALONDERSOEK AANGEMELD HET:

1 270 Blankes, 476 Asiërs, 1 588 Kleurlinge en 917 Bantoes het hulle vrywillig vir 'n X-straalondersoek aangemeld. Die uitslag was soos volg:

	Gevalle	Verdag
Blankes	3	73
Asiërs	1	3
Kleurlinge	12	57
Bantoes	40	125

H. GEVALLE ONTDEK AS GEVOLG VAN X-STRAALONDERSOEK:

Van die 759 nuwe gevalle van longtuberkulose wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld is, is 714 deur middel van X-straalopnames van die borskas ontdek en dit is gelyk aan 0,67% (1970: 0,8%) van altesaam 105 591 X-straalplate wat geneem is met die doel om gevalle van tuberkulose te ontdek. Hierdie syfer van 105 591 sluit nie roetine-opnames van bekende gevalle in nie.

III./...

III. HEAFTOETSE:

Altesaam 80 880 Heaftoetse is gedurende die jaar gedoen. Van hierdie getal het slegs 52 821 persone na 'n week teruggekeer vir die lees van die toetse. Die 28 059 persone wat nie teruggekeer het nie, word dus in die statistieke buite rekening gelaat.

40 nuwe gevalle is as gevolg van Heaftoetse ontdek.

Die volgende tabel verteenwoordig die resultate van al die Heaftoetse wat gedurende die jaar deur die Afdeling gedoen is.

(Kyk bladsy 67).

Persentasie positiewe en negatiewe reageerders met Heaftoetsing:

Die persentasie positiewe reageerders is vanjaar heelwat laer, en een rede hiervoor is dat graad- I positiewe reaksies (d.w.s. papulêre reaksies) nou as negatief gelees word by diegene wat nog nie tevore BCG ontvang het nie.

Daar moet op gewys word dat die kinders op wie Heaftoetse uitgevoer is, nie 'n deursnee van die bevolking verteenwoordig nie omdat hulle gedeeltelik 'n geselekteerde groep is, omdat ook kontakte van gevalle van tuberkulose daarby ingesluit is. Die samestelling van die groep is egter elke jaar naastenby dieselfde, met die gevolg dat die syfers van jaar tot jaar wel vergelykbaar is. Die afname in positiewe reageerders, sedert 1966, dui sonder twyfel op 'n afname in die voorkoms van aansteeklike gevalle in die gemeenskap, en dit is baie bemoedigend.

Ouderdomsgroep 3 maande - 15 jaar.

	Persentasie positiewe reageerders.	Persentasie negatiewe reageerders.
1966 Blankes	27%	73%
Nieblankes	43%	57%
1967 Blankes	23,5%	76,5%
Nieblankes	34,8%	64,8%
1968 Blankes	13,1%	86,9%
Nieblankes	12,4%	87,6%

1969/...

HEAFTOETSE WAT GEDURENDE 1971 DEUR DIE AFDELING GEDOEN IS

OUDERDOMSGROEP

	Totaal	Graad positief				Negatief en Graad I	Graad positief na B.C.G.				Negatief na B.C.G.
		II	III	IV			I	II	III	IV	
3 maande tot 5 jaar:											
Blankes	8 592	5	4	-		1 838	2 037	11	4	3	1 733
Bantoes	13 326	200	69	19		2 442	986	67	27	18	2 809
Asiërs	828	-	-	1		76	724	1	-	-	203
Kleurlinge	1 166	5	-	1		165	224	8	1	1	581
Blankes	9 684	6	2	-		5 227	1 140	11	-	2	2 130
Bantoes	9 757	169	47	29		6 572	379	99	33	8	1 907
Asiërs	1 169	2	-	-		506	200	3	1	-	423
Kleurlinge	1 019	7	3	1		401	263	18	3	5	220
Blankes	7 534	35	6	4		4 378	1 682	30	4	4	1 077
Bantoes	12 295	255	142	39		4 754	542	170	59	26	976
Asiërs	756	5	-	1		282	254	9	5	-	204
Kleurlinge	656	11	-	1		169	295	23	9	1	136
Blankes	2 657	24	7	-		1 794	263	28	3	2	290
Bantoes	5 240	185	80	23		2 449	530	162	66	23	402
Asiërs	186	4	1	1		71	44	8	1	1	63
Kleurlinge	244	3	-	1		8	117	9	5	2	54
Blankes	2 565	39	29	16		967	252	41	18	5	147
Bantoes	2 908	303	96	50		645	215	207	51	29	236
Asiërs	133	10	1	1		41	27	10	-	-	17
Kleurlinge	165	-	3	-		21	49	13	2	2	60
TOTAAL	80 880	1 268	490	188		26 234	10 223	928	292	132	13 266

	Persentasie positiewe reageerders.	Persentasie negatiewe reageerders.
1969 Blankes	8,2%	91,8%
Nieblankes	12,3%	Kan nie bepaal word nie.
1970 Blankes	11,7%(12,2%)	88,3%(87,8%)
Nieblankes	15,7%(19,3%)	84,3%(80,7%)
1971 Blankes	0,61%	99,39%
Nieblankes	5,54%	94,46%

(Aangesien daar gedurende 1969 aanvaar was dat BCG 'n graad I- of II-reaksie kon veroorsaak en dit nou aanvaar word dat BCG hoogstens 'n graad I-reaksie tot gevolg sal hê verteenwoordig die persentasie tussen hakies dié persentasie positiewe reageerders as graad II-reaksies onder die positiewes getel word.)

IV. BCG TOEGEDIEN:

Hieronder volg 'n uiteensetting van die groepe aan wie BCG toegedien is:

(a) Pasgeborenes (kraaminrigtings):

Blankes	8 446	)	
Bantoes	8 504	)	
Asiërs	167	)	Totaal 17 475
Kleurlinge	358	)	

(b) Voorskoolse kinders (insluitende kleuterskole):

Blankes	3 948	)	
Bantoes	4 261	)	
Asiërs	486	)	Totaal 9 484
Kleurlinge	789	)	

(c) Skoolkinders:

Blankes	18 670	)	
Bantoes	15 431	)	
Asiërs	2 282	)	Totaal 38 075
Kleurlinge	1 692	)	

(d)/...

(d) Ander persone (kontakte, werknemers by sekere besighede, ens.)

Blankes	1 630	)	
Bantoes	2 423	)	
Asiërs	77	)	
Kleurlinge	261	)	
			Totaal 4 391

Dus altesame:	1 9 7 1	1 9 7 0	1 9 6 9	1 9 6 8
Blankes	32 694	32 009	50 211	18 882
Bantoes	30 619	20 001	42 098	56 157
Asiërs	3 012	773	2 868	1 683
Kleurlinge	3 100	1 659	3 751	3 670
Groottotaal	69 425	54 442	98 928	80 392

V. SPUTUMS:

	Totaal	Nega= tief	Posi= tief	Nega= na posi= tief	Posi= na nega= tief	Hard= nekkig posi= tief
1. Blankekliniek	807	739	68	0	0	2
2. Proesstraat- kliniek						
a) Bantoes in diens van die Stadsraad	977	932	45	37	17	0
b) Bantoes in die stad werksaam	3 148	2 724	316	228	75	1
c) Asiërs	27	25	2	2	4	0
d) Kleurlinge	72	67	5	2	0	0
3. Laudiumkliniek (Asiërs)	131	113	7	1	4	0
4. Eersterust= kliniek (Kleurlinge)	371	338	33	9	6	0
5. Mamelodi-Oos- kliniek	2 058	1 912	146	104	42	3
6. Mamelodi-Wes- kliniek	2 072	1 889	188	15	5	3
7. Saulsville= kliniek	1 297	1 189	59	41	21	0
8. Atteridgeville= kliniek	1 065	949	370	42	30	0
Totaal : 1971:12	12 025	10 877	1 229	481	204	9

Totaal/...

Totaal : 1970 : 11 245
 Totaal : 1969 : 14 486
 Totaal : 1968 : 14 257
 Totaal : 1967 : 11 738.

VI. RANTSOENE:

Daar is aan 19 Blanke pasiënte met hulle afhanklikes S.A.N.T.V.-steun gegee.

		Munisipale rantsoene	S.A.N.T.V.- pakkies
Bantoes	: Getal pasiënte	577	143
	: Getal afhanklikes	114	100
Asiërs	: Getal pasiënte	41	8
	: Getal afhanklikes	0	0
Kleurlinge	: Getal pasiënte	147	19
	: Getal afhanklikes	0	0
Totaal:		838	162

VII. HUISBESOEKE:

1. Blankes:

Die Suster in beheer van die Blanketuberkulosekliniek het gedurende die jaar altesaam 2 305 besoeke aan pasiënte gebring om aan hulle inspuittings tuis toe te dien. Hierbenewens het sy 82 besoeke afgelê met die doel om pasiënte te ontbied of om vas te stel wat van pasiënte geword het, ens. Blankes word normaalweg nie per bode ontbied nie, maar per brief en altesaam 1 884 sulke briewe is uitgestuur.

2. Nieblankes:

Hieronder volg 'n uiteensetting van die besoeke wat by tuberkulosepasiënte tuis of by die werk afgelê is.

Bantoes:

(a) Blanke Gesondheidsbesoekster : 117.

Dit/...

Dit is gevalle van Bantoetuberkuloselyers wat werk en waar besoek by die Blanke werkgewers afgelê is en dit dus deur 'n Blanke Gesondheidsbesoekster gedoen moes word.

(b) Bantoeverpleegsters : 1 614

(c) Bantoebodes : 12 259

Asiërs:

(a) Klinieksuster (Blank) : 748 (gewoonlik vergesel deur verpleegster.)

(b) Verpleegster alleen : 1 132

(c) Bode : 1 059

Kleurlinge:

(a) Klinieksuster (Blank) : 142 (gewoonlik vergesel deur verpleegster.)

(b) Verpleegster alleen : 1 091

(c) Bode: 2 441

Die besoeke wat die Bantoes-, Asiër- en Kleurling-verpleegsters by die huise van tuberkuloselyers aflê, is met die doel om die huislike omstandighede van pasiënte te ondersoek, gesondheidsvoorligtingswerk te doen, moeilike pasiënte te oorreed om hulle behandeling te ondergaan, toe te sien dat kontakte of pasiënte hulle middels inneem, ens.

Die werk van die bodes is hoofsaaklik om briewe, waardeur pasiënte na die kliniek ontbied word, by die huise van tuberkuloselyers af te lewer.

By die Asiër- en Kleurlingklinieke doen die Suster, vergesel deur die Verpleegster, tuisbesoeke met die doel om 'n opgaaf van elke huisgesin te maak, kinders te immuniseer en Heaftoetse te doen, asook om persone vir 'n X-straalondersoek te ontbied.

VIII. BESOEKE AAN WERKGEWERS:

Daar is vanjaar voortgegaan met sistematiese besoeke aan besighede en fabriek met die doel om gesondheidsvoorligtingswerk te doen en om terselfdertyd die volgende vas te stel:

Is die werkgewer bereid om:

1. die tuberkuloselyer weer in diens te neem?
2. die pasiënt daaglik, of 3 maal per week, na die kliniek vir inspuitings te stuur?
3. self tablette, wat voorsien word, aan die pasiënt uit te deel?
4. inspuitings by die werk te laat toedien in gevalle waar die besigheid of fabriek self 'n verpleegster in diens het?
5. die pasiënt met tussenpose en sonder finansiële verlies, na die kliniek te stuur vir dokters- of X-straaalklinieke?

Altesaam 974 instansies is vanjaar besoek.

Alle inligting wat so verkry word, word aangeteken met die doel om later afskrifte daarvan aan alle klinieke beskikbaar te stel sodat die geneesheer in staat sal wees om die geskikste behandeling vir elke pasiënt te reël.

Die besoeke aan besighede en fabriek het alreeds beter samewerking met werkgewers bewerkstellig en al hoe meer pasiënte word by die werk behandel. Tuberkulose sal eers doeltreffend bestry kan word as gesondheidsvoorligting op groter skaal aangepak kan word om die gesin self en veral, met ons groot getalle Nieblanke lyers, die werkgewers te bereik.

IX. TSHEPONG - SUID-AFRIKAANSE NASIONALE TUBERKULOSE-VERENIGING SE NEDERSETTING TE PRETORIA:

Daar is 135 beddens vir tuberkuloselyers in die Nedersetting beskikbaar. Die mediese dekking word in sy geheel verskaf deur twee Mediese Beampies van die Stadsraadsse Gesondheidsafdeling.

Die/...

Die hospitaal word twee maal per week deur een van die Mediese Beampies besoek, en tydens die besoeke word alle probleemgevalle gesien, klagtes aangehoor en hulp verleen met maatskaplike probleme. Verder word alle nuwe gevalle aan 'n deeglike mediese ondersoek onderwerp, en die dokter besluit oor behandeling, duur van verblyf, ens. Een maal 'n week word daar ook X-straalfoto's gelees van pasiënte wat hulle vir opvolgplate aangemeld het. Tydens die sessie word pasiënte na buiteklinieke oorgeplaas.

Beide Mediese Beampies dien ook in verskillende komitees van die plaaslike tak van S.A.N.T.V. en is sodoende behulpzaam met die bestuur van die Nedersetting en ander funksies van die tak.

Die volgende verslag gee 'n aanduiding van die hoeveelheid werk wat verrig word:

Tydperk 1 Januarie 1971 - 31 Desember 1971:

Getal pasiënte in die Nedersetting op
1 Januarie 1971 : 86

(Pretoriase Munisipaliteit: 53, Buitestedelik: 9,
ander gebiede: 24.)

Getal pasiënte in die Nedersetting op
31 Desember 1971 : 80

(Pretoriase Munisipaliteit: 58, Buitestedelik: 9,
ander gebiede: 13.)

Getal pasiënte gedurende die jaar opgeneem : 287

(Pretoriase Munisipaliteit: 184, Buitestedelik: 18,
ander gebiede: 85.)

Getal pasiënte gedurende die jaar ontslaan : 290

(Pretoriase Munisipaliteit: 183, Buitestedelik: 18,
ander gebiede: 92.)

Dié wat ontslaan is, kan soos volg ingedeel word:

Huis toe - verbeter	: 208
Om dissiplinêre redes	: 5
Ander redes	: 1
Oorplasings - versleg	: 43
- ander redes	: 15
Oorlede	: 6
Gedros	: 15

Die getal pasiënte-dae vir die jaar was : 30 959.

S.A.N.T.V./...

S.A.N.T.V. se hoofkantoor het die dienste van 'n Bantoegeesondheidsvoorligter aan die plaaslike tak van hierdie Vereniging beskikbaar gestel. Hy verrig waardevolle diens, en sedert sy aanstelling is die pasiënte in die algemeen gesproke meer samewerkend. Daar word ook met welslae by sekere doktersklinieke van sy dienste gebruik gemaak.

STERFTES:

Die getal sterftes wat gedurende die jaar onder tuberkulosepasiënte voorgekom het, word in die volgende tabel aangedui:

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Gevalle wat gedurende 1971 aangemeld is en ook gedurende 1971 gesterf het	9(1)	95(94)	104(95)
Gevalle wat voor 1971 aangemeld is, maar wat gedurende 1971 gesterf het	6(3)	62(49)	68(52)
Totaal	15(4)	157(143)	172(147)

Die sterftesyfers van die verskillende rasse en geslagte asook die sterftesyfers per 1 000 van die bevolking word in die volgende tabel G aangedui:

TABEL G/...

TABEL G.

STERFTES 1971 (OU EN NUWE GEVALLE)

Geslag	Plaaslike gevalle			Ingevoerde gevalle			Plaaslike en ingevoerde gevalle			Sterftes per 1 000 van die bevolking (plaaslik)		
	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte	Pulmonêre tuberkulose	Ander soorte	Al die soorte
Blankes	M 8	-	8	4	-	4	12	-	12	,028	-	,028
	V 3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	,010	-	,010
Totaal	11	-	11	4	-	4	15	-	15	,038	-	,038
Asiërs	M 1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	,090	,090	,180
	V 2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	,180	-	,180
Totaal	3	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	4	,270	,090	,360
Kleurlinge	M 8	1	9	2	-	2	10	1	11	,727	,091	,818
	V 1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	,091	-	,091
Totaal	9	1	10	2	-	2	11	1	12	,818	,091	,909
Bantoes	M 86	4	90	10	-	10	96	4	100	,373	,017	,390
	V 30	2	32	6	3	9	36	5	41	,130	,009	,139
Totaal	116	6	122	16	3	19	132	9	141	,503	,026	,529
Alle Nieblankes	M 95	6	101	12	-	12	107	6	113	,376	,024	,399
	V 33	2	35	6	3	9	39	5	44	,130	,008	,138
Totaal	128	8	136	18	3	21	146	11	157	,506	,032	,538
Alle Rasse	M 103	6	109	16	-	16	119	6	125	,190	,011	,201
	V 36	2	38	6	3	9	42	5	47	,066	,004	,070
Totaal	139	8	147	22	3	25	161	11	172	,257	,015	,271

STERFTES IN OUDERDOMSGROEPE

Geslag	0-1 jaar		1-5 jaar		6-10 jaar		11-15 jaar		16-20 jaar		21-30 jaar		31-40 jaar		41-50 jaar		50 jaar en ouer		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Blankes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	3	12	3
Nieblankes	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	13	23	6	18	6	53	10	113	44
Totaal	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	12	13	24	6	19	6	63	13	125	47

Sterftes aan ander soorte van tuberkulose en sterftes onder tuberkuloselyers wat oorlede is aan ander oorsake word in die volgende tabel verstrek:

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V
Miliêre tuberkulose	-	-	1	2	3	
Tuberkuleuse meningitis	-	-	-	1	1	
Motorongeluk	-	-	2	-	2	
Brand	-	-	1	-	1	
Hartversaking	-	-	1	-	1	
Totaal	-	-	5	3	8	

Die stadia waarin sterfte voorgekom het in die gevalle van tuberkulose wat gedurende die jaar aangemeld en oorlede is, was soos volg:

	Blankes		Nieblankes		Totaal	% totale sterftes
	M	V	M	V		
Sterftes voor aanmelding	-(-)	-(-)	16(21)	12(11)	28(32)	27%(34%)
Gesterf binne 1 maand na aanmelding	4(-)	-(-)	27(21)	15(11)	46(32)	44%(34%)
Gesterf binne 1 - 3 maande na aanmelding	1(-)	1(-)	5(10)	4(6)	11(16)	10%(16%)
Gesterf binne 3 - 6 maande na aanmelding	2(1)	1(-)	6(8)	- (4)	9(13)	9%(13%)
Gesterf binne 3 - 12 maande na aanmelding	-(-)	-(-)	7(2)	3(-)	10(2)	10%(2%)
Totaal	7(1)	2(-)	61(62)	34(32)	104(95)	

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES.

Hierdie hospitaal, 'n inrigting met 90 beddens, behoort aan die Stadsraad van Pretoria en is op die terrein van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal geleë.

Die sale vir Blankes, wat heeltemal van die Nieblanke-afdeling geskei is, kan 50 pasiënte huisves terwyl die Nieblankesale 40 beddens het. Daar is nie afsonderlike huisvesting vir Asiër- of Kleurlingpasiënte nie, maar waar moontlik word hulle in private, enkel- of tweebedsale verpleeg.

Die personeel van die Nieblanke-afdeling bestaan uitsluitlik uit Bantoeverpleegsters, behalwe dat daar nou en dan 'n Indiër- of Kleurlingverpleegster is wat opleiding in die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal ontvang.

GELDELIKE REËLINGS:

Die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal voorsien al die verplegingspersoneel, aptekersbenodigdhede, X-straalgeriewe, rantsoene, linneware en wasgeriewe, stoom, elektrisiteit en water en dra ook sekere gespesifiseerde koste aan onderhoud van die geboue en toerusting.

Hiervoor betaal die Stadsraad 'n vasgestelde bedrag per pasiënt per dag vir dié pasiënte vir wie hy geldelike aanspreeklikheid aanvaar. Hierdie bedrag word periodiek deur onderlinge ooreenkoms gewysig as stygende koste dit regverdig.

Daar word ook onderling gereël dat die spesialiste-personeel van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal vir raadpleging by die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes beskikbaar is, terwyl die Stadsraad se Geneeskundige Beamptes 'n dag-en-nag-raadplegingsdiens vir aansteeklike siektes voorsien, wat veral deur die personeel van die Ongevalle- en die Opname-afdeling van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gebruik en gewaardeer word.

GEBIEDE WAT BEDIEN WORD:

Hieronder ressorteer die Pretoriase munisipale gebied, sy buitestedelike gebiede en Noord- en Noordwes-Transvaal. Pasiënte uit enige ander gebied, waar daar moeilikheid ondervind word om pasiënte te huisves, soos byvoorbeeld tydens epidemies, word egter ook opgeneem.

AMBULANSREËLINGS/...

AMBULANSREËLINGS:

Die Pretoriase Stadsraad voorsien sy eie ambulansdiens vir aansteeklike siektes, terwyl ander plaaslike owerhede hul pasiënte per trein, huurmotor of ambulans instuur, na gelang van omstandighede.

HOSPITAAL VIR AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES : STATISTIEK:

Vergelykende syfers word tussen hakies verstrekk en het betrekking op die tydperk van 12 maande wat op 1 Januarie 1970 begin en 31 Desember 1970 geëindig het.

TOTALE GETAL OPGENEEMDE PASIËNTE:

1 343 (1 338) pasiënte van wie 191 (272) Blankes en 1 152 (1 066) Nieblankes was, is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	152(207)	39(65)
Nieblankes	565(668)	587(398)

AKUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMIËLITIS:

Daar was gedurende 1971 'n ernstige uitbreking van poliomiëlitis wat veral die nie-geïmmuniseerde Nieblankes geaffekteer het. Sewe-en-tagtig (0) gevalle is opgeneem, waarvan 3 Blankes was en 84 Nieblankes.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	1(0)	2(0)
Nieblankes	33(0)	51(0)

Al die gevalle wat opgeneem is, het tekens van verlamming of parese getoon. Daar was 5 sterfgevallen van kinders wat brongopneumonie as komplikasie gehad het. Hulle was almal Nieblankes.

DIFTERIE:

34(29) pasiënte is opgeneem van wie 15(7) Blankes en 19 (22) Nieblankes was.

Gebiedsverspreiding/...

Gebiedsverspreiding**Pretoria****Ander gebiede**

Blankes

9(3)

6(4)

Nieblankes

4(5)

15(17)

Seisoensverspreiding:

Jan. Feb. Maart Apr. Mei Jun. Jul. Aug. Sept. Okt. Nov. Des.

4(3) 2(3) 6(3) 0(4) 4(1) 6(2) 3(2) 0(1) 6(4) 1(1) 1(1) 1(4)

47% (72%) was kinders van vyf jaar of jonger.

Blanke pasiënte:**Trageostomies:** Twee kinders moes trageostomie-operasies ondergaan; albei het herstel.**Bulnekaanvalle:** Daar was een geval van bulnekdifterie; hy het herstel.**Miokarditis:** Ses pasiënte het tekens van miokarditis getoon terwyl hulle in die hospitaal was.**Verlamming:** Een kind het verlamming van die sagte verhemelte en van die oogspiere ontwikkel.**Totale sterftes:** Een kind wat in 'n sterwende toestand opgeneem is, het etlike ure na opname in die hospitaal gesterf.**Draertoestand:** Onder hierdie gevalle is drie draers van difterie behandel.**Nieblanke pasiënte:****Trageostomies:** Twee kinders moes trageostomie-operasies ondergaan: een het gesterf en die ander een het herstel.**Bulnekaanvalle:** Daar was drie gevalle van bulnekaanvalle; al drie het herstel.**Miokarditis:** Agt pasiënte het tekens van miokarditis ontwikkel terwyl hulle in die hospitaal was.**Totale sterftes:** Daar was een sterfgeval.**TIFOÏED:**

Altesaam 126 (92) gevalle waarvan 9(15) Blankes en 117(77) Nieblankes was, is behandel.

Seisoensverspreiding/...

Seisoensverspreiding:

Jan.	Feb.	Maart	Apr.	Mei	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Okt.	Nov.	Des.
13(17)	18(9)	20(8)	18(9)	13(3)	13(3)	6(3)	2(2)	3(3)	5(2)	6(5)	9(18)

Gebiedsverspreiding:

Pretoria

Ander gebiede

Blankes

8(11)

1(4)

Nieblankes

17(9)

100(68)

Blanke pasiënte:**Sterftes:** Daar was geen sterftes nie.**Perforasie van ingewande:** Een pasiënt is konserwatief behandel; sy het 'n tromboflebitis ontwikkel maar het herstel.**Insinking:** Een geval het 'n ernstige insinking gehad en het na verdere behandeling herstel.**Bloeding:** Een pasiënt het ernstige bloeding gehad wat her= haaldelike bloedoortappings genoodsaak het.**Draers:** Een herstellende draer is met welslae behandel.**Nieblanke pasiënte:****Sterftes:** Daar was 11(7) sterftes.**Perforasie van ingewande:** Vyf pasiënte het perforasie van die ingewande ontwikkel. Een pasiënt wat konserwatief behandel is, het herstel. Van die vier pasiënte op wie 'n operasie uitgevoer is, het drie herstel.**Tydlike draers:** Ses herstellende draers is met welslae behandel.**Psigose:** Drie pasiënte het 'n tifoëdpsigose ontwikkel.**Bloedoortappings:** Bloedoortappings was in vyf gevalle nodig.**Tifoëdabses:** Een pasiënt het 'n tifoëdbuikabses en 'n ander een 'n ovariumabses gehad.**SKARLAKENKOORS:**

Sewe (3) plaaslike Blanke kinders is opgeneem, meestal uit hostels, omdat geen ander bevredigende reëlins vir hulle afsondering getref kon word nie. Een kind het otitis gehad. Hulle het almal herstel.

PULMONÊRE TUBERKULOSE:

Gevalle van pulmonêre tuberkulose word in die Afsonderings= hospitaal net vir 'n dag of 'n paar dae opgeneem terwyl reëlins vir hulle opneming in verskillende sanatoriums getref word of totdat hulle na tuberkuloseklinieke verwys kan word.

'n Aantal pasiënte wat egter in 'n sterwende toestand by die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal aangekom het en aan tuberkulose gely het, is ook in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	21(24)	10(6)
Nieblankes	304(242)	338(253)

Twee (0) Blankes en 22(19) Nieblanke pasiënte is oorlede voordat reëlins vir hulle oorplasing na sanatoriums getref kon word.

Opmerking: Vir hospitalisasie van tuberkulosegevalle oor die algemeen, kyk die gedeelte oor "Tuberkulose".

DUITSE MASELS:

Ses(4) gevalle, almal Blankes, is opgeneem. Vier was personeellede van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	5(3)	1(1)
Nieblankes	0(0)	0(0)

MASELS:

Masels is in Pretoria nie 'n aanmeldbare siekte nie en die gevalle wat opgeneem is, is slegs 'n breukdeel van die aantal kinders wat in werklikheid die siekte opgedoen het.

Altesaam 22(110) Blanke- en 179(267) Nieblankegevalle is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	21(87)	1(23)
Nieblankes	121(235)	58(32)

Blanke pasiënte:

Daar was geen (2) sterftes.

Die meeste pasiënte het aan brongopneumonie gely as die hoofkomplikasie, maar daar was etlike gevalle met otitis en gastro-enteritis.

Etlike/...

Etlike gevalle is van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas waar die hooforsaak van hulle hospitalisasie 'n ander siekte as masels was.

Nieblanke pasiënte:

Daar was 20(21) sterftes, feitlik almal aan brongopneumonie, kwashiorkor of gastro-enteritis.

Daarbenewens moes 'n groot aantal gevalle wat gelyk het aan siektes wat nie aan hulle masels verwant was nie, van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas word.

KINKHOES:

Drie-en-dertig (26) Blanke- en 11(7) Nieblanke gevalle is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	22(19)	11(7)
Nieblankes	3(4)	8(3)

Blanke pasiënte:

Die meeste gevalle is opgeneem weens brongopneumonie as komplikasie. 'n Paar is opgeneem weens gastro-enteritis en ander omdat hulle baie jong babas was. Daar was een (0) sterfgeval.

Nieblanke pasiënte:

Die redes vir opneming was of brongopneumonie, of gastro-enteritis of omdat hulle baie jong babas was. 'n Paar is van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas.

Daar was geen (1) sterftes nie.

EPIDEMIESE PAROTITIS (PAMPOENTJIES):

21(5) Blankes en 5(6) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding/...

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	19(5)	2(0)
Nieblankes	4(6)	1(0)

Blanke pasiënte:

Vier gevalle was personeellede van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal.

Tien gevalle het enkefalitis as komplikasie ontwikkel.

Almal het herstel.

Nieblanke pasiënte:

Die meeste van die pasiënte is van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas waar hulle vir ander siektes behandel is.

MENINGOKOKKALE MENINGITIS:

Ses(14) Blanke- en 7(13) Nieblankegevalle is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	5(9)	1(5)
Nieblankes	2(8)	5(5)

Blanke gevalle:

Daar was een(0) sterfgeval aan meningokokkale septicemie.

Nieblanke gevalle:

Daar was een (2) sterfte.

TUBERKULEUSE MENINGITIS:

Drie Blanke gevalle, wat almal herstel het, is opgeneem.

WATERPOKKIES:/...

WATERPOKKIES:

Elf(16) Blankes en 22(83) Nieblankes is opgeneem.

Gebiedsverspreiding	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Blankes	8(14)	3(2)
Nieblankes	22(83)	0(0)

Blanke gevalle:

Drie gevalle was personeellede van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal.

Twee gevalle het enkefalitis en drie het brongopneumonie as komplikasie gehad.

Daar was een (1) sterfgeval - 'n pasiënt wat onder behandeling was met sitostatika.

Nieblanke gevalle:

Die meeste van die pasiënte is van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal af oorgeplaas waar hulle vir ander siektes as waterpokkies opgeneem is.

Daar was geen (2) sterftes nie.

LEPROSE:

Gevalle van leprose word in die Regeringsleprosarium te Westfort opgeneem, maar as hulle groot operasies of ingewikkelde geneeskundige ondersoeke moet ondergaan, word hulle in die Afsonderingshospitaal opgeneem. Een (0) Blanke en 39(51) Nieblankes is vir dié doel opgeneem. Daar was 2(4) sterftes.

ERISPELAS:

Een (4) Blanke pasiënt, uit die Pretoriagebied, is opgeneem. Sy het herstel.

WAARNEMINGSGEVALLE:/...

WAARNEMINGSGEVALLE:

By ses-en-twintig (37) Blankes en 27(38) Nieblankes wat vir waarneming opgeneem is, is daar gevind dat hulle nie aan 'n aansteeklike siekte ly nie. Die meeste van hulle is as moontlike difterie- of pulmonêre tuberkulose-gevalle gestuur.

Een (0) Blanke en 3(2) Nieblankes is oorlede.

In die volgende tabel word die getal behandelde gevalle, hulle rasindeling en verspreiding, opgesom:

Siekte	Blankes		Nieblankes	
	Pretoria	Ander gebiede	Pretoria	Ander gebiede
Akute anterior poliomiëlitis	1(0)	2(0)	33(0)	51(0)
Difterie	9(3)	6(4)	4(5)	15(17)
Tifoïed	8(11)	1(4)	17(9)	100(68)
Skarlakenkoors	3(3)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Pulmonêre tuberkulose	21(24)	10(6)	304(242)	338(253)
Tuberkuleuse meningitis	3(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Masels	21(87)	1(23)	121(235)	58(32)
Duitse masels	5(3)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Kinkhoes	22(19)	11(7)	3(4)	8(3)
Pampoentjies	19(5)	2(0)	4(6)	1(0)
Meningokokkale meningitis	5(9)	1(5)	2(8)	5(5)
Waterpokkies	8(14)	3(2)	22(83)	0(0)
Leprose	1(0)	0(0)	39(51)	0(0)
Erisipelas	1(2)	0(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Waarnemingsgevalle	25(27)	1(10)	16(18)	11(20)
Ander gevalle	0(0)	0(1)	0(7)	0(0)
Totaal	152(207)	39(65)	565(668)	587(398)

VENERIESE SIEKTES.

OPMERKING: Vergelykende syfers, wat in hakies aangetoon word, het betrekking op die tydperk van twaalf maande wat op 1 Januarie 1970 begin en op 31 Desember 1970 eindig.

Die meeste klinieke vir veneriese siektes word in die Kliniekgebou vir Besondere Siektes op die terrein van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gehou.

DIENSTE AAN BLANKES:

Daar word vier sessies per week vir mans en vrouens gehou, insluitende 'n sessie in die laat namiddag ná werksure.

Die personeel, wat ook ander pligte uitvoer, bestaan uit 'n Geneeskundige Beampte, 'n Suster en 'n manlike Kliniekklerk. Alle sessies vir Blankes word waargeneem deur die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Hospitaal vir Aansteeklike Siektes staan.

Die volgende tabel toon die getal gevalle wat die kliniek in die loop van die jaar besoek het:

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle:		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik:	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	1(0)	0(0)	2(0)	0(0)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	5(0)	0(1)	14(0)	0(8)
Sekondêre sifilis	5(8)	1(0)	17(20)	2(0)
Tersiêre sifilis	1(0)	0(0)	3(0)	0(0)
Latente sifilis	4(2)	6(7)	17(13)	22(36)
Neurosifilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(3)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0(2)	0(0)	0(2)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)	9(10)
Totaal Sifilisgevalle	17(12)	9(10)	53(38)	33(54)
Gonorrée	39(33)	7(4)	151(102)	19(14)
Ulcus molle	0(2)	0(0)	0(7)	0(0)
Vulvovaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Veneriese vratte	3(2)	0(0)	8(24)	0(0)
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis	51(38)	0(0)	289(171)	0(0)
Nie-veneries	31(28)	34(47)	64(67)	107(105)
GROOTTOTAAL	124(103)	41(51)	512(371)	126(119)

DIENSTE AAN NIEBLANKES:

Die klinieke vir Nieblankes word by verskeie sentrums gehou. Die hoofklinieke, verreweg die grootste, word, soos reeds verduidelik is, by die Kliniek vir Besondere Siektes op die terrein van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal gehou. Sessies word ook by die Poliklinieke in Atteridgeville en Mamelodi gehou. Gedurende April is 'n kliniek in die Kleurlingdorp Eersterust ingestel.

Die personeel van die Sentrale Kliniek is dieselfde as dié vir die Blankes, behalwe dat dit ook twee deeltydse Nieblanke helpers en 'n Nieblanke verpleegster insluit.

Die Geneeskundige Beampte wat aan die hoof van die Afsonderingshospitaal staan, neem al vier die sessies by die Sentrale Kliniek waar, terwyl die sessies by die ander sentrums deur ander Gesondheidsbeamptes van die Afdeling waargeneem word. Daar is dus altesaam sewe sessies per week vir Nieblankes in Pretoria en drie sentrums in Nieblanke=woongebiede waar pasiënte hulle elke dag (behalwe Saterdag en Sondag) vir behandeling kan aanmeld. Die sessies duur ongeveer ander-halfuur, maar die vroeë aandssessies by die Sentrale Kliniek duur twee uur.

Die opsporing van kontakgevalle van Nieblankes wat die Sentrale Kliniek besoek, wat hoofsaaklik bedoel is vir huis=bediendes wat weg van hulle normale gesinskring lewe, is dikwels onmoontlik vanweë die toevallige aard van die omgang, die aantal kere wat gevalle met verskillende persone omgang gehad het en die moeilikheid wat ondervind word om 'n adres van enige aard te verkry. 'n Aansienlike aantal pasiënte reageer egter op ons versoek om die kontakte aan te raai om self ook die klinieke by te woon.

By die Poliklinieke in die Bantoe-woongebiede het ons meer welslae behaal, hoofsaaklik omdat sommige van die faktore wat in die vorige paragraaf vermeld is, nie in dieselfde mate in hierdie gebiede aanwesig is nie.

Afwesigheid of onderbreking van behandeling skep nie 'n groot probleem nie omdat die Bantoe, sodra hy eers met die behandeling begin het, al te gewillig is om hom aan te meld totdat hy genees is. As hy nie meer opdaag nie, is dit meestal weens omstandighede en nie uit vrye keuse nie.

Die volgende tabelle dui die getal pasiënte aan wat gedurende die verslagjaar die verskillende klinieke besoek het:

SENTRAAL/...

SENTRALE OF HOOFKLINIEK:

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik:	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	36(42)	0(3)	63(72)	0(8)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	203(211)	17(13)	307(283)	38(29)
Sekondêre sifilis	189(224)	252(262)	340(337)	510(501)
Tersiêre sifilis	7(6)	7(4)	13(14)	19(13)
Latente sifilis	56(38)	57(46)	120(89)	128(111)
Neurosifilis	1(1)	0(0)	2(1)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	3(0)	2(3)	5(0)	5(7)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Totale Sifilis= gevalle	495(522)	335(331)	960(796)	701(669)
Gonorrêe	577(497)	5(12)	984(898)	12(15)
G.C.-vulvo=				
vaginitis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Ulcus molle	8(15)	0(0)	24(49)	0(0)
Limfogranuloma				
venereum	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Veneriese vratte	53(55)	17(22)	131(137)	37(53)
Nie-veneries	182(195)	163(203)	290(355)	308(448)
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis	287(344)	0(0)	614(753)	0(0)
GROOTTOTAAL	1 602(1 628)	520(568)	3 003(2 990)	1 078(1 185)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	224(252)	5(2)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	274(224)	168(172)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is	570(629)	139(126)

POLIKLINIEK : MAMELODI/...

POLIKLINIEK : MAMELODI:

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik:	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	1(11)	0(21)	19(20)	0(45)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	3(6)	0(0)	6(10)	0(0)
Sekondêre sifilis	8(2)	59(34)	14(3)	94(75)
Tersiêre sifilis	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Latente sifilis	2(1)	10(11)	7(2)	23(21)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Totale Sifilisgevalle	14(20)	69(66)	46(35)	117(141)
Gonorree	23(32)	1(0)	39(55)	2(0)
Nie-veneriese	53(59)	27(39)	85(101)	40(74)
Veneriese vratte	0(2)	12(10)	9(6)	21(24)
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis	3(11)	0(0)	6(23)	0(0)
GROOTTOTAAL	93(124)	109(115)	185(220)	228(239)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	0(0)	0(0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	3(3)	9(11)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is	44(63)	67(80)

KLINIEK : ATTERIDGEVILLE/...

KLINIEK : ATTERIDGEVILLE:

Bywoning - nuwe en
ou gevalle gesamentlik:

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik:	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	1(1)	0(5)	3(3)	0(11)
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	2(3)	0(1)	6(6)	0(3)
Sekondêre sifilis	19(17)	56(58)	36(36)	103(101)
Tersiêre sifilis	0(3)	0(0)	0(7)	0(0)
Latente sifilis	13(15)	4(12)	27(27)	11(31)
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)	0(3)
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Totale Sifilisgevalle	35(39)	60(77)	72(79)	114(149)
Gonorree	141(97)	1(3)	198(111)	3(6)
Veneriese vratte	14(9)	8(7)	29(17)	19(20)
Nie-veneries	48(53)	6(25)	91(85)	9(48)
Nie-spesifieke urethritis	24(16)	0(0)	35(33)	0(0)
GROOTTOTAAL	262(214)	75(112)	425(325)	145(223)

	Mans	Vroue
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly	0(0)	0(0)
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is	21(14)	21(17)
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is	109(80)	46(75) .

KLINIEK : EERSTERUST/...

KLINIEK : EERSTERUST:

Diagnose	Nuwe gevalle		Bywoning - nuwe en ou gevalle gesamentlik:	
	Mans	Vroue	Mans	Vroue
Seronegatiewe primêre sifilis	0	0	0	0
Seropositiewe primêre sifilis	0	0	0	0
Sekondêre sifilis	0	0	0	0
Tersiêre sifilis	0	0	0	0
Latente sifilis	3	21	10	54
Aangebore sifilis (onder 1 jaar)	1	1	4	1
Aangebore sifilis (bo 1 jaar)	0	0	0	0
Totale Sifilisgevalle	4	22	14	55
Gonorree	0	0	0	0
Veneriese vratte	0	0	0	0
Nie-veneries	2	1	4	3
Nie-spesifieke uretrititis	1	0	1	0
GROOTTOTAAL	7	23	19	58
		Mans	Vroue	
Getal gevalle wat aan twee of meer veneriese siektes ly		0	0	
Getal gevalle wat op proef ontslaan is		0	1	
Getal gevalle wat as volkome genees ontslaan is		1	10	

VOORBEVALLING-SIFILISBEHANDELING:

Alle vroue wat die munisipale klinieke vir voorbevallings-
sorg besoek, word serologies vir sifilis getoets. Normaalweg
word diegene wat dit nodig het, by dié klinieke behandel tensy
spesiale omstandighede, hetsy diagnosties of andersins, dit
vereis dat hulle na die klinieke vir veneriese siektes moet gaan.

Na die bevalling word die behandeling van hierdie gevalle
en hul babas by die klinieke vir veneriese siektes voortgesit.

Die/...

Die volgende besonderhede toon die getal voorgeboorte=
like gevalle aan wat by die verskillende klinieke teen
sifilis behandel is:

BLANKES:

	Stadium van swangerskap		
	1 - 3 maande	4 - 6 maande	7 - 9 maande
Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	135(120)	147(175)	28(42)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	3(2)	2(2)	0(0)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandeling tydens swangerskap ontvang	1(0)	0(3)	0(0)

NIEBLANKES:

ATTERIDGEVILLEKLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	61(76)	688(627)	430(455)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	7(9)	93(62)	38(32)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandeling tydens swangerskap ontvang	7(9)	92(62)	38(32)

MAMELODISE KLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	817(657)	1 346(1 366)	542(528)
Getal wie se reaksies positief of twyfelagtig was	81(57)	120(90)	71(40)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	20(21)	32(32)	18(14)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandeling tydens swangerskap ontvang	82(53)	118(77)	67(37)

PROESSTRAATKLINIEK/...

PROESSTRAATKLINIEK:

	Stadium van swangerskap		
	1 - 3 maande	4 - 6 maande	7 - 9 maande
Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	59(269)	311(526)	207(229)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	14(17)	33(36)	32(12)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	14(28)	56(45)	35(14)

SAULSVILLESE KLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	104(114)	728(672)	768(798)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	8(14)	78(48)	68(34)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(1)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	8(12)	78(47)	68(34)

LAUDIUMKLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	89(68)	96(92)	23(32)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	2(4)	1(1)	0(0)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	2(4)	1(1)	0(0)

EERSTERUSTKLINIEK:

Getal swanger vroue wat serologies getoets is	66(115)	179(124)	63(70)
Getal wie se reaksie positief of twyfelagtig was	14(6)	25(8)	9(3)
Getal wat voorheen (by enige kliniek) behandel is	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Getal wat die eerste reeks behandelings tydens swangerskap ontvang	8(6)	15(7)	5(3)

MOEDER- EN KINDERSORGDIENTE.

Geneeskundige personeel:

Aan die begin van die afgelope jaar het die personeel uit vyf voltydse Geneeskundige Beamptes en drie deeltydse geneeshere wat op 'n sessiebasis gewerk het, bestaan.

Verplegingspersoneel : Blank:

Beheer- en opleidingsposte:

	Diens= staat soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste geskep ge= durende die jaar	Diens= staat soos op 31 Des. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 31 Des. 1971
Hoofgesondheids= besoekster	1	1	0	1	1
+Senior Gesond= heidsbesoekster	3	3	0	3	3
'Leerling-gesond= heidsbesoekster	12	12	12	11	11

+ Die drie Senior Gesondheidsbesoeksters is soos volg ingedeel:

Moeder- en Kindersorgdienste	2 (1 Blankegebiede (1 Nieblankegebiede
Tuberkulosedienste	1

' Van die twaalf Leerling-gesondheidsbesoeksters is vier van binne die Raad se diens en agt van buite die Raad se diens, aangestel. Een van die agt van buite die Raad se diens het die kursus om gesondheidsredes gestaak.

Moeder- en Kindersorgdienste:

	Diens= staat soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste geskep ge= durende die jaar	Diens= staat soos op 31 Des. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 31 Des. 1971
Gesondheids= besoekster	18	9	0	18	15
Deeltydse Gesond= heidsbesoekster (kleuterskole en crèches)	1	1	0	1	1
Klinieksusters	3	3	0	3	3

Personeelveranderinge:

Nuwe aanstellings gedurende die jaar:

Gesondheidsbesoeksters	7
Deeltydse Gesondheidsbesoekster (kleuterskole en crèches)	0
Klinieksusters	0
+Leerling-gesondheidsbesoeksters	12

(+ Van die twaalf wat aangestel is, het vier poste van Klinieksuster in die Raad se diens bekleed en is oor-geplaas na poste van Leerling-gesondheidsbesoekster. Agt is van buite die Raad se diens aangestel.)

Verlies van personeel gedurende die jaar:

Gesondheidsbesoeksters	(Bevorder tot Senior (Gesondheidsbesoekster (Oorlede (Bedank (Medies ongeskik	0 0 1 1
Klinieksusters	(Bedank	0

Tuberkulosedienste - Blank:

	Diens= staat soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 1 Jan. 1971	Getal poste geskep ge= durende die jaar	Diens= staat soos op 31 Des. 1971	Getal poste gevol soos op 31 Des. 1971
Gesondheids- besoeksters	3	1	0	3	3
Klinieksusters	8	8	0	8	8

Personeelveranderinge:

Nuwe aanstellings gedurende die jaar:

Klinieksusters 4

Verlies van personeel gedurende die jaar:

Gesondheidsbesoeksters	(Bevorder tot Senior (Gesondheidsbesoekster (Bedank	0 0
------------------------	---	--------

Klinieksusters

(Oorgeplaas na poste
(van Leerling-gesondheids=
(besoekster 1
(Bedank 2
(Bedank met sluiting van
(diens op 31 Des. 1971 0

Verplegingspersoneel : Nieblank:

(Bantoes = B, Indiërs = I, Kleurlinge = K)

Moeder- en Kindersorgdienste - Nieblank:

	Diens=			Getal			Getal			Diens=			Getal		
	staat			poste			poste			staat			poste		
	soos op			soos op			geskep			soos op			soos op		
	1 Jan.			1 Jan.			gedurende			31 Des.			31 Des.		
	1971			1971			die jaar			1971			1971		
	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.
Gesondheids=															
besoeksters	6	1	1	6	0	1	2	0	0	8	1	1	8	1	1
Kliniekver=															
pleegsters	20	3	3	20	2	3	0	0	0	20	3	3	19	3	3
Vroedvroue	18	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0
Verpleeg=															
assistente	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

Tuberkulosedienste - Nieblank:

	Diens=			Getal			Getal			Diens=			Getal		
	staat			poste			poste			staat			poste		
	soos op			soos op			geskep			soos op			soos op		
	1 Jan.			1 Jan.			gedurende			31 Des.			31 Des.		
	1971			1971			die jaar			1971			1971		
	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.	B.	I.	K.
Gesondheids=															
besoeksters	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0
Kliniekver=															
pleegsters	9	1	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	9	1	1	9	1	1
Verpleeg=															
assistente	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0

Nieblanke/...

Nieblanke Personeelveranderings:

Behalwe vir die feit dat verplegingspersoneel van een pos na ander poste binne die Afdeling oorgeplaas is, is die aantal Nieblanke Verpleegsters wat van buite die Raad se diens aangestel is en die diens verlaat het, soos volg:

Nuwe aanstellings	14
Die Afdeling verlaat	8

SITOLOGIESE ONDERSOEKE VAN SERVIKALE SMERE:

Sitologiese ondersoeke van servikale smere van vrouens van 'n sekere ouderdomsgroep vorm 'n belangrike skakel in voorkomende geneeskunde. Nie alleen kan verskillende infektiewe toestande gediagnoseer word nie, maar maligniteit kan in so 'n vroeë stadium ontdek word, dat die kwaadaardigheid deur middel van 'n geringe chirurgiese ingreep genees kan word met die gevolg dat die moeder dikwels haar gesin nog baie jare lank kan bystaan.

Net soos in die geval van die vel, word die oppervlakkige selle van die slymvliese van die serviks en vagina gedurig afgestoot en vervang deur nuwes wat in die basaal-membraan van die slymvlies gevorm en opwaarts gestoot word. Selle wat so afskilfer, behou die eienskappe van die plek vanwaar hulle afskilfer het. Indien hulle byvoorbeeld afskilfer van 'n gebied wat ontsteek is, sal hulle die tekens van die ontsteking toon, en indien hulle van 'n plek wat besig is om kwaadaardige verandering te ondergaan, afkomstig is, sal hulle die kenmerke van die kwaadaardige verandering toon. Deur middel van 'n mikroskopiese ondersoek, na spesiale kleuring, van smere wat hierdie selle bevat, kan die patoloog 'n diagnose maak van die gesondheidstoestand van die organe vanwaar hierdie selle afskilfer het. Die studie van afskilfer-sitologie het nou so ver gevorder dat die patoloog na slegs 'n ondersoek van die smeer met redelike sekerheid kan vasstel wat die graad van maligniteit is en of daar 'n radikale operasie of slegs 'n kleiner ingreep soos byvoorbeeld 'n konusbiopsie nodig is.

Hierdie voorspelling word op die persentasie abnormale kerne teenoor die persentasie maligne selle gegrond.

Die volgende tabel gee 'n opsomming van die verskillende siektetoestande wat die patoloog op die servikale smere kan waarneem, asook hoe dit vertolk word en watter optrede hy by die verskillende grade van maligniteit sal aanbeveel:

A. Die volgende infeksies kan deur middel van 'n sitologiese ondersoek gediagnoseer word:

1. Mikrokokke en basille.
2. Candida albicans.
3. Trichomonas vaginalis.
4. Leptothrix.

B. Pre-maligne en maligne toestande:

Waargeneem op smeet:

1. Diskariose;
(Afwykinge in die kern.)

2. Displasie:

(Abnormaal groeiende selle)

Moontlike oorsake:

- (a) Ontsteking.
- (b) Foliensuurgebrek.
- (c) Maligniteit.

Stadium:

- (a) Gering:
Baie diskariootiese selle, geen
plaveiselkarsinoom selle nie.
- (b) Magtig:
2/3 diskariootiese selle,
1/3 plaveiselkarsinoom selle.
- (c) Uitgesproke:
1/2 diskariootiese selle,
1/2 plaveiselkarsinoom selle.
- (d) Karsinoom-in-situ:
1/3 diskariootiese selle,
2/3 plaveiselkarsinoom selle.

Vertolkings:

Die maligniteit het deur die basaal-
membran gedring en mag al in die
omliggende weefsel in versprei het.

'n Maligniteit van die klierweefsel.

3. Plaveiselkarsinoom:
(Infiltrasie)

4. Adenokarsinoom:

5. Binne normale perke.

Vertolkings en aanbevelings:

Behandel en neem weer smeere.
Behandel en neem weer smeere.

Nog geen displasiese selle waargeneem nie, maar maligniteit kan die oorsaak van
die diskariose wees.

Herhaal smeere na 3 of 6 maande.

Vertolkings:

Herstel dikwels nog as die
oorsaak, soos byvoorbeeld in-
feksie, foliensuurgebrek, ens.,
verwyder word.

Vroeë maligniteit wat onderste
1/3 van slymvlieslaag aantast.

Vroeë maligniteit wat onderste
2/3 van slymvlieslaag aantast.

Vroeë maligniteit wat volle dik-
te van slymvlieslaag aantast,
maar nie infiltrer nie.

Aanbevelings:

Bevestig diagnose deur middel
van klein biopsie van letsel.

Bevestig diagnose deur middel
van klein biopsie van letsel.

Aanbeveling:

Behandel moontlike oorsaak.
Driemaandelikse smeere.

Konusbiopsie en opvolgsmere
is voldoende.

Konusbiopsie en opvolgsmere
is voldoende.

Konusbiopsie en opvolgsmere
is voldoende.

Histerekтомie.

Histerekтомie.

As POSITIEF word diegene beskou wat volgens bovermelde klassifikasie in groepe 2(b) tot 4 val. Dié pasiënte word as spoedgevalle na die Ginekologie-buitepasiënte-afdeling van die H.F. Verwoerd-hospitaal verwys. Aan diegene wat in groepe 1 tot 2(a) val, word toepaslike behandeling gegee, indien dit nodig is, en opvolgsmere word geneem.

Die sitoloog verstrek altyd 'n aanbeveling tesame met sy verslag en dit is belangrik om die aanbeveling te volg omdat dit dringend nodig kan wees dat 'n histerektomie gedoen moet word in plaas van slegs 'n konusbiopsie of net opvolgsmere.

Vaginale smere, wat nie hier ter sprake is nie, word hoofsaaklik gedoen met die doel om die hormonale status van die pasiënt te bepaal, omdat dit 'n rol kan speel by habituele miskraam of by die postmenopausale vrou.

Die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad van Pretoria het op 14 Februarie 1967 begin met die neem van smere vir sitologiese ondersoek. Aanvanklik is min smere geneem en ondersoek omdat die laboratorium destyds nog nie die nodige opgeleide personeel gehad het om 'n groot massa smere te ondersoek nie. Nadat hierdie probleem oorkom is, het die aantal smere wat geneem is begin vermeerder en gedurende die afgelope jaar het die aantal ondersoeke by verskillende klinieke baie toegeneem.

Smere word van die volgende persone geneem:

1. Gesinsbeplanningklinieke:

Smere word van alle nuwe pasiënte, Blank sowel as Nieblank, geneem. Daar word ook verder smere van alle pasiënte wat vir opvolgondersoeke kom, geneem.

2. Voorbevallingsklinieke:

(a) Blankes:

Daar word smere van alle vroue van dertig jaar en ouer wat hulle hier aanmeld, geneem. Waar daar enige verdagte simptome is, word daar ook smere by jonger vroue geneem.

(b) Nieblankes:

Weens die geweldige groot aantal vroue wat die klinieke bywoon, is dit nie moontlik om 'n smeer van

elkeen as 'n roetine-maatreël te neem nie. Daar word egter smere van alle pasiënte wat hulle vir 'n nabevallings=onderzoek aanmeld en dertig jaar of ouer is, geneem, sowel as van jonger pasiënte waar daar enige verdagte simptome is. Daar word veral aandag geskenk aan diegene wat te kenne gee dat hulle gesinsbeplanningsadvies verlang.

Die verslae van die patoloog het dan ook getoon dat die neem van smere by hierdie jonger groep met verdagte simptome geregverdig was.

RESULTATE VAN SMERE: (Syfers vir die vorige jaar tussen hakies.)

Gedurende die jaar is daar smere van 2 888 (2 578) vroue geneem van wie 116 (136) Blanke pasiënte was.

Die volgende tabelle gee 'n opsomming van die gevalle waar afwykings wel gevind is:

(Kyk bladsye 101 en 102.)

Altesaam 814 (332) Nieblanke gevalle was vir opvolgondersoeke aanbeveel weens abnormale selle wat gevind is.

Gedurende die jaar is 268 (221) smere herhaal, en wel soos volg:

Kliniek	Aanbeveel vir op=volgning	Getal herhaal	Drie=maande=liks	Ses=maande=liks	Jaarliks
Atteridgeville	139(110)	21(69)	6(4)	2(40)	13(25)
Saulsville	175(72)	62(39)	6(5)	20(16)	36(18)
Mamelodi	182(71)	74(58)	9(5)	20(34)	45(19)
Eersterust	137(21)	61(16)	3(1)	3(6)	44(9)
Laudium	54(15)	20(9)	1(0)	1(5)	18(4)
Proesstraat	127(43)	30(30)	5(2)	4(11)	21(17)
Totaal	814(332)	268(221)	30(17)	50(112)	188(92)

Die opvolging/...

BLANKES

BESONDERHEDE VAN POSITIEWE GEVALLE

Getal ondersoek	Getal positief en %	Graviteit pariëteit	Ouderdom	Verslag oor smeer	Konus- biopsie	Resultaat van biopsie	Opvolgbehandeling/optrede
116 (136)	1 (5) 86%(3,6%)	Para V	29	Hierdie geval is een van dié wat verlede jaar diskar- riotiese selle getoon het en wat 6-maandeliks opge- volg is.	Ja - asoek fraksionele D & K	Letseel volledig ver- wyder.	Word deur hospitaal opge- volg.

Opvolgverslag: Spoelvormige selle met maligne
kerne. Sal maontlik inpas by die beeld van 'n
keratiniserende plaveiselkarsinoom. Die maontlik-
heid van 'n sarkoom kan egter nie uitgeskakel
word nie.

BLANKES

BESONDERHEDE VAN GEVALLE MET ABNORMALE SELLE

Getal met abnor- male selle en %	Driemaandelike herondersoek	Sesmaandelike herondersoek	Jaarlike herondersoek	Getal	Opvolgverslae en aanbevelings
20 (9) 25%(6,6%)	5(1)	3(5)	12(3)	1 geval	Hierdie geval met diskarriotiese selle is van verlede jaar oorgedra. Sy moes sesmaandeliks opge- volg word. Die resultaat van haar opvolgondersoeke is hierbo beskrywe onder "Besonderhede van Positiewe Gevalle".
				5 gevalle	Twee gevalle is oorgedra van verlede jaar met "Diskarriotiese selle vir 3-maandelike opvolg". Een het verbeter. Een moet nog opgevolg word. Twee gevalle met abnormale selle as gevolg van ont- stekingsveranderinge, is van die vorige jaar oorgedra. Hulle moet na behandeling 3-maandeliks opgevolg word. Een nuwe geval met abnormale selle as gevolg van ontstekingsveranderinge moet 3-maandeliks op- gevolg word na behandeling.
				2 gevalle	Een geval met leukokeratose moet 6-maandeliks opgevolg word. Een geval met diskarriotiese selle moet 6-maandeliks opgevolg word.
				12 gevalle	Drie gevalle is van verlede jaar oorgedra vir jaarlikse opvolging. Twee gevalle van vorige jare, vir jaarlikse ondersoek, is hierdie jaar nog opgevolg. Een geval het 'n ponsbiopsie in 1969 gehad. Sy is oorgedra vir jaarlikse opvolg. Een geval het 'n konusbiopsie in 1969 gehad. Sy het verlede jaar nie vir haar jaarlikse opvolgon- dersoek opgedaag nie. Dit is hierdie jaar herhaal. Vyf nuwe gevalle met abnormale selle moet jaarliks ondersoek word.

BESONDERHEDE VAN POSITIEWE GEVALLE

NIEBLANKES

Kliniek	Getal Onderzoek	Getal positief en %	Ouderdom Onder 30 Jaar	Bo 30 Jaar	Getal na Hospitaal verwys	Konusbioopsie	Slegs op- volgsmere by hospitaal of kliniek	Histerektomie	Opvolgresultate, optriede, aanbevelings, ens.
Atteridgeville	491 (603)	3 (15) 0,61%(2,5%)	(-4)	3(11)	1(10)	1(2)	1(2) Histerektomie aanbeveel	(-2)	1 weier histerektomie. 2 het nie opgedaag vir verwysing nie.
Saulsville	505 (420)	9 (9) 1,8 %(2,1%)	2(3)	7(6)	9(2)	(-)	1(-)	-	1 twee opvolgsmere by hospitaal negatief. 8 geen verslag van hospitaal ontvang nie.
Mamelodi	808 (620)	13 (17) 1,6 %(2,7%)	4(8)	9(9)	10(7)	1(1)	1(1)	-	12 geen verslag. Het nog nie weer by Kliniek opgedaag nie.
Eersterust	384 (331)	7 (4) 1,8 %(1,2%)	3(3)	4(1)	7(3)	3(-)	3(1)	1 het aan- beveling geweer	4 het nie weer by Kliniek opgedaag nie. Geen verslag van hospitaal nie.
Laudium	171 (176)	- (-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proesstraat	413 (273)	5 (8) 1,2 %(2,7%)	2(3)	3(5)	5(4)	2(1)	2(+)	(-)	3 geen verslag van hospitaal ontvang of het nie by hospitaal opgedaag nie.
TOTAAL	2772 (2442)	37 (53) 1,3 %(2,2%)			32(26)	7(4)	8(4)	(-2)	
GROOTTOTAAL BLANK EN NIEBLANK	2888 (2578)	38 (58) 1,3 %(2,3%)							

Die opvolging van gevalle wat vir herhaling van servikale smere moet kom is 'n frustrerende deel van hierdie diens. Dit verg spesiale huisbesoeke deur die verplegingspersoneel en hoewel die pasiënte belowe dat hulle sal kom, bly hulle dikwels in gebreke om dié belofte na te kom. Hoe om hierdie probleem te bowe te kom bly steeds 'n uitdaging. Met meer spesiale voorligting ten opsigte van die voorkoming van kanker kan daar in die toekoms moontlik meer welslae behaal word.

Die grootste getal wat herhaal is, is diegene wat na een jaar weer moes kom. Dit is gevalle wat verlede jaar of reeds die vorige jaar al gevra is om terug te kom. Baie van hulle is gevalle wat die gesinsbeplanningkliniek bywoon en wat gekom het vir jaarlikse opvolging ten opsigte van die lus, wat ingeplaas is, die gebruik van pille of Depo-provera inspuitings.

Diegene wat vir drie- of sesmaandelikse opvolgondersoeke moet kom, verskaf die meeste hoofbrekens.

Die moontlikheid dat die verplegingspersoneel, ten tyde van hul huisbesoeke, die pasiënte nie bevredigend motiveer nie, kan nie buite rekening gelaat word nie. Hierdie aspek geniet tans aandag en daar word gehoop om in die toekoms meer bevredigende resultate te sien.

STAFILOKOKINFEKSIES:

Die voorkoms van stafilokokbesmetting by private kraam=inrigtings word elders in hierdie verslag onder Aanmeldbare Siektes volledig behandel.

Soos in die verlede het die Inspektrise van Vroedvroue hierdie jaar voortgegaan met die neem van kwartaallikse plaatjies vir bakteriologiese ondersoeke in hierdie verband by private kraaminrigtings, waarvan daar twee vir Blankes en twee vir Nieblankes in die stad is.

Daar is volgehou met voorligting ten opsigte van, sowel as die toepassing van, streng higiënemaatreëls. Resultate van bakteriologiese ondersoeke het hierdie jaar weer eens bevestig dat dit tot dusver die mees doeltreffende wyse is om die voorkoms van stafilokokbesmetting te beheer.

Goeie/...

Goeie samewerking is weer eens van die vier inrigtings ontvang, veral met betrekking tot die toepassing van streng higiënemaatreëls. Die gevolg daarvan was 'n duidelike afname in die voorkoms van besmetting.

Die groot probleem by een inrigting, wat kontrole moeilik maak, is dat hy groot getalle bevallings moet hanteer. Dit beteken dat hulle pasiënte vroeg uit die inrigting moet ontslaan en die gevolg is 'n aanhoudende en vinnige wisseling van die pasiëntebevolking. Hoewel dit feitlik 'n onbegonne taak skyn te wees om 'n oplossing ten opsigte van kontrole hier te vind, is dit verblydend dat hierdie inrigting nogtans daarin geslaag het om die voorkoms van besmetting te verminder.

GESUBSIDEERDE MELKPOEIERSKEMA:

Soos in die verlede, was hierdie skema gedurende die jaar in werking by die klinieke in Atteridgeville, Saulsville, Mamelodi, Laudium en Eersterust. Die 4 tot 5 kinders wat die Proesstraatkliniek verlede jaar besoek het, het hierdie jaar nie gekom nie.

'n Massa van een pond melkpoeier per week word aan elke pasiënt uitgereik. Die syfers in die kolom wat die getal pasiënte by die klinieke per maand aangee, weerspieël dus nie slegs die totale bywoning vir die betrokke maand nie, maar ook terselfdertyd die hoeveelheid melkpoeier in ponde wat uitgereik is.

Die volgende tabel gee 'n beeld van die bywoningsgetalle by die verskillende klinieke die afgelope jaar.

(Kyk bladsy 105.)

Gedurende die jaar is die volgende hoeveelhede melkpoeier by die ondergemelde klinieke uitgereik:

Saulsville	2 253 lb	(833 lb)
Mamelodi	1 575 lb	(566 lb)
Atteridgeville	1 067 lb	(149 lb)
Eersterust	914 lb	(693 lb)
Laudium	46 lb	(69 lb)
Totaal	5 855 lb	(2 310 lb).

Dit/...

	SAULSVILLE			MAMELODI			EERSTERUST			ATTERIDGEVILLE			LAUDIUM		
	Nuwe gevalle	Herhaalde bywonings	Totaal	Nuwe gevalle	Herhaalde bywonings	Totaal	Nuwe gevalle	Herhaalde bywonings	Totaal	Nuwe gevalle	Herhaalde bywonings	Totaal	Nuwe gevalle	Herhaalde bywonings	Totaal
1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970	1971 1970
Januarie	24	-	107 (2)	296 (6)	5 (5)	12 (11)	38 (46)	43 (7)	6 (16)	106 (88)	6 (1)	19 (10)	75 (20)	- (-)	- (16)
Februarie	21 (6)	109 (2)	248 (19)	7 (1)	17 (14)	63 (46)	- (5)	- (5)	2 (20)	8 (97)	6 (2)	18 (9)	76 (26)	- (-)	- (10)
Maart	15 (1)	111 (9)	237 (36)	10 (9)	20 (12)	89 (61)	- (4)	- (4)	5 (26)	18 (119)	16 (1)	23 (-)	107 (1)	- (-)	- (18)
April	17 (2)	111 (7)	265 (32)	15 (6)	28 (19)	99 (68)	- (4)	- (4)	6 (12)	20 (78)	16 (1)	20 (1)	104 (3)	- (-)	5 (8)
Mei	3 (1)	103 (4)	206 (13)	6 (1)	39 (24)	129 (76)	1 (1)	1 (1)	3 (13)	16 (52)	9 (-)	19 (1)	70 (4)	1 (-)	1 (3)
Junie	16 (-)	82 (6)	153 (14)	12 (1)	42 (17)	185 (53)	32 (-)	2 (14)	2 (14)	136 (56)	9 (1)	28 (2)	108 (8)	1 (-)	2 (-)
Julie	16 (-)	60 (5)	212 (16)	11 (1)	52 (13)	126 (44)	31 (2)	1 (10)	1 (10)	128 (41)	19 (-)	27 (1)	132 (4)	1 (-)	1 (2)
Augustus	5 (1)	39 (3)	131 (12)	4 (-)	63 (11)	237 (34)	13 (-)	19 (14)	128 (56)	12 (-)	29 (3)	29 (3)	120 (9)	- (-)	8 (4)
September	14 (-)	35 (4)	164 (7)	2 (-)	61 (13)	175 (27)	2 (-)	31 (8)	92 (32)	3 (1)	17 (3)	17 (3)	58 (12)	- (-)	5 (-)
Oktober	7 (77)	40 (6)	119 (180)	13 (5)	54 (8)	102 (35)	8 (1)	28 (7)	122 (32)	6 (3)	15 (2)	15 (2)	74 (14)	- (-)	- (-)
November	11 (38)	33 (67)	95 (226)	5 (-)	62 (14)	189 (37)	5 (1)	27 (5)	128 (22)	2 (1)	17 (3)	17 (3)	78 (15)	- (-)	- (-)
Desember	26 (36)	18 (88)	127 (272)	1 (1)	55 (16)	143 (39)	1 (-)	2 (5)	12 (20)	6 (3)	18 (10)	18 (10)	65 (33)	- (-)	- (-)
1975 (162)	848 (203)	2253 (833)	91 (30)	505 (172)	1575 (566)	136 (25)	132 (150)	914 (693)	110 (14)	250 (45)	1067 (149)	3 (-)	10 (23)	46 (69)	

Dit is verblydend om te kan berig dat daar 'n algehele toename ten opsigte van bywoningsgetalle by vier van die genoemde klinieke was.

Die ontmoedigende toestand waaroor daar in die verlede verslag gedoen is, het dus heelwat verbeter. Dit kan moontlik toegeskryf word daaraan dat motivering en propaganda met betrekking tot die waarde van die melkpoeier hierdie jaar meer geslaagd was.

By Laudium bly die getalle egter laag. Hierdie Asiër=moeders is nog nie oortuig dat afgeroomde melkpoeier, teen 'n verlaagde prys, 'n goeie produk is nie. Hulle verkies duur handelspreparate en laat die waarde van hierdie preparate verlore gaan deurdat hulle dit te swak aanmaak ten einde te bespaar.

TOEDIENING VAN POLIOSLUKSTOF AAN SWANGER VROUE:

Soos verlede jaar berig is, word polioslukstof as 'n roetinemaatreël aan Blanke verwagte moeders wat die voorbevallingsklinieke bywoon en nog nie voorheen teen hierdie siekte geïmmuniseer is nie, toegedien.

Die volgende tabel gee 'n uiteensetting van die pasiënte wat vanjaar geïmmuniseer is:

	Harry Nelson- kliniek	Willa Volschenk- kliniek	Danville= kliniek	Totaal
Eerste dosis	7(16)	14(28)	8(5)	29(49)
Tweede dosis	1(7)	4(15)	5(7)	10(29)
Derde dosis	1(1)	1(15)	6(2)	8(18)
Reeds ge= immuniseer	52(107)	52(97)	44(50)	148(254)

Tans word Nieblanke swanger vrouens nie as 'n roetine=maatreël by die munisipale voorbevallingsklinieke teen poliomiëlitis geïmmuniseer nie. Enige pasiënt wat daarom sou vra, sou dit dadelik ontvang. Indien dit op enige tyd=stip sou blyk dat hierdie beleid in hersiening geneem behoort te word, sal dit dadelik gebeur.

Die/...

Die volgende tabelle gee 'n statistiese uiteensetting van die werk wat deur die Moeder- en Kindersorgdienseseksie verrig is. (Syfers vir 1970 tussen hakies.)

Huisbesoeke deur Gesondheidsbesoeksters: 1971.

Eerste besoeke	Daaropvolgende besoeke	Getal siek babas besoek	Totale besoeke
5 103 (4 650)	6 924 (2 912)	9 (22)	12 027 (7 693)

Besonderhede van Kliniekbywonings:

	Eerste bywoning	Her= bywoning	Deur genees= heer onder= soek
Sentraal (Dinsdag)	55 (106)	283 (429)	380 (510)
Sentraal (Woensdag)	135 (165)	797 (914)	
Sentraal (Vrydag)	110 (164)	790 (762)	
Bloedstraat	53 (58)	316 (552)	
Pretoria-Wes	235 (240)	1 949 (1 689)	460 (624)
Danville	245 (239)	848 (1 265)	694 (620)
Gezina	94 (85)	579 (661)	
Villieria (Woensdag)	204 (198)	1 145 (1 172)	227 (450)
Villieria (Donderdag)	74 (83)	574 (553)	
Wonderboomsuid	68 (82)	430 (631)	
Mayville	142 (110)	868 (875)	
Capital Park	67 (69)	606 (624)	
Hatfield	49 (61)	360 (322)	
Nieuw Muckleneuk	88 (111)	393 (557)	
Sunnyside (Dinsdag)	204 (181)	1 503 (1 320)	
Sunnyside (Woensdag)	171 (147)	1 365 (1 206)	
Riviera	90 (96)	632 (701)	55 (127)
Salvokop	30 (72)	408 (788)	
Arcadia	172 (162)	1 026 (744)	
Hercules	179 (190)	1 678 (1 868)	807 (856)
Booysens	117 (75)	936 (620)	
Mountain View	95 (82)	453 (536)	
Pretoria Gardens	46 (41)	392 (407)	
Rietfontein-Noord	30 (48)	246 (381)	
Voortrekkerweg	60 (69)	449 (511)	
Pierneefstraat	32 (58)	267 (504)	
Brooklyn	91 (108)	510 (723)	
Totaal	2 936 (3 139)	19 803 (21 574)	2 642 (3 203)

Bywoning/...

Bywoning van Voorbevallingsklinieke:

	Sentraal	Danville	Willa Volschenk	Totaal
Getal nuwe gevalle	123(137)	85(73)	124(150)	332(360)
Totale bywoning	661(814)	485(386)	899(897)	2 045(2 096)
Getal nabevallings= gevalle	21(30)	23(14)	34(46)	78(90)

Tandkliniek:

Getal gevalle wat die Tandkliniek bygewoon het: 11(10)

Immuniseringsklinieke:

Getal gevalle ten volle teen difterie geïmmuniseer: 6 474(5 533)
 Getal gevalle ten volle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer: 5 386(4 813)

Kraamtoesig:

Getal kraamtasse geïnspekteer	13(112)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvroue	2(13)
Getal besoeke aan vroedvrouegevalle	1(1)
Getal besoeke aan kraaminrigtings	15(28)

Statistieke ten opsigte van Nieblankes:

Huisbesoeke	Proesstraat Kleurlinge	Asiërs	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes
Eerste besoeke aan pasgeborenes	69(81)	100(92)	1 007(1 002)	1 381(1 398)
Daaropvolgende besoeke	1 437(1 376)	701(732)	1 435(2 217)	600(4 961)
Besoeke aan siek kinders	3(-)	- (-)	2(1)	1(-)
Getal siek kinders besoek	3(-)	- (-)	2(-)	1(-)

Mamelodi/...

	Mamelodi Bantoes	Laudium Asiërs	Eersterust Kleurlinge
Eerste besoeke			
aan pasgeborenes	2 577(2 912)	287(298)	355(323)
Daaropvolgende			
besoek	1 328(913)	1 940(2 235)	2 914(2 042)
Besoeke aan			
siek kinders	2(2)	2(2)	-(-)
Getal siek kinders			
besoek	2(-)	2(-)	-(-)

Bywoning van Kindersorgklinieke:

	Proesstraat Kleurlinge	Asiërs	Atteridgeville Bantoes	Saulsville Bantoes
Eerste bywoning	86(114)	68(94)	1 072(1 012)	1 589(1 616)
Herhaalde bywoning	1 191(1 327)	1 119(932)	17 977(19 361)	20 974(21 980)
Deur geneesheer				
ondersoek	267(451)	255(289)	6 526(6 658)	6 975(5 945)

	Mamelodi Bantoes	Laudium Asiërs	Eersterust Kleurlinge
Eerste bywoning	3 680(2 736)	323(308)	1 247(778)
Herhaalde bywoning	21 070(28 585)	3 662(4 137)	8 416(7 437)
Deur geneesheer			
ondersoek	11 189(10 709)	2 107(3 235)	6 403(5 771)

Voorbevallingsklinieke/...

Voorbevallingsklinieke:

	P r o e s s t r a t			Atteridgeville	
	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleurlinge	Bantoes	Bantoes
Getal nuwe gevalle	883(903)	53(61)	75(59)	1 138(1 189)	
Getal bywoning	3 272(3 293)	308(528)	377(491)	5 869(6 600)	
	Saulsville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eersterust	
	Bantoes	Bantoes	Asiërs	Kleurlinge	
Getal nuwe gevalle	1 623(1 603)	2 686(2 625)	242(211)	319(317)	
Getal bywoning	6 046(6 842)	15 385(15 405)	1 043(1 502)	2 084(2 288)	

Bevallings deur vroedvroue waargeneem:

	Atteridgeville	Saulsville	Mamelodi
	372(310)	309(294)	192(238)

Immuniserings:

Getal gevalle teen difterie geïmmuniseer :	4 177(4 324)
Getal gevalle teen kinkhoes geïmmuniseer :	3 481(3 521)

MEDIESE- INSPEKSIEDIENS : KLEUTERSKOLE EN CRÈCHES.

Gedurende 1970 het die Raad op versoek van 'n groep ouers van kinders wat kleuterskole en crèches in Pretoria bywoon, besluit om 'n mediese inspeksiediens vir kinders in hierdie inrigtings in te stel.

Die doel van hierdie diens is om kinders in hierdie inrigtings in die stad gereeld medies te ondersoek en die ouers se aandag op enige afwykings wat gevind word, te vestig. Daar word geen behandeling gegee nie, en die ouers word versoek om die kinders na hul private geneesheer of na 'n ander bestaande instansie te neem vir verdere ondersoek en behandeling.

Die jaar 1971 was die eerste volle kalenderjaar wat die diens in werking was, en al hierdie inrigtings in Pretoria is minstens een keer besoek. 'n Hele aantal van hulle is reeds vir 'n tweede keer gedurende die jaar besoek. Baie goeie samewerking is van ouers sowel as die inrigtings verkry en in slegs enkele gevalle het ouers geweier om toestemming tot ondersoek te gee. In twee van die gevalle was dit in stryd met die ouers se geloofsoortuigings en in die ander paar gevalle het die ouers geweier omdat die kind reeds onder behandeling van 'n kinderarts was en hulle die ondersoek dus as onnodig beskou het. Ek wil graag van hierdie geleentheid gebruik maak om die ouers sowel as die personeel van die inrigtings te bedank vir die uitstekende samewerking en hulp wat ontvang is.

Gedurende die jaar is altesaam 3 109 kinders ondersoek en by 1 044 is sekere afwykings gevind. In 'n hele aantal gevalle is daar gevind dat die nodige immuniserings nie bygehou is nie, en is 'n briefie aan die ouers gerig waarin hulle versoek is om toe te sien dat die nodige immuniserings toegedien word.

Die grootste enkele afwyking wat gevind is, was ten opsigte van die kinders se tande. Dit was meesal tandkariës en slegs enkele gevalle is vir ortodonsie verwys.

By 'n redelike groot aantal kinders is X-bene gevind. Almal is vir verdere ondersoek en behandeling verwys. Die ander afwyking van die voete en bene was meesal opvallende gebreke wat reeds aandag ontvang het.

Bo en behalwe die gewone toestande wat gevind is, is 28 kinders vir verdere ondersoek vir albuminurie en 2 kinders vir verdere ondersoek van glukosurie verwys.

Gedurende/...

Gedurende die jaar is daar ook 'n begin gemaak met roetine-oogtoetsing van die kleuters en bo en behalwe 'n aantal kinders wat vir toestande soos strabismus verwys is, is daar gedurende September begin om die gesigskerpthe van die kleuters te toets. Vyf kinders is reeds vir verdere ondersoek as gevolg van swak visie verwys.

Altesaam 2 123 briewe is gedurende die jaar aan ouers gerig om hulle aandag op sekere afwykings te vestig, waarvan 1 747 die ouers aangemaak het om toe te sien dat die kinders die nodige versterkingsinspuitings kry.

Met die herbesoeke was dit bemoedigend om te vind dat die meeste kinders reeds behandeling vir die toestande ontvang het of dat hulle intussen die nodige versterkingsinspuitings ontvang het. Ongelukkig is dit egter dikwels nie moontlik om uit te vind wat wel met verdere ondersoek gevind is nie, en wat die behandeling is wat toegedien word nie.

Daar is gevind dat die ouers reeds bewus is van 'n groot aantal van die opvallender afwykings wat gevind is, maar daar is ook gevind dat die ouers geheel onbewus is van 'n groot aantal van die minder opvallende afwykings wat gevind is. Te oordeel na die werk wat gedoen is gedurende die bietjie meer as 'n jaar wat die diens nou aan die gang is, word die mening gehuldig dat daar werklik 'n leemte op hierdie gebied bestaan het.

Gedurende die jaar is altesaam 2 107 kinders ondersoek en by 1 044 is sekere afwykings gevind. In 'n klein aantal gevalle is daar gevind dat die nodige inspuiting nie gegee is nie, en in 'n klein aantal gevalle is daar gevind dat die nodige inspuiting nie gegee is nie.

Die grootste enkele afwyking wat gevind is, was 'n opsigte van die kinders se tande. Dit was meestal tandkierse en alreeds gevulde tande.

By 'n redelike groot aantal kinders is 'n klein afwyking gevind. Almal is vir verdere ondersoek en behandeling verwys. Die ander afwyking van die tande is 'n klein afwyking van die tande wat reeds gevul is.

Op en behalwe die gewone toetsing wat gevind is, is 18 kinders vir verdere ondersoek vir afwykings van 2 kinders vir verdere ondersoek van afwykings verwys.

Gedurende...

GENEESKUNDIGE ONDERSOEKE VAN MUNISIPALE PERSONEEL.

Mediese ondersoeke van persone wat in die Stadsraad se diens tree, word daaglik uitgevoer. Daar is ook spesiale ondersoeke ingevolge die Ongevallewet of om Pensioenfonds- of ander redes. Altesaam 1 804 sulke mediese ondersoeke is gedurende die onderhawige jaar uitgevoer.

GENEESKUNDIGE DIENSTE VIR NIEBLANKES:

Die volgende tabel toon die getal en soorte klinieke per week wat uitsluitlik vir Nieblankes gehou is:

	Proes= straat	Atte= ridge= ville	Mame= lodi	Mame= lodi Oos	Sauls= ville	Laud= ium	Eerste= rust
Kindersorg	1	2	2	-	2	1	2
Veneriese siektes	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Voor- en na-bevallings	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Tuberkulose	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Algemene buite-pasiënte	-	2	2	-	2	1	1
Gesins-beplanning	1	1	1	-	1	-	-

Verdere besonderhede van kindersorg-, veneriese siekte-, tuberkulose- en voorbevallingsklinieke verskyn elders in hierdie verslag.

Die getal Nieblankes wat by die verskillende Algemene Buitepasiënteklinieke ondersoek is, was soos volg:

	Proes= straat	Atteridge= ville	Mame= lodi	Sauls= ville	Laud= ium	Eerste= rust
Getal nuwe pasiënte	-	7 191	8 298	5 126	316	519
Getal herbesoeke	-	14 841	11 807	10 179	931	2 034
Getal verbande aangebring	1 003	16 685	9 702	7 924	20	757

Benewens die bogemelde word buitepasiënteklinieke elke oggend behalwe op Sondae en openbare vakansiedae vir munisipale Nieblanke werknemers gehou. 4 865 siek werknemers is gedurende die jaar behandel en 476 werknemers wat beserings opgedoen het, is geneeskundig ondersoek en behandel.

TANDHEELKUNDIGE DIENSTE

Hoewel die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad self geen tandheelkundige dienste aanbied nie, het daar 'n noue verband met die plaaslike tandheelkundige kliniek, sedert die ontstaan van die kliniek, bestaan.

Die tandheelkundige kliniek wat tans as die R.V. Bird-Tandheelkundige kliniek bekendstaand, was die eerste in sy soort in die land, en het inderdaad ontstaan uit 'n diens wat 'n groep tandartse van Pretoria begin het in 'n vertrek wat deur die Gesondheidsafdeling van die Stadsraad beskikbaar gestel was. Die huidige kliniek, wat in Prinsloostraat geleë is, word deur die Departement van Hospitaaldienste van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie, die Stadsraad van Pretoria en die Staatsdepartement van Gesondheid gesubsidieer. Die Stadsraad word deur een van die Stadsraadslede en die Adjunk-stadsgesondheidshoof in die Kliniekraad verteenwoordig.

Die kliniek lewer dienste aan Blanke skoolkinders, sowel as Blanke voorskoolse kinders en Blanke verwagterende moeders wat deur die Stadsgesondheidsafdeling na die kliniek verwys word. Daar word verder tandheelkundige dienste aan Nieblankes by die munisipale klinieke te Atteridgeville en Mamelodi voorsien.

Gedurende die jaar is altesaam 90 skole besoek waar 53 317 skoliere ondersoek is. Kinders wie se ouers dit kon bekostig, is na hulle private tandartse verwys, terwyl dié wat dit nie kon bekostig nie, deur die kliniek behandel is.

Die volgende is 'n opsomming van die tandheelkundige opnames wat gedurende die jaar by skole in Pretoria gedoen is:

	Getal skole	Getal leerlinge ondersoek	% leerlinge wat behandeling nodig gehad het:	
			1970/71	1969/70
TPA-laerskole	59	32 792	55	45
TPA-hoërskole	20	15 755	55	42
TPA-spesiale skole	3	878	58	43
Nie-TPA-skole	2	431	41	39
Beroepskole	6	3 461	60	-
Totaal	90	53 317	55	45

(Die statistieke van 1969/70 en 1970/71 het betrekking op die jare 1/4/69 tot 31/3/70 en 1/4/70 tot 31/3/71.)

Die/...

Die volgende tabelle gee 'n opsomming van die kliniese werk wat deur die kliniek gedurende die jaar 1 April 1970 tot 31 Maart 1971 gedoen is:

STATISTIEKE: KLINIESE WERK: APRIL 1970 - MAART 1971.

BLANKES:

	Voorskoolse kinders	Provinsiale skool= kinders	Nie-provin- siale skool= kinders	Vol= wassenes	Totaal 1970/71	Totaal 1969/70
Nuwe pasiënte	258	5 113	210	55	5 636	7 664
Pasiënte ontslaan	136	3 210	185	18	3 549	5 343
Bywonings	618	14 288	557	193	15 656	17 962
Primêre voorkoming:						
Ondersoeke en						
Karterings	165	3 778	141	40	4 124	6 678
Opvolgondersoeke+	9	383	25	2	419	-
X-straalfoto's	10	545	18	8	581	605
Voorligting:						
Individueel+	-	4	-	-	4	-
Groep+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profilakse	3	124	19	3	149	133
Fluoried-aanwendings:+						
Volmonds	4	4	-	-	8	-
Gedeeltelik	3	4	1	-	8	-
Sekondêre voorkoming:						
Amalgaamherstellings:						
Tydlike tande	355	2 553	94	-	3 002	3 573
Permanente tande	17	8 500	337	104	8 958	8 789
Silikaatherstellings	4	945	20	8	977	991
Pôlerings (volmonds)+	-	4	-	-	4	-
Tersiêre voorkoming:						
Inlegsels	-	56	1	3	60	81
Krone en brûe	-	22	1	1	24	11
Pulpabehandlings:						
Kariësbehandelings+	5	129	1	3	138	-
Pulpotomies	6	33	2	-	41	8
Wortelkanaal:						
Behandelings+	1	34	2	-	37	-
Vulsels+	-	79	6	-	85	86
Ekstraksies:						
Tydlike tande	301	4 015	78	3	4 397	5 062
Permanente tande	-	2 007	45	54	2 106	2 485
Kunsgebitte:						
Volle eenhede+	-	2	-	-	2	-
Gedeeltelikes+	-	136	6	13	155	208
Spasiebehouders+	-	7	-	-	7	-
Ander behandelings	1	58	1	1	61	-
Periodontologie en						
Mondgeneeskunde	82	1 336	46	45	1 509	1 647

+ Nuwe gegewens beskikbaar sedert 1 Januarie 1971.

NIEBLANKES:

	Onder 18 jaar	18 jaar en ouer	Totaal 1970/71	Totaal 1969/70
Bywonings	1 892	5 476	7 368	6 873
Ekstraksies:				
Tydelike tande	1 277	23	1 300	1 018
Permanente tande	913	7 510	8 423	7 767
Periodontologie en Mondgeneeskunde	1	3	4	4

KAAK-, GESIG - EN MONDCHIRURGIE:

BLANKES:

	Provinsiale skool= kinders	Nie-provin= siale skool= kinders	Totaal 1970/71	Totaal 1969/70
1 April - 31 Desember 1970:				
Chirurgiese gevalle	16	1	17	21

1 Januarie - 31 Maart 1971:

Buitepasiëntebywonings	: 15
Konsultasies	: 2
Mondchirurgie	: 7
Verwysings	: 1

ORTODONSIEDEPARTEMENT:

Aangesien die aanvraag na ortodonsiebehandeling besonder groot is (op 31 Maart 1971, was daar 'n waglys van 51 pasiënte), het die Beheerraad dit goedgevind om 'n addisionele pos vir deeltydse Ortodontis (een 4-uur-sessie per week) te skep.

	Totaal 1970/71	Totaal 1969/70
Besoeke	2 152	2 289
Nuwe pasiënte vir ortodonsie	59	70
Nuwe ortodonsiepasiënte vir huidige jaar	149	166
Pasiënte finaal ontslaan	50	64
Onderzoek	195	222
Studiemodelle (stelle)	61	60
X-straalfoto's	646	627
Verplaasbare toestelle	81	93
Verstellings	1 308	1 538
Reparasies/vervanging van toestelle	72	52
Ander behandelings	212	112
Pasiënte op waglys	51	

GESONDHEIDSVOORLIGTING.

Die positiewe begrip van gesondheid omvat nie net die afwesigheid van siekte of ongeskiktheid nie, maar 'n toestand van algehele fisiese, geestelike en sosiale welsyn. Dit kan nie bereik word deur bloot die siekes en belemmerdes te behandel nie, maar moet ook die positiewe bevordering van die gemeenskap se gesondheid insluit. Om hierdie rede is dit gebiedend noodsaaklik om, benewens al die voorkomende gesondheidsmaatreëls wat die gesondheidsafdeling van 'n plaaslike owerheid instel, ook die samewerking van die publiek as 'n geheel te verkry.

Wat nie-persoonlike gesondheidsdienste betref, is dit nie voldoende dat gereelde inspeksies van behuising, die omgewing, voedselvervaardiging en melkproduksie asook van die hantering en verspreiding daarvan, ens. uitgevoer word nie, want dit is onmoontlik vir enige gesondheidsafdeling om te alle tye oor al hierdie aktiwiteite toesig te hou. Dit is dus noodsaaklik dat die aktiewe samewerking van die publiek in verband met hierdie aangeleenthede verkry word en dit kan alleen bereik word deur herhaalde en behoorlike gesondheidsvoorligting.

Insgelyks, wat persoonlike gesondheidsdienste betref, kan al die nodige babaklinieke, immuniseringsgeriewe, voor- en nabevallingsklinieke en ander dienste deur die gesondheidsafdeling van die plaaslike owerheid verskaf word, maar sal al hierdie geriewe sonder die aktiewe samewerking van die publiek nutteloos wees.

Dit is dus hierdie Afdeling se beleid dat elke personeelid gesondheidsvoorligting aktief onderneem in hy of haar daaglikse aanraking met die publiek. Dit is ook in ooreenstemming met die beleid van die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement ingevolge waarvan alle gesondheidspersoneel wat in terugbetalingsposte van plaaslike owerhede aangestel word, minstens twintig persent van hulle tyd aan gesondheidsvoorligting moet bestee.

As gevolg van die uitstekende samewerking wat van die pers en die Suid-Afrikaanse Uitsaaikorporasie ontvang word, word gesondheidsvoorligting voortdurend deur middel van hierdie media gegee.

Benewens hierdie metodes word amptenare van die Afdeling gereeld uitgenooi om sekere groepe toe te spreek of lesings oor 'n verskeidenheid gesondheidsonderwerpe te gee.

Daar dit hierdie Afdeling se beleid is dat soveel moontlik van sy personeellede in gesondheidsvoorligting opgelei moet wees, het die Raad besluit om die Nasionale Diploma in Gesondheidsvoorligting te erken as 'n kwalifikasie vir senioriteitsdoeleindes by die verplegingspersoneel en die gesondheidsinspektoraat. Gedurende die oorsigjaar het tien lede van die verplegingspersoneel en veertien lede van die gesondheidsinspektoraat hierdie kursus met welslae aan die Pretoriase Kollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys afgelê.

PRETORIASE SLAGPLAAS.

BYDRAE DEUR DIE BESTUURDER VAN DIE SLAGPLAAS.

A. PERSONEEL:

Die getal munisipale werknemers is 34 Blankes en 49 Nieblankes. Die Blankes beklee die volgende betrekkinge:

Bestuurder	: Dr. W.J. Wheeler
Senior Administratiewe Beampste	: R.L. Riegel
Superintendent, Neweprodukte en Verkoeling	: B.J. de Lange
Afdelingsvleisinspekteur	: T.J. van der Heever
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur	: J. Breedt
Tikster	: Mev. H.S. Jansen van Vuuren
Vleisinspekteurs	: Drie (3)
Vleisonderzoekers	: Vyf (5)
Onderhoudsbeampste	: Een (1)
Werkwinkelassistent	: Een (1)
Senior Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	: Vier (4)
Masjien- en Stoomketelbedieners	: Vier (4)
Werfvoorman	: Een (1)
Werfassistente	: Twee (2)
Skoonmaker/nasieners	: Vier (4)
Skoonmakers	: Drie (3)

Benewens bogenoemde persone is daar nog sowat 250 Blankes en 150 Nieblankes van ander instansies daaglik by die abattoir werksaam. Hierdie persone is verbonde aan die verskillende Agentskappe, die Afvalmaatskappy, die Slagtersunie, die Raad van Beheer oor die Vee- en Vleisnywerhede, ens.

Daar word maar gedurigdeur 'n tekort aan Vleisinspekteurs ondervind en dit is nodig om hulp in te roep uit die geleders van die Gesondheidsinspekteurs. Ons is aan hulle en die Gesondheidshoof baie dank hiervoor verskuldig.

Hopelik sal daar so gou doenlik 'n aanvang gemaak word met die instelling van 'n kursus wat gemik is op die opleiding van gespesialiseerde Vleisinspekteurs wat hulle loopbane dan aan abattoirwerk kan wy.

ALGEMEEN/...

B. ALGEMEEN:

1. Pluimveeslagplaas:

Om verskeie redes (beperkte gebruik, die ontstaan van groot pluimveeboerderye tesame met die braaihoendernywerheid wat sy eie slaggeriewe het, ens.), het die Stadsraad van Pretoria besluit om die pluimveeslagplaas vanaf 1 Julie 1971 te sluit. Die gebou word sedert hierdie datum vir ander doeleindes gebruik.

2. Nuwe Slagplaas:

Die behoefte aan 'n nuwe abattoir vir Pretoria bestaan reeds baie jare lank. Geleidelik het die eise om verbeterde of nuwe slaggeriewe nie alleen in Pretoria nie, maar oor die hele Republiek toegeneem. Uiteindelik het die Minister van Landbou-tegniese Dienste bekend gemaak dat plaaslike besture nuwe slagplase kan oprig teen 'n bedryfswins van een persent (1%) en dat lenings tot verbetering van huidige abattoirs simpatieke oorweging sou geniet.

Hy het verder 'n beroep op plaaslike owerhede gedoen om, soos in die verlede, slagplase as 'n diens aan die gemeenskap te bedryf. Plaaslike owerhede wou egter 'n groter winsmarge as die 1% wat aangekondig is, hê. Daar kon egter tot geen vergelyk geraak word nie en verskeie plaaslike owerhede het die Minister in kennis gestel dat hulle nie langer in die voortgesette bedryf, of in die oprigting van nuwe slagplase, belang stel nie.

Intussen het samesprekings tussen belanghebbende instansies vir die oprigting van 'n nuwe moderne slagplaas vir Pretoria, op hoë vlak plaasgevind. Eers is 'n perseel (Raadseiendom) by Sandfontein - grensende aan die Hercules-Magaliesburgspoorlyn - aangewys. Dit is egter nie aanvaar nie en uiteindelik het die Minister besluit op 'n perseel wat tussen Bon Accord en Pyramids buite die stadsgrens en sowat 16 km van die sentrale stadsgebied af, aan die hoofspoorlyn na die noorde, geleë is.

Dit is dus onwaarskynlik dat die Stadsraad self 'n nuwe slagplaas sal oprig.

3. Veranderings en Aanbouings:

Omdat daar intussen aan die vereistes van die Wet op Higiëne by Diereslag, Vleis- en Dierlike Produkte (1967) voldoen moet word en dit ook noodsaaklik geword het om die deurset van die huidige slagplaas te verhoog, moes daar aandag aan opknapping en verbetering geskenk word. Nadat daar oorleg gepleeg is tussen die Stadsraad, die Departement van Landbou-

tegniese/...

tegniese Dienste, die Abattoirkommissie en die Vleisraad is daar besluit om die huidige slagplaas diensbaar te maak vir 'n verdere sewe jaar. Konsultante is aangestel en die beraamde koste van die verbeterings beloop ongeveer R800 000. 'n Lening is teen 'n billike rentekoers van die Vleisraad verkry. Werksaamhede het in die tweede helfte van die jaar begin en het reeds ver gevorder.

Die prosesse, wat veral vanuit 'n higiëniese oogpunt beskou, onaanvaarbaar was, was hoofsaaklik die varkslagting, die verwerking van die afval en die afslag van beeste op die vloer.

Om hierdie tekortkominge die hoof te bied, is eerstens 'n sentrale tweeverdiepinggebou beplan. Hier sal skape en varke aan 'n bewegende band verwerk word. Afval, huide en velle sal op die grondverdieping verwerk word terwyl daar 'n klein koelkamer vir skoonafval ingebou sal word. Bloed sal van dié gebou na die fabriek waar 'n nuwe bloeddroogapparaat geïnstalleer sal word, gepomp word.

Tweedens sal die beesslagproses gemeganiseer word sodat karkasse deurlopend aan 'n bewegende band hanteer sal word en die afvalle saam daarmee sal beweeg op 'n bewegende tafelband. Die afvalle sal na die afvalseksie in die sentrale gebou vervoer word.

Afgekeurde materiaal sal in die toekoms fyngemaal en direk in die drukpote in die fabriek ingepomp word. Hierdeur behoort baie hantering en diefstal uitgeskakel te word.

Vir sover dit verkoeling betref, is twee van die vier koelkamers al na direkte uitsetting oorgeskakel en word karkasse nie meer met pekel vanaf die dak besmet nie. Die ander twee kamers sal moontlik vroeg in 1972 beskikbaar wees.

Ongelukkig sal bevriesing vir maselbesmettekarkasse nog nie beskikbaar wees nie en dit sal nog elders moet geskied.

Die uitbreiding van kraalgeriewe is reeds voltooi sodat varke en skape nou aan die westekant en beeste aan die oostekant gehuisves word. Die slagplaas beskik nou oor kraalgeriewe vir:

1 400 beeste
4 000 skape
800 varke en
40 ekwides.

Die nuwe sentrale gebou behoort teen die einde van 1972 beskikbaar te wees, terwyl die meganisasie van die beesslagting probleme kan oplewer en moontlik kan veroorsaak dat daar 'n tyd lank geen beeste geslag kan word nie.

'n/...

'n Hele aantal sake sal nog oorweeg moet word, soos bv. die aanbou van kantore, die hoërmaak van die veiligheidsheining, die regulering van verkeer, ens.

Die beleid van die Abattoirkommissie in verband met die bou van 'n nuwe abattoir sal in 'n groot mate bepaal watter verbeterings by die huidige slagplaas nog aangebring sal moet word.

4. Finansieel:

Die Abattoirgelde om die onkoste van die verbeterings te dek, is nog nie verhoog nie omdat dit in hierdie stadium nog moeilik is om die presiese onkoste te beraam. Binne-kort sal daar egter aandag hieraan geskenk moet word.

5. Toevoer van Slagvee:

Die toevoer van slagvee het aansienlik toegeneem in vergelyking met die vorige jaar. Die redes hiervoor is kortliks soos volg:

Gunstige weersomstandighede en verbeterde metodes van veeboerdery in Noord-Transvaal waarvandaan die meeste beeste ontvang word, het die aantal beeste wat geslag is, heelwat laat toeneem.

Swak weidingstoestande in die Karroostreek, tesame met die Regering se Veeverminderingsskema, het tot gevolg gehad het dat daar by tye groot getalle skape vir slagting aangebied is. Dit het aanleiding daartoe gegee dat daar dikwels oortyd geslag moes word. Dié groot besendings het dikwels ernstige verlies as gevolg van uitputting en vervoersiekte veroorsaak. Baie skape het dood aangekom of in die krale gevrek. Teen die einde van die jaar het die toevoer van skape weer afgeneem sodat daar nie voldoende skape beskikbaar was nie. Die toevoer van beeste en varke het egter toegeneem sodat daar in die stad se vleisbehoeftes voorsien kon word. Oor die algemeen was die gehalte van slagdiere bevredigend en dié van varke het selfs verbeter. Moontlik sal varkvleis belangriker word namate skaapvleis skaarser word.

Daar word nog steeds baie min bokke by hierdie slagplaas ontvang.

C. NEWEPRODUKTE:

Ernstige probleme is gedurende die jaar by die newe=produktefabriek as gevolg van meganiese defekte in die toerusting ondervind. Die gevolg hiervan was dat daar nie aan die wetlike vereistes ten opsigte van die samestelling van bloed- en karkasmeel voldoen kon word nie. Groot hoeveelhede bloed kon met tye nie verwerk word nie en moes in die rioolstelsel ingelaat word, terwyl afgekeurde materiaal en dooie diere (veral skape) begrawe moes word.

Hoewel fasiliteite by die neweproduktefabriek uiters beknopt is, word verwag dat neweprodukte merkbaar sal verbeter nadat die nodige veranderings aangebring en moderne toerusting geïnstalleer is.

D. AFKEURINGS:

Siektetoestande wat aangetref is:

Beeste: Soos in die verlede was masels (sistiserkose) die rede vir die meeste afkeurings alhoewel die persentasie besmette karkasse ietwat afgeneem het.

'n Groot aantal karkasse of dele daarvan is afgekeur weens etterbesoedeling. Die absesse kom in die buik- of pelvisholtes voor en word in die slagproses gebreek. Baie lewers moet ook weens absesse afgekeur word.

Soos verwag kan word, as gehoringde diere oor groot distansies vervoer word, vind kneusing nog in 'n groot mate plaas.

'n Interessante toestand wat eers as 'n kneusing aangesien is, het later geblyk van parasitêre oorsprong te wees. Groenerige of bloedbevlekte, jellieagtige letsels verskyn langs die rug en nek van die bees. Hulle word veroorsaak deur 'n wurm van die genus *Parafilaria* en toon 'n eosinofiliese infiltrasie. Die wurms lê net onder die vel waardeur hulle geboor het om sodoende klein bloedinkies te veroorsaak. Skynbaar bevat die bloed larwes wat oorgedra word aan insekte wat die bloed kom suip.

Onderstepoort/...

Onderstepoort se wetenskaplikes het baie monsters van die slagplaas gekry en werk tans aan die nasporing van die lewenssiklus van die wurm.

Tuberkulose het ook weer in 'n klein mate voorgekom en meesal by diere wat positief gereageer het op die tuberkulientoets.

Boere stuur nog steeds diere wat besmet is met olifantsvel (besnoitiose) in 'n vroeë stadium, met die hoop om sodoende die siekte in hulle kuddes uit te roei.

Weer eens is daar geen gevaarlike episoötiese siekte ontdek nie. Baie lewers word afgekeur vir parasitêre besmetting, waaronder lewerslak die meeste voorkom.

Skape en Bokke: Weer eens kon die toestand wat aanleiding tot die meeste afkeurings gegee het, onder die opskrif "sterwend" aangegee word. Dit was meesal diere wat aan vervoertoksemie gely het. Bo en behalwe die karkasse wat afgekeur moes word, is sowat 2 000 skape gedurende die jaar aan hierdie toestand of dood in die krale of hulle moes vankant gemaak word. Gelukkig word die toestande waaronder diere vervoer word deur Veeartsenykundiges ondersoek met die hoop om wantoestande uit te skakel en ander moontlike verbeterings aan te bring.

Kaasagtige limfadenitis kom ook nog in 'n groot mate voor, veral in Merinoskape en veroorsaak die afkeuring van baie organe en karkasse.

Groot getalle lewers word nog steeds afgekeur weens parasitêre besmetting met organismes soos *Stilesia hepatica* en lewerslak.

Varke: Sistiserkose (masels) word nog dikwels gevind in varke wat van die Bantoegebiede afkomstig is.

Die afkeurings wat gedoen moes word vir gangreen en kneusing was gewoonlik as gevolg van gevegte wat tussen vreemde varke of tussen bere ontstaan het.

Tuberkulose kom nog in 'n geringe mate voor en wel as gelokaliseerde letsels in die keelkliere.

Ekwidies: Geen noemenswaardige siektes is gevind nie, net 'n paar gevalle van kwaadaardige gewasse.

E./...

E. STATISTIESE GEGEWENS VIR DIE TYDPERK:
1 Januarie tot 31 Desember 1971:

(a) DIERE GESLAG:

	1969	1970	1971
Bulle	3 187	3 478	3 837
Koeie	15 656	15 475	22 018
Osse	64 697	69 012	70 667
Subtotaal	83 540	87 965	96 222
Kalwers	3 008	3 984	4 257
Skape	403 554	432 601	454 627
Bokke	1 614	2 815	1 161
Varke	51 257	49 718	51 921
Totaal	542 973	577 083	608 188

Toename van 65 215 diere sedert 1969.

Toename van 176 861 diere sedert 1966.

	1970	1971
Ekwidies:		
Donkies	515	444
Perde	1 924	1 865
Muile	7	1
Totaal	2 446	2 310

Pluimvee:	1970	1/1/71 tot 30/6/71
Hoenders	29 818	21 024
Eende	336	331
Kalkoene	444	125
Ganse	16	1
Konyne	696	149
Totaal	31 310	21 630

(b)/...

(b) BEES-, SKAAP-, VARK-, EN KALFKARKASSE SOWEL AS ORGANE WAT AFGEKEUR IS:

	Beeste	Kalwers	Skape en bokke	Varke
Karkasse	830	164	587	1 287
Koppe	937	-	426	1 074
Harte	866	-	4 548	-
Derms	4 450	-	212 549	1 269
Niere	1 295	-	659	2 101
Lewers	4 454	-	170 990	1 719
Longe	3 927	-	72 359	2 653
Harslag	-	-	-	-
Kwarte	272	-	3 161	-
Milte	805	-	-	-
Sterte	1 450	-	-	-
Tonge	948	-	-	1 055
Pense	840	-	-	-
Uiers	12 908	-	-	-
Afval	-	-	-	-

(c) TOTALE MASSA WAT AFGEKEUR IS:

	Geslag volgens gegewens van die Vleisraad	Afgekeur	% afgekeur
Beeste	10 879 953 kg	176 550 kg	1,62%
Kalwers	2 057 053 kg	2 872 kg	1,39%
Skape	7 328 848 kg	29 294 kg	0,40%
Varke	2 260 156 kg	59 270 kg	2,72%

(d) VOORKOMS VAN SISTISERKOSE (MASELS):

	Totaal besmet	Totaal afgekeur	Totaal bevries
1970:			
Beeste	3 097 = 3,51%	450 = 0,51%	2 637 = 3,03%
Varke	791 = 1,58%	649 = 1,35%	142 = 0,28%
1971:			
Beeste	3 024 = 3,14%	415 = 0,43%	2 609 = 2,71%
Varke	1 118 = 2,15%	1 006 = 1,95%	112 = 0,21%

(e)/...

(e) BEVRIESING VAN MASELBESMETTE ORGANE OF KARKASSE: (d)

(i) Munisipale Slagplaasvrieskamers:

Geen organe is gedurende die jaar alhier bevries nie.

(ii) Bevriesing van ingevoerde vleis en organe (masels):

Die volgende is 'n opgawe van karkasse en organe wat elders as by die Slagplaas bevries is:

Beeskarkasse	158	Varkkarkasse	-
Harte	158	Lewers	158
Longe	158	Sterte	158

(iii) Maselbesmettekarkasse en organe wat elders bevries is:

Beeskarkasse	2 609	Varkkarkasse	112
Harte	2 599	Sterte	2 595
Koppe	2 599	Lewers	2 473
Tonge	2 548	Mantelvliese	2 599

(iv) Afgekeurde maselbesmettekarkasse wat verkoop is: (c)

Aan Pretoriase Dieretuin :	Beeskarkasse	305
	Organe	254
Aan Onderstepoort :	Beeskarkasse	37

(f) INSPEKSIES VAN VRIESKAMERS (MASELBESMETTEKARKASSE):

Inspeksies uitgevoer	419
Misstande waarmee gehandel is	38
Aanmanings gegee	31

(g) TOTALE GETAL DOOIE DIERE WAT IN TROKKE, KRALE EN HOKKE GEVREK HET (waarvoor afkeuringssertifikate aangevra en uitgereik is):

Perde	-
Beeste	6
Kalwers	1
Varke	4
Skape	484

(h)/...

(h) TOTALE GETAL DOOIE DIERE WAT VERBRAND OF VERNIETIG IS:

Beeskarkasse	35
Skape	1 051
Varke	99
Perde	4

Totaal 1 189

(i) EKWIDES AFGEKEUR: Geen.

(j) EKWIDES GESLAG:

Donkies	Muile	Perde	Totaal
444	1	1 865	2 310

(k) PLUIMVEE WAT AFGEKEUR IS: (1/1/71 tot 30/6/71)

Ganse	Eende	Kalkoene	Hoenders
-	-	1	43

Siektes waaroor pluimvee afgekeur is:

Absesse	3
Uitermatige kneusing	1
Kwaadaardige gewasse	12
Dood in hok	28
Totaal	44

(l) HERINSPEKSIES : Getal karkasse en massa van ingevoerde vleis en organe waarop herinspeksie uitgevoer is: (ex Rhodesië, S.W.A., ens.)

Beeskarkasse	8 883	Lewers	45 073 kg
Beesboude	33 481	Harte	7 349 kg
Skaapkarkasse	975	Sterte	17 513 kg
Varkkarkasse	1 362	Tonge	5 043 kg
Kalkkarkasse	-	Vleissnoeisels	70 084 kg
		Beespense	9 258 kg

(m) NEWEPRODUKTE WAT VERKOOP IS:

	Metrieke ton	kg
Karkasmeel	412	940
Bloedmeel	315	718
Vet	240	630
Varkhaar	2	677

(n)/...

(n) SIEKTES WAARVOOR KARKASSE, ENS. AFGEKEUR IS: (n)

Siekte	BEESTE		KALWERS		SKAPE EN BOKKE		VARKE		EKWIDES	
	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Perde Donkies	
Besnoitiose	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bloedspatsels	-	-	-	-	9	-	1	-	-	-
Bloedvergift= tiging	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Emfiseem	2	7Q	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Etterbesoe= deling	134	209Q	2	-	29	-	33	2Q	-	-
Gangreen	51	3Q	5	-	8	-	101	-	1	-
Geelsug	1	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	-
Kanker	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-
Kaasagtige limfadenitis	-	-	-	-	69 3	155Q	-	-	-	-
Koors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Longvliesont= steking en peritonitis	12	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Masels	415	-	-	-	-	-	1 006	112x	-	-
Masel organe:										
Harte	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Koppe	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lewers	-	2 473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milte	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pense	-	2 599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sterte	-	2 595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonge	-	2 598	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Melanose	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Naelstring= ontsteking	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nekrose	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Onvoldoende bloeding	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onvolgroeid	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Orgitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Piëmie	2	-	2	-	-	-	40	-	-	-
Peritonitis	10	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Pleuritis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sarko= sporidiose	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Septiese long= ontsteking	4	-	2	-	15	-	4	-	-	-
Septiese mastitis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Septiese metritis	5	-	-	-	15	-	1	-	-	-
Septiese nephritis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Skurfte/...

Siekte	BEESTE		KALWERS		SKAPE EN BOKKE		VARKE		EKWIDES
	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Kar= kasse	Besm. ged.	Perde Donkies
Skurfte	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sterwend	7	-	-	-	286	-	4	-	-
Uitermatige kneusing	82	57Q	4	-	59	-	22	-	-
Veelvuldige absesse	-	1Q	1	-	4	-	15	-	-
Vermaering	17	-	1	-	50	-	7	-	-

x Bevriesde maselkarkasse.

Lewersiektes (behalwe masels):

	Beeste	Skape	Varke
Fasciolase	6 531	2 322	-
Absesse	2 860	1 762	-
Hidatidose	596	4 519	-
Stilesia hepatica	1 893	119 490	-
"Milk spots" ("Vleklewers")	-	-	1 382

(o) GETAL BLOEDSMERE WAT ONDERSOEK IS:

Beeste en kalwers	14
Skape	1 189
Bokke	2
Varke	23
Donkies	1
Totaal	1 229.

WERKSAAMHEDE VAN DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT

Op 31 Desember 1971 was die personeelsterkte van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat soos volg:-

	Gemagtig	Werklik
Hoofgesondheidsinspekteur	1	1
Assistent-hoofgesondheidsinspekteurs (Volgens Raadsbesluit sal 1 (een) van die poste wegval wanneer dit deur die huidige bekleër ontruim word. Die pos sal dan vervang word deur 'n bykomende Streek-gesondheidsinspekteurspos.)	2	2
Streekgesondheidsinspekteurs (Hierdie getal sal met 1 (een) vermeerder word met die skepping van 'n bykomende pos as die bogenoemde 1 (een) pos van Assistent-hoofgesondheidsinspekteur wegval.)	6	6
Toesighoudende Gesondheidsinspekteurs	7	7
Gesondheidsinspekteurs (Volgens Raadsbesluit is die sterkte met ingang van 1 September 1967 van 30 tot 23 verminder. Die Stadsraad het egter gedurende 1969 een van die poste weer ingestel en sodoende die personeelsterkte tot 24 vermeerder. In Julie 1970 het die Raad nog een (1) pos weer ingestel en sodoende die personeelsterkte tot 25 vermeerder. Op 31 Augustus 1970 het die Raad nog twee (2) poste weer ingestel en sodoende die personeelsterkte tot 27 vermeerder. Gedurende Mei 1971 het die Raad nog 'n pos weer ingestel met ingang van 1 Mei 1971. Dit het die personeelsterkte tot 28 verhoog.)	28	28
Bantoe-gesondheidsinspekteurs (Personeelsterkte van 6 tot 10 vermeerder gedurende 1970 per magtiging van die Stadsraad en die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement.)	10	8
Indiër-gesondheidsinspekteur	1	Geen
Kleurling-gesondheidsinspekteur	1	Geen
	56	52

Behalwe/...

	Gemagtig	Werklik
Behalwe die bogenoemde was daar:		
Senior Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeier	1	1
Knaagdier- en Muskietuitroeiers (Personeelsterkte vermeerder van vyf tot ses gedurende 1971 per magtiging van die Stadsraad.)	6	6
Bantoe-arbeiders	32	28
	95	87
By die Slagplaas:		
Streekvleisinspekteur	1	1
Toesighoudende Vleisinspekteur	1	1
Vleisinspekteurs (Personeelsterkte van 2 tot 3 vermeerder gedurende 1970 per magtiging van die Stadsraad en die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement.)	3	3
Vleisondersoekers	5	5
	10	10

Na aanleiding van die voorgaande is die personeelsterkte wat in werklikheid deur die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement gemagtig is, soos volg:

Gesondheidsinspekteurs	46
Bantoesondheidsinspekteurs	10
Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur	1
Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteur	1

Die Stadsraad het gedurende die jaar ingestem tot die herinstelling van nog een (1) van die gesondheidsinspekteursposte wat gedurende 1967 afgeskaf is. Dit het die personeelsterkte tot vier-en-veertig (44) vermeerder wat nogtans twee (2) minder is as die gemagtigde personeelsterkte voor September 1967 toe dit op ses-en-veertig (46) gestaan het, die getal wat deur die Staatsgesondheidsdepartement gemagtig is. Aan die einde van die jaar was daar geen vakatures vir gesondheidsinspekteurs nie.

Die/...

Die personeelsterkte vir Knaagdier- en Musketuitroeiers is gedurende die jaar van vyf (5) tot ses (6) per magtiging van die Stadsraad verhoog. Die skepping van die bykomende pos was nodig ten einde daarvoor voorsiening te maak dat sodanige amptenaar voltyds aandag bestee aan insek- en knaagdierbeheer in die baie groot Munitoriakompleks, aangesien beheer op 'n deeltydse grondslag nie langer doeltreffend kan geskied nie.

In my verslae vir die jare wat onderskeidelik op 31 Desember 1969 en 1970 geëindig het, is melding gemaak van die vordering wat daar was met die riolering van dorpsgebiede wat in die oostelike sektor van die stad geleë is. Aansienlike verdere vordering is gemaak met die lê van die rioolnetwerk in hierdie dorpsgebiede en hierdie deel van die skema sal voortgesit word gelyktydig met die vordering wat daar met die bou van die uitbreiding van die rioolsuiweringswerke by Rooiwal gemaak word.

Dit is met genoeg dat geboekstaaf kan word dat, deur goeie beplanning aan die kant van die Stadsingenieursafdeling, en in oorleg met hierdie Afdeling, nuwe geboue in hierdie gebiede toegelaat is om by die riole aan te sluit as 'n riool beskikbaar was, ten einde eienaars die koste om septiese tenks of ander metodes van wegdoening op hulle persele te verskaf, vir wat slegs 'n kort tydperk sou gewees het, te bespaar. Tot tyd en wyl die hele stelsel ten volle funksioneer, kan aan slegs die dringendste gevalle 'n aansluiting gegee word. Die bestaande persele waaraan reeds 'n aansluiting gegee is, was dié wat voor aansluiting baie probleme geskep het met die wegdoening van hulle afvalwater.

Soos dit nog altyd die Afdeling se beleid was, het alle klagtes en ander aangeleenthede ten opsigte waarvan verslae verlang is, onmiddellik aandag ontvang ongeag hoe beuselagtig die aangeleentheid ten tyde van ontvangs mag voorgekom het. Daar is vinnig opgetree in verband met aangeleenthede wat binne die Afdeling se bevoegdheid val, terwyl dié wat ander geraak het, na die betrokke Afdelings verwys is.

Die bladsye wat volg, gee die werk wat deur die verskillende Seksies wat die Gesondheidsinspektoraat uitmaak, uitgevoer is, taamlik breedvoerig weer. Afsonderlike hoofstukke oor die beheer van aansteeklike siektes en melkbeheer sal elders in hierdie verslag aangetref word.

OPSOMMING VAN INSPEKSIES DEUR DIE GESONDHEIDSINSPEKTORAAT:

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die inspeksies deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs, Slum- en Behuising-, Aansteeklike Siektes-, Voedsel-, Plaagbeheer- en Nieblankegebiedeseksies gedurende die kalenderjaar 1971:

(Syfers vir die vorige jaar tussen hakies.)

Totale/...

Totale getal inspeksies gedoen (melkerye uitgesluit)	142 453 (127 857)
Oorlaste waarmee handel is	68 798 (55 588)
Oorlaste weggeruim	68 635 (55 132)
Klagtes waarmee handel is	5 702 (6 009)
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee handel is	6 108 (5 474)
Monsters van water geneem (bakteriologies en skeikundig)	258 (233)
Monsters van eetware geneem (melk uitgesluit)	681 (475)
Navraagbesoeke insake aansteeklike siektes	2 602 (3 474)

AANGELEENTHEDE NA ANDER AFDELINGS VERWYS:

In die loop van hulle pligte kry Gesondheidsinspekteurs dikwels te doen met aangeleenthede wat aandag verg, net nie uit 'n gesondheidsoogpunt nie, maar wat ook optrede deur 'n ander Afdeling van die Raad vereis. Kennis word ook geneem van talle tekortkominge en gebreke wat ander Afdelings raak maar wat as sodanig niks met openbare gesondheid te make het nie.

Onder sulke tekortkominge is daar, om slegs 'n paar te noem, die volgende:

Ongemagtigde of gevaarlike strukture, gebrekkige en gevaarlike elektriese installasies, gevaarlike toestande op enige Raadseiendom met inbegrip van sypaadjië of strate, brandgevaar, ongelisensieerde persele of bedrywe, riolerings- of dreineringsgebreke, hoofwaterpype wat lek en talle ander.

Gedurende die jaar is 4 160 sulke tekortkominge skriftelik of per telefoon aangemeld by:

Die Klerk van die Raad
 Die Direkteur van Stadsbeplanning en Argitektuur
 Die Direkteur van Parke en Ontspanning
 Die Direkteur van Nieblankesake
 Die Direkteur van Vervoer
 Die Stadslektrisiteitsingenieur
 Die Stadsingenieur
 Die Brandweerhoof
 Die Verkeershoof
 Die Lisensiehoof.

VERVOLGINGS:

Hier volg 'n ontleding van die vervolgings wat die Afdeling gedurende 1971 ingestel het, en die resultate daarvan:-

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolg- gings	Getal on- skuldig bevind	Getal skuldig bevind	Terug= getrek	Boetes
Versuim om aan kennisgewing te voldoen	15	1	14	-	R207 00
Versuim om bouers= latrines te verskaf	5	-	5	-	R115 00
Vuil toestand in bakkery	1	-	1	-	R 20 00
Vuil toestand in restaurant	9	-	9	-	R180 00
Preserveermiddel in maalvleis	3	-	3	-	R 50 00
Gebak onbeskerm gedurende aflewering	1	-	1	-	R 20 00
Blootstelling van eetware aan besmetting	4	-	4	-	R 90 00
Boerewors met te min proteïen	1	-	1	-	R 30 00
Vervoer van afval op vloer van vleisaflewering= voertuig	1	-	1	-	R 10 00
Dra van vuil oorjas tydens aflewering van vleis	1	-	1	-	R 5 00
Hou van diere by 'n plek wat nie deur die Raad goed= gekeur is nie	1	-	1	-	R 5 00
Totaal	42	1	41	-	R732 00

Een beskuldigde is onskuldig bevind aan versuim om aan die bepaling van 'n statutêre kennisgewing te voldoen. Die Hof het die beskuldigde se verweer dat die ophoping van afvalpapier wat op sy perseel gevind is ten tyde van die laaste inspeksie nie dieselfde afvalpapier was waarna in die statutêre kennisgewing verwys is nie, aanvaar.

GELISENSIEERDE PERSELE:

Hier volg 'n lys van persele en die getal van elke tipe wat gedurende die jaar gelisensieer is. Die persele is met gereelde tussenpose geïnspekteer en waar dit nodig was, is daar paslik opgetree om onbevredigende toestande reg te stel.

	Blankes	Nieblankes
Bakkers en Banketbakkers (insluitende depots)	46	2
Bantoe-eethuise	6	35
Begrafnisondernemers	5	5
Biljartsalonne	5	1
Bioskoopteekamers	3	-
Droogskoonmaak-ontvangdepots	80	27
Droogskoonmakers en Wasserye	80	7
Fietshandelaars	100	59
Fumigeerders en ontsmetters	7	0
Groentekraampies (kleinhandelmark)	-	47
Haarkappers	267	33
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	165	6
Hondehokke	4	-
Hotelle	31	-
Houtsaers	6	-
Koeldrankhandelaars	245	50
Koeldrankvervaardigers	5	1
Leerlooiers	3	-
Lewensmiddelehandelaars	680	263
Lewensmiddelefabrieke	23	10
Losies- en huurkamerhuise	130	-
Marskramers en venters	233	310
Melkerye	78	19
Melkprodusente	393	-
Melkwinkels	448	56
Meulenaars	5	-
Openbare sale en vermaaklikheidsplekke	29	1
Pluimveehandelaars	86	5
Restaurante en teekamers	515	86
Roomysverkopers	343	37
Roomysvervaardigers	2	-
Ryskole	1	-
Skoenmakers	40	15
Slagters	216	45
Steenbakkers	5	-
Stoombaddens	1	-
Teaters (inrybioskope inbegrepe)	24	5
Varsproduktehandelaars	808	189
Velhandelaars	1	-
Velbewerkers	2	-
Visbakkers (groot- en kleinhandel)	102	6
Vishandelaars	37	4
Werkwinkels	454	14

BOUPLANNE:

Hier volg 'n opsomming van die planne wat gedurende die jaar ondersoek is (syfers vir die vorige jaar is tussen hakies).

Eerste keer voor= gelê	Tweede voor= legging	Voor= lopige planne	Deur argi= tekte	Nie= blanke gebiede	Totaal
4 136(5 031)	780(595)	41(56)	47(98)	356(377)	5 360(6 157)

Die volgende tabel is 'n opsomming van die inspeksies wat uitgevoer is en die stappe wat deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs gedoen is:

Oorlaste waarmee handel is	20 465
Kennisgewings bestel	4 945
Aanseggings gegee	15 520
Kennisgewings nagekom	4 088
Oorlaste weggeruim	19 608
Oorlaste weer geïnspekteer	10 087
Klagtes waarmee handel is	5 082
Bouklagtestrokies	2
Lisensie-aansoeke	5 399
Stalle	204
Slaghuisse	7 038
Vishandelaars	968
Bakkerye	283
Restaurante en teekamers	9 671
Losieshuise	634
Kruideniers- en lewensmiddelewinkels	6 109
Vrugte- en groentewinkels	6 369
Fabrieke	663
Haarkappersalonne	1 506
Melkerydepots en melkwinkels	776
Diverse inspeksies	6 657
Aangeleenthede wat na ander Afdelings verwys is	887
Huis-tot-huis-inspeksies	5 702
Totale inspeksies	68 037

PLAAGBEHEER DEUR DISTRIKSGESONDHEIDSINSPEKTEURS:

Hieronder volg 'n opsomming van die werk in verband met knaagdier-, muskiet- en vlieëbeheer deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs verrig:

KNAAGDIERE:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	592
2.	Persele geïnspekteer en raad gegee	2 625
3.	Kennisgewings en aanseggings om valle of gif te gebruik	1 498
4.	Kennisgewings wat vereis om persele toeganklik vir knaagdiere te maak	131
5.	Kennisgewings bestel ooreenkomstig 3 en 4 hierbo, waaraan voldoen is	555
6.	Bestaande geboue wat toeganklik vir knaagdiere gemaak is	133
7.	Nuwe geboue wat toeganklik vir knaagdiere is voltooi	112
8.	Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen	2 185
9.	Ophopings van vullis, hout ens. waarin knaagdiere moontlik kan skuil, opgeruim en/of verwyder	1 382
10.	Getal knaagdiere dood gesien of as dood gerapporteer	1 624
11.	Rotdigte diervoedselhouders verskaf	84
12.	Sake na Plaagbeheer verwys	19
13.	Sake in verband met knaagdierbeheer na ander Afdelings verwys	20

MUSKIETE:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	119
2.	Inspeksies uitgevoer	399
3.	Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	172
4.	Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo bestel, waaraan voldoen is	36

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 5. | Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen | 2 |
| 6. | Broeiplekke uitgeskakel | 93 |
| 7. | Raad betreffende muskietbeheer gegee | 202 |
| 8. | Soorte muskiete gevind | Culex |

VLIEË:

- | | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 1. | Klagtes ondersoek | 124 |
| 2. | Inspeksies uitgevoer | 359 |
| 3. | Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee | 190 |
| 4. | Kennisgewings ooreenkomstig (3) hierbo waaraan voldoen is | 35 |
| 5. | Vervolgings weens versuim om aan regulasies te voldoen | - |
| 6. | Broeiplekke uitgeskakel | 87 |
| 7. | Wenke betreffende vlieëbeheer gegee | 185 |

VOEDSELSEKSIE:

Hierdie Seksie is daarvoor verantwoordelik om die higiëniese produsering, hantering en verspreiding van eetware in die Stad en die Nieblankegebiede wat in die regsgebied van die Stadsraad van Pretoria val, te verseker. Alle tipes persele wat met die voedselhandel te make het, is dikwels besoek en inspeksies is uitgevoer.

Gereelde monsters van openbare watervoorrade is by hulle bronne en ook by verskillende plekke oor die hele netwerk vir bakteriologiese ontleding geneem. Daarbenewens is daar van die water in al die munisipale swembaddens en plasdammetjies gereelde monsters geneem en is dit getoets om die doeltreffende werking van die suiweringsstelsels te verseker. Vir dieselfde doel is monsters ook van die water in private swembaddens by woonstelblokke, hotelle en private skole geneem.

Die tabelle aan die einde van hierdie deel van die verslag gee 'n uiteensetting van die soorte voedselmonsters wat gedurende die jaar vir bakteriologiese en/of skeikundige ontleding geneem is. Die meeste monsters is van bederfbare eetware. Waar 'n voedselmonster benede standaard bevind is, is die verkoper òf gewaarsku òf vervolg.

Gedurende/...

Gedurende die jaar is groot hoeveelhede eetware of aan die Afdeling oorhandig of daar is daarop beslag gelê omdat dit ongeskik was vir menslike verbruik en dit is afgekeur en vernietig. Die uitstekende samewerking tussen die voedselverkopers en die Afdeling is gehandhaaf.

'n Gesondheidsinspekteur het daaglik die vroeë-oggendmark bygewoon waar daar op groot hoeveelhede eetware beslag gelê is wat as ongeskik vir menslike gebruik afgekeur is.

Die buitenstydse inspeksies van restaurants, hotelle en ander eetplekke vroeg soggens, gedurende middag-etensure en saans het voortgegaan. Altesaam 84 uur is aan sulke inspeksies bestee.

Die werk wat deur hierdie Seksie uitgevoer is, word in die volgende tabelle uiteengesit:

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	54
Kennisgewings bestel	4
Aanseggings gegee	50
Oortredings weggeruim	50
Herinspeksies	6
Restaurante en teekamers	151
Gelisensieerde hotelle	14
Privaathotelle en losieshuise	59
Banketbakkers	76
Bakkerye	30

Totaal 336

Inspeksies en die stand van sake wat aangetref is:

	Getal	Bevre= digend	Nie bevre= digend nie
Naginspeksies	107	98	9
Middagetensuurinspeksies	203	160	43
Vroeëoggendinspeksies	26	24	2

Altesaam 364 besendings eetware (behalwe dié waarop by die oggendmark beslag gelê is) is oorhandig of beslag is daarop gelê, en die ondergemelde eetware is as ongeskik vir menslike verbruik afgekeur en vernietig:

Eetware/...

Eetware in bottels en blikke	32	966	
Konfyt	1	122	kg
Pluimvee (geslag)	2	757	kg
Vleis: vars en voorberei (nie in blikke nie)		748	kg
Vis (vars)	1	304	kg
Groente (bevrore, ens.)	1	212	kg
Kaas	7	516	kg
Graankosse	2	082	kg
Botter		58	kg
Banketgebak		252	kg
Droëvrugte		114	kg
Neute		28	kg
Suiker		33	kg
Tee		7	kg
Koffie		8	kg
Biltong		14	kg
Kookolie		148	kg
Margarien		78	kg
Roomys		48	liter
Melk		4	liter
Vye (droog)		482	pakkies
Mopaniwurms		38	graansakke
Koeldrank	3	654	bottels
Bolletjies en botterbroodjies		168	dosyn
Eiers		63	dosyn
Room		145	liter
Dadels	1	120	pakkies

Van die bogemelde is daar op vyf besendings bestaande uit 37 blikke beslag gelê (nie dié wat oorhandig is nie) wat ongeskik vir menslike verbruik was. In elke geval is aan die lisensiehouer skriftelike waarskuwing gegee.

Voedsel- en Watermonsters:

Die volgende voedselmonsters is vir skeikundige en bakteriologiese ontleding geneem:

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevre= digend	Getal onbevre= digend
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Skeikundige ontleding:

Roomys	161	126	35
Boerewors	203	186	17
Maalvleis	111	102	9
Polonie	16	16	-
Weense worsies	16	16	-
Worcestersous	5	5	-
Room	6	6	-
Beeswors	1	1	-
Koffie	1	1	-

Aard van artikel	Getal monsters	Getal bevre= digend	Getal onbevre= digend
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Bakteriologische ontleding:

Roomys	161	152	9
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Sewe-en-vyftig (57) waarskuwings is gegee en vier (4) vervolgings is ingestel in verband met monsters wat nie aan die vereistes van die Wet op Voedsel, Verdowingsmiddels en Ontsmettingsmiddels en ander regulasies wat op voedsel van toepassing is, voldoen het nie. Vyf-en-vyftig rand (R55) is aan boetes betaal.

Munisipale waterbronne:

	Bevre= digend	Onbevre= digend	Totaal
Rietvleiwaterwerke (na filtrering maar voor chlorering)	3	2	5
Witkoppiesbrug	-	5	5

Die spruit wat in die Rietvleidam vloei, word noukeurig dopgehou om teen grootskaalse besoedeling van die dam te waak.

Fonteine:

	Bevre= digend	Onbevre= digend	Totaal
(a) Boonste fonteine (voor chlorering)	10	-	10
(b) Onderste fonteine (voor chlorering)	10	-	10
(c) Gemengde water (na chlorering - sluit water van Fonteine, Rietvlei en Grootfontein in)	10	-	10

Krane in stad:

In verskillende dele van die stad	49	-	49
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Ander/...

	Bevre= digend	Onbevre= digend	Totaal
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Ander munisipale waterbronne:

(a) Mamelodi-opbergtenks	5	-	5
(b) Munisipale swembaddens	36	-	36
(c) Munisipale plasdammietjies	14	-	14
(d) Rooiwal (rioolwerke, krag= sentrale en dorp)	18	-	18
(e) Munisipale klipgroef (Bon Accord - die water word slegs by die smidwinkels gebruik)	5	7	12
(f) Valhalla (boorgate - monsters was bevredigend na verbeterde chlorering)	25	2	27
(g) Dorp Elardus Park	5	-	5

Private toevoer na dorpsgebied:

(h) Erasmia (fonteine en in die dorp)	10	5	15
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Randwaterraad:

Uit hooftoevoerpylyn	7	-	7
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Op private persele:

Boorgate (die eienaars van boorgate waarin die water onbevredigend was, is gedwing om by die stad se voorraad aan te sluit)	17	8	25
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Private swembaddens (hotelle en
woonstelle)

	5	-	5
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Die neem van monsters uit die bogemelde swembaddens in
privaatbesit, wat vir 'n beperkte publiek oopgestel is, is
gedurende die jaar voortgesit. Al die monsters was bevredigend.

Riooluitvloeiisel wat vir verkoelingsdoeleindes na
die Kragssentraledam gepomp is:

(a) Na filtrering en chlorering by Rioolwerke	-	5	5
(b) Na filtrering en chlorering by Kragssentraledam	-	5	5

Hierdie/...

Hierdie riooluitvloeisel word gefiltreer, gechlloreer en na die Kragssentraledam vir verkoelingsdoeleindes en ook na die Pretoria-Wes-gholfbaan vir besproeiingsdoeleindes gepomp. Dit word nie vir drink- of huishoudelike doeleindes gebruik nie.

Skeikundige ontleding:

	Bevre= digend	Onbevre= digend	Totaal
(a) Munisipale swembaddens	36	-	36
(b) Munisipale plasdammertjies	14	-	14

MUNISIPALE MARK:

Daaglikse inspeksies van al die produkte op vroeë-oggendmark is uitgevoer en die volgende hoeveelhede voedsel is gedurende die jaar afgekeur en vernietig:

Vrugte en groente:

Kaste	48 278
Graansakke	16 841
Sakkies	68 754
Handmandjies	1 926
Kratte	8 689
Bondels	425
Waatlemoene	16 909
Hubbardpampoene	550

Pluimvee (lewend) :	Getal ondersoek:	917	Getal afgekeur:	2
Wildsbokke:	Getal ondersoek:	301	Getal afgekeur:	16
Wildvoëls:	Getal ondersoek:	21	Getal afgekeur:	1

Hier volg 'n weergawe van die werk wat gedurende die jaar deur die Voedselseksie gedoen is:

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	5 384
Oortredings weggeruim	5 372
Kennisgewings bestel	244
Aansegings gegee	5 140
Herinspeksies	543
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	215
Lisensie-aansoeke waarmee gehandel is	261
Inspeksie van slaghuise	36
Inspeksie van vishandelaarwinkels	33
Inspeksie van bakkerye	435

Inspeksies/...

Inspeksies van banketbakkerye	402
Inspeksies van restaurante en teekamers	1 258
Inspeksie van vrugte- en groentewinkels	229
Inspeksies van ander voedselwinkels	907
Inspeksies van koeldrankfabrieke	209
Inspeksies van ander voedselselfabrieke	828
Inspeksies van oggendmark	301
Diverse inspeksies	1 020
Naginspeksies	107
Vroeë-oggendinspeksies	26
Middagetensuurinspeksies	203
Hotelle en losieshuise	1 110
Monsters geneem	999

Totale getal inspeksies vir die jaar 9 122

PLAAGBEHEERSEKSEIE.

MUSKIETBESTRYDING:

Die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksie behels die verwydering van onkruid en gras langs die walle van spruite, damme en besproeiingsvore, die opvul van dongas waarin reënwater kan staan asook die behandeling van alle staande water met verskillende muskietlarwedodendmiddels. Die gebied strek oor 'n oppervlak van nagenoeg 56 980 hektaar. Twee-en-dertig (32) Bantoe-arbeiders onder die toesig van Blankes verrig hierdie belangrike taak. Alle werksaamhede word, sover prakties moontlik, volgens 'n voorafbeplande program uitgevoer en alle potensiële broei-plekke van muskiete word minstens een maal binne die bestek van agt dae besoek en bespuit.

Tien (10) Bantoes is vir die spuitwerk afgesonder. Hulle is genoodsaak om spuitapparaat en 'n voorraad spuitstof op hulle fietse te vervoer en beweeg hoofsaaklik deur die veld en langs voetpaadjies om by spruite, vore, damme en ander plekke waar water gewoonlik staan, te kan kom.

Die spuitseisoen het op 2 Januarie 1971 begin en daar is met die werk volgehou tot einde Mei waarna dit 3 maande lank gestaak is weens die koue weersomstandighede wanneer muskiet-broeiery tot 'n minimum beperk is.

Aan die begin van September is die spuitwerk hervat en daarmee is volgehou tot 31 Desember. Gedurende die 3 maande wanneer daar nie gespuit word nie, word hierdie Bantoes by die ander Bantoe-arbeiders, wat gemoeid is met die skoonmaak van spruite, damme, vore, ens., ingeskakel.

Min las is van muskiete gedurende die eerste helfte van die jaar ondervind. Nadat die reënseisoen begin het, is geleidelik meer klagtes oor muskiete ontvang, veral van private persele af. Intensiewe bestrydingsmaatreëls is toegepas en raad is gegee aan private persone aangaande muskietbestryding.

Geen malariadraende muskiete, *A. gambia* of *A. funestus*, is binne die Pretoriase gebied aangetref nie. Volwasse *A. maculipennis*- en *Aedes aegypti*-muskiete is hier en daar in gebiede soos Kilner Park, Silverton en East Lynne aangetref.

Soos in die verlede, is die meeste klagtes oor muskiete uit gebiede en voorstede waar sypelrioole en septiese tenks nog in gebruik is, ontvang. Gedurende die Desember-skoolvakansie en die tydperk wanneer bouwerk tydelik gestaak word in Desember, het die muskietelas weer eens 'n hoogtepunt bereik.

Talle/...

Talle broeiplekke is in ongebruikte swembaddens; visdammetjies, leë blikke en ou motorbande op private eiendomme aangetref, terwyl die bewoners met vakansie weg was. Dit het tot gevolg gehad dat bestrydingsmaatreëls selfs op private eiendomme toegepas moes word. Daar het ook heelwat muskietbroeiery by onvoltooide geboue in kelderverdiepings, hyerskagte en uitgrawings voorgekom. Hierdie plekke moes ook behandel word terwyl die verantwoordelike persone weg was met vakansie.

585 liter muskietlarwedodende middels wat D.D.T. bevat sowel as 1 102,5 liter anti-malariaolie is gedurende die eerste vyf maande van die jaar vir muskietbestryding gebruik.

Sedert 1 September egter, toe die spuitwerk teen muskietbroeiery na die winter hervat is, is daar oorgeskakel na die gebruik van 'n middel teen muskietlarwes wat geen D.D.T. bevat nie en tot 1 deel op 600 verdun moet word. Van hierdie middel is daar van 1 September 1971 tot 31 Desember 1971 25,5 liter gebruik.

Twaalf kleinhoewes binne die munisipale gebied waar groente gekweek word, sowel as die terrein van die vuurhoutjie-fabriek in Pretoria-Wes, die watervore van die Les Marais-besproeiingsraad en die spruit wat deur die Universiteitsproefplaas vloei, is volgens ooreenkoms weekliks besoek en bestrydingsmaatreëls is toegepas.

Die groenteboere en ander betrokke instansies het hulle volle samewerking verleen en die vereiste geld vir hierdie dienste aan die Raad betaal.

KNAAGDIERBESTRYDING:

Bestrydingsmaatreëls word intensief toegepas op alle munisipale eiendomme insluitende "Munitoria", die kragentrales te Pretoria-Wes en Rooiwal, by die rioolwerke te Pretoria-sentraal, Rooiwal en Baviaanspoort, by die Rietvleiwatwerke, die Fonteinedal, die Slagplaas en alle munisipale geboue in die Nieblankegebiede van Saulsville, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Eersterust en Laudium, asook by alle munisipale parke en ontspanningsterreine en diverse eiendomme wat deur die Raad aan-gekoop is met die oog op toekomstige ontwikkeling van die stad.

Veldwerk is op Meintjeskop, Klapperkop en Monumentkoppie uitgevoer. Geringe knaagdieraktiwiteit is hier aangetref. Bestrydingsmaatreëls is toegepas en by latere ondersoek is gevind dat die genoemde omgewings redelik vry van knaagdiere was. 28 klagtes in verband met knaagdiere op munisipale

eiendomme is gedurende die jaar ondersoek. 2 641 inspeksies is uitgevoer en 6 972 eenhede lokaas is geplaas. 536 dooie knaagdiere is gevind en vernietig.

Klagtes oor knaagdiere op private persele word hoofsaaklik deur die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs ondersoek en die klaers word deur hulle van raad bedien. Daar bestaan egter 'n noue samewerking tussen die Distriksgesondheidsinspekteurs en die Plaagbeheerseksie en wedersydse hulp word verleen.

592 klagtes is gedurende die jaar ondersoek. 2 625 inspeksies is uitgevoer en die bewoners van die persele is met die nodige advies bedien en in sommige gevalle is selfs aktiewe hulp verleen. 1 498 skriftelike of mondelinge waarskuwings om bestrydingsmaatreëls toe te pas is aan persone gerig. Oor die algemeen het die publiek hul heelhartige samewerking gegee maar in twee gevalle was dit nodig om geregtelike stappe teen persone wat na herhaalde waarskuwings versuim het om aan kennisgewings te voldoen, in te stel.

1 624 knaagdiere is op private eiendomme gedood. Die werklike getal sal egter hierdie syfer oorskry aangesien baie dooie knaagdiere om vanselfsprekende redes nie gevind kon word nie.

Gedurende die jaar is 133 bestaande geboue ontoeganklik vir knaagdiere gemaak, terwyl 112 nuwe geboue wat aan die knaagdierregulasies voldoen, opgerig is.

185 persone of instansies wat geboue wou sloop en aan wie 'n slopingspermit reeds toegeken is, het aansoek gedoen om die vereiste knaagdiervrysertifikaat. Nadat die persele geïnspekteer is en die geboue vry van knaagdiere bevind is, is die sertifikate uitgereik. Waar daar wel knaagdiere gevind is, is vereis dat bestrydingsmaatreëls eers bevredigend toegepas word voordat 'n aanvang met die sloping gemaak word.

BESTRYDING VAN KAKKERLAKKE, VLIEË, WEELUISE, VLOOIE, VISMOTTE, MIERE, TAPYTKEWERS, PAPIERMYTE, KRIEKE, BOSLUISE, SPINNEKOPPE, ENS.:

As 'n roetine-maatreël is alle munisipale eiendomme minstens een keer per maand besoek en waar enige tekens van sekere van bogenoemde insekte gevind is, is die nodige bestrydingsmaatreëls toegepas en is daarmee volgehou totdat geen verdere tekens van besmetting bespeur is nie.

181 munisipale geboue of gedeeltes daarvan is gedurende die jaar met insekdodende middels behandel.

124 klagtes wat van persone op private eiendomme ontvang is, is ondersoek en hulle is van raad gedien. 359 inspeksies is uitgevoer en 190 mondelinge of skriftelike waarskuwings is aan persone gerig om doeltreffende bestrydingsmaatreëls toe te pas.

Lofwaardige samewerking is van die publiek ontvang en dit was nie nodig om enige geregtelike stappe in hierdie verband te doen nie.

BILHARZIA:

Alle spruite, damme en besproeiingskanale binne die stadsgebied is ondersoek om te bepaal of daar Bilharziadraende slakke teenwoordig is. Geen Bilharziadraende slakke is gevind nie, maar die situasie word steeds fyn dopgehou.

PLAAGBEHEER IN "MUNITORIA":

Sedert 1 November 1971 is 'n Plaagbestryder voltyds vir hierdie gebou aangestel. Sy werksaamhede behels die bestryding van kakkerlakke, vismotte, rotte en muis, ens. wat in die verlede heelwat las in kombuise, pakkamers en kantore veroorsaak het. Onder die gebou in die kelderverdieping is daar heelwat staande water wat insyfer en voortdurend uitgedomp moet word. In hierdie water vind heelwat muskietbroeiery plaas en gevolglik moet dit gereeld daarteen behandel word. Op die grondoppervlak om die gebou is daar reënwaterafvoerkanale met roosters daaroor aangebring. Water waarin muskiete kan broei, staan dikwels na reënbuie hierin. Hierdie plekke word ook gereeld behandel.

Lokaas vir muis en rotte word ook voortdurend deur die Plaagbestryder op plekke in die gebou geplaas en dopgehou.

'n Statistiese uiteensetting van die werksaamhede van hierdie Seksie verskyn in die tabelle hieronder:

Muskietbeheer:

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	10
Oortredings weggeruim	10
Aanseggings gegee	10
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en advies gegee	10
Inspeksie van damme waar onkruid verwyder is	745

Inspeksie/...

Inspeksie van damme wat bespuit is	611
Inspeksie van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is	899
Inspeksie van vore wat bespuit is	583
Inspeksie van dreinerings van moerasgebiede	131
Bespuiting van moerasgebiede	19
Gate en holtes opgevul	117
Diverse inspeksies	488
Bespuiting teen insekte	49
Totaal	3 652

Knaagdierbeheer:

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is	28
Misstande weggeruim	28
Persele herinspekteer	28
Klagtes waarmee gehandel is en raad gegee	28
Diverse inspeksies	741
Inspeksie van munisipale persele	1 602
Knaagdieropruiingsinspeksies	242
Totale inspeksies vir die jaar	2 641
Gifaas op munisipale persele gestel	6 972
Getal aaslokvalle geneem	2 705
Getal knaagdiere op munisipale persele vernietig	536

Die inspeksie van damme wat bespuit is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die damme. Die inspeksie van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die besproeiingsvore. Die inspeksie van vore wat bespuit is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die vore. Die inspeksie van dreinerings van moerasgebiede, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die dreinerings. Die bespuiting van moerasgebiede, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die moerasgebiede. Die gate en holtes opgevul, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die gate en holtes. Die diverse inspeksies, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die diverse inspeksies. Die bespuiting teen insekte, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die bespuiting teen insekte.

Die inspeksie van damme wat bespuit is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die damme. Die inspeksie van besproeiingsvore wat skoongemaak is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die besproeiingsvore. Die inspeksie van vore wat bespuit is, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die vore. Die inspeksie van dreinerings van moerasgebiede, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die dreinerings. Die bespuiting van moerasgebiede, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die moerasgebiede. Die gate en holtes opgevul, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die gate en holtes. Die diverse inspeksies, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die diverse inspeksies. Die bespuiting teen insekte, is 'n belangrike deel van die onderhoud van die bespuiting teen insekte.

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SLUMOPRUIMING.

Pretoria is waarskynlik die stad in die Republiek wat die vinnigste groei en as gevolg hiervan kan daar verwag word dat behuisingtoestande nie deurgaans tred kan hou met die vinnige bevolkingstoename nie. Hierdie Afdeling het egter nogtans daarin geslaag om die aantal slumwonings en ander onwenslike soorte huisvesting tot 'n minimum te beperk.

Daar bestaan nog steeds 'n aanvraag na boupersle vir die oprigting van wonings en in hierdie verband is daar ook nog steeds 'n besondere uitbreiding van die stad waar te neem. Die stygende pryse van boupersle en die gelyktydige hoë boukoste wek kommer want baie gesinne wat nie sulke pryse vir huisvesting kan betaal nie, deel dan reeds geokkupeerde wonings met ander gesinne of betrek buitegeboue of ander onbevredigende geboue.

In sy huisbesitskemas pas die Raad reeds die afgelope jare 'n beleid tot voordeel van gesinne in sekere laere inkomstegroepe toe. Op hierdie wyse word heelwat huise beskikbaar gestel. Daar word steeds aandag aan verdere uitbreiding hiervan geskenk.

Minder ernstige slumtoestande soos oorbewoning, ontoereikende kook-, was- en reinigingsgeriewe en die onbehoorlike skeiding van geslagte het wel voorgekom en kon hoofsaaklik toegeskryf word aan 'n woningtekort. Kennisgewings is bestel aan eienaars of bewoners van persele waar hierdie oortredings van die Slums-regulasies voorgekom het, maar daar was geen rede vir besorgheid nie omdat die meeste oortreders aan die vereistes wat gestel is, voldoen het. Meer drastiese stappe was slegs in 'n paar uitsonderlike gevalle nodig geag.

Weens die stygende druk van normale werk kon omvattende gebiedsopnames nie onderneem word nie. In die uitvoering van sy normale pligte het optrede deur dié Seksie tot gevolg gehad dat heelwat onbevredigende persele gesloop is en gepaardgaande slumtoestande is daardeur uit die weg geruim.

Die uiterlike voorkoms van baie van die ouer woongeboue is besonder misleidend en sekere van die klagtes oor hierdie soort geboue is na ondersoek ongegrond gevind, omdat geen gesondheidsmisstande bestaan het nie. Die meeste eienaars van wooneenhede in die stadsgebied handel op eie inisiatief om dit in stand te hou en te versier. Soms is dit egter nodig om eienaars te versoek om instandhoudingswerk te doen, wat dan ook in die reël onderneem word. Die algemene toestand van woongeboue in die stadsgebiede wissel van baie goed tot redelik, met sekere wonings verspreid in sekere voorstede wat swak vertoon en 'n beperkte aantal wat as erge slumwonings beskou kan word.

As gevolg van optrede deur die Slumseksie en ook op eie inisiatief, wou heelwat eienaars van die ou wonings sloop en daarna wonings, woonstelle of besigheidsgeboue oprig. Aansoeke om slopingspermitte is dan ook ingedien, maar sommige van hierdie aansoeke is geweier met die gevolg dat die terreine nie ontwikkel kon word nie. Die rede vir die weiering van sulke aansoeke deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou is gewoonlik te vinde in die feit dat die bewoners nie ander woonakkommodasie kon kry nie.

Eienaars van wonings wat as erge slumwoningen beskou is, het redelike goeie samewerking verleen en van die wonings is na optrede deur hierdie Seksie, gesloop, omgeskakel vir besigheidsgebruik of herstel om aan vereistes te voldoen.

Gedurende die jaar is sestien sake by die Raad aanhangig gemaak vir voorlegging aan 'n Slumopruimingshof. Slegs tien sake is gedurende die jaar verhoor en al die betrokke geboue is tot slums verklaar. Die Hof het gelas dat vier geboue herstel moet word en dat agt geboue gesloop moet word. Die eienaars van drie van die geboue wat herstel moes word, het nadat die lasgewing uitgereik is verhoë tot die Hof gerig om die geboue ook te sloop omdat die koste om hulle te herstel, te hoog was. Die versoek is deur die Hof toegestaan. Die eienaars van twee eiendomme (een in die sentrale stadsgebied en een in Arcadia) het nadat hulle aan die vereistes voldoen het, aansoek gedoen om die slumverklarings te laat ophef. Die aansoek is deur die Slumopruimingshof toegestaan.

Benewens inspeksies van private wonings en ander woon= geboue en die ondersoek van klagtes oor vermoedelike slum= toestande, rapporteer hierdie Seksie ook oor eiendomme wat die Raad aankoop of onteien in verband met die verskillende projekte wat die Raad beplan. Alle aansoeke om wooneenhede kragtens bepalinge van die Behuisingswet te sloop of vir besigheids= doeleindes te gebruik, word deur hierdie Seksie ondersoek en die aansoeke word dan tesame met verslae aan òf die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou òf die Raad vir oorweging voorgelê. Die Seksie moet ook beheer uitoefen oor kleuterskole, alle kinder= bewaarskole en persele waar bejaardes, asook verswakte en bedlêende bejaardes versorg word. Meer besonderhede hieroor verskyn verder aan in hierdie verslag oor die Seksie se werk= verrigtinge.

Gedetailleerde statistiese opgawes rakende wonings wat as slumwoningen beskou kan word en oor geokkupeerde buitegeboue in die Blankewoongebiede word hieronder verstrek:

(Kyk bladsye 151(a) en 152)

VERSPREIDING EN VOORKOMSSYFER VAN EIENDOMME WAT AS ERGE SLUMS BESKOU KAN WORD EN VAN GEOKKUPERDE BUITEGEBOUW IN BLANKEWOONGEBIEDE
A. EIENDOMME WAT AS ERGE SLUMS BESKOU KAN WORD:

Voorstad	Herstel			Omgeskakel			Gesloop			Getal opge-ruimde slums			Bewoon			Onbewoon			Getal bekende erge slums		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Arcadia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	4	-	1	4	1	5	8
Sunnyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13	-	2	13	-	1	-	-	2	4	2	5	2
Trevenna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nieuw Muckleneuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garsfontein 374 J.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria-Sentraal	1	1	-	1	1	28	15	47	28	16	49	29	12	10	15	24	8	13	36	18	28
Goedehoop	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	15	14	12	2	2	3	17	16	15
Pretoria-Wes	3	-	2	-	-	5	6	3	5	9	3	8	5	2	11	-	4	4	5	6	15
Gezina	1	-	-	-	-	2	7	2	2	7	3	2	3	5	2	4	2	2	7	7	4
Les Marais	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Park Town	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rietfontein	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	-	2	2	6	3	5
Riviera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Villieria	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Wonderboomsveld	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	-	2	2	1	4	3	1
Booyens	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	3	-	1	4	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	3	-
Claremont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Daspoort	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	1	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
Daspoort-landgoed	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	2	-	2	4	4	3	4
Hermanstad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
Mountain View	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pistorius-landgoed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Despatch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Derdepoort	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Lynne	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	7	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jan Niemandpark	1	-	-	-	3	11	3	11	11	5	8	11	7	5	10	8	7	14	15	12	24
Silverton	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	4	4	5
Hartebeespoort 328 J.R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	2	3	3	-	1	2	1	-	5	4	1
Pretoria-Noord	3	3	2	-	-	8	3	1	-	6	5	11	7	4	13	-	5	1	-	-	1
Wolmer	3	2	6	-	1	9	3	3	3	6	6	15	40	43	29	4	2	6	12	9	15
Totaal	13	13	11	1	6	104	58	85	104	72	104	118	107	100	110	66	45	61	173	145	171

B. GEOKKUPEERDE BUITEGEBOUE:

Voorstad	Bewoon gedurende			Ontruim gedurende			Bewoon 31 Desember		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Arcadia	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1
Brooklyn	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hatfield	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Hazelwood	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Menlo Park	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Muckleneuk	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sunnyside	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Trevenna (woonwa)	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Pretoria-sentraal	6	3	3	3	2	2	3	1	1
Goedehoop	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pretoria-Wes	15	14	18	10	6	8	5	8	10
Proclamation Hill	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wespark	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Danville	1	1	6	-	-	6	1	1	-
Valhalla	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Monument Park	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Capital Park	5	5	6	3	2	4	2	3	2
Eloffsdal	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gezina	2	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Mayville	2	3	2	-	2	1	2	1	1
Parktown	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Rietfontein	3	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-
Riviera	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Villieria	4	3	5	1	1	3	3	2	2
Wonderboomsuid	3	3	6	2	1	6	1	2	-
East Lynne	3	4	5	1	-	3	2	4	2
Jan Niemand-park	-	1	3	-	-	3	-	1	-
Silverton	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1
Booyens	5	9	8	-	7	7	5	2	1
Claremont	6	5	7	5	4	4	1	1	3
Daspoort	4	7	13	1	3	9	3	4	4
Daspoort-landgoed	3	2	3	1	-	1	2	2	2
Hermanstad	1	1	2	-	1	2	1	-	-
Mountain View	1	2	6	1	1	6	-	1	-
Pretoria Gardens	7	4	2	3	1	-	4	3	2
Andeon (landbou- hoewes)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nicomar-plotte	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pretoria-Noord	19	10	22	11	3	15	8	7	7
Wolmer	7	12	6	-	6	3	7	6	3
Tileba (1 woonwa)	1	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Sinoville	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Kenley-kleinhoewes	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Zandfontein- kleinhoewes	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totaal	113	105	140	58	50	94	55	55	46

Hofgedinge:

Soos in vorige jare en in ooreenstemming met die algemene beleid van hierdie Afdeling is daar voortgegaan om die samewerking van die publiek te verkry eerder as om hofgedinge in te stel.

Die Afdeling was nietemin verplig om, nadat skriftelike waarskuwings kragtens die Slumswet, 1934, aan sekere eienaars bestel is en daar nie bevredigende pogings aangewend is om die misstande wat op die persele bestaan het, uit die weg te ruim nie, dié sake by die Slumopruimingshof aanhangig te maak. Besonderhede van sodanige optrede is soos volg:

Voorstad	Getal geboue	Beslissings van Slumopruimingshof	Opmerkings
East Lynne	Een	-	Gebou gesloop voor datum van verhoor - saak teruggetrek
East Lynne	Een	Sloop	Het voldoen aan lasgewing
East Lynne	Een	Herstel	Moet voor of op 31 Mei 1972 aan lasgewing voldoen
East Lynne	Sewe	Sloop 4 Herstel 3	) Lasgewing gewysig om al die) geboue te sloop. Slooping en) opruiming van boustowwe nog nie) voltooi nie - geniet verdere) aandag
Silverton	Twee	Sloop	Het voldoen aan lasgewing
Rietfontein	Een	Sloop	Gebou gesloop maar boustowwe moet nog opgeruim word - geniet verdere aandag
Pretoria-Noord	Een	-	Geboue gesloop voor datum van verhoor - saak teruggetrek
Pretoria-Noord	Een	Vir onder=soek	Saak was in register opgeteken maar word verder ondersoek omdat eienaars afwesig was.
Goedehoop	Een	Sloop	Moet voor of op 30 April 1972 aan lasgewing voldoen
Wolmer	Een	Uitgestel	Saak is uitgestel, waarna die gebou gesloop is.

Benewens voorgenoemde sake het die Afdeling drie persele in die sentrale stadsgebied, waarop daar onderskeidelik 4, 3 en 2 wooneenhede bestaan het, asook twee persele in Pretoria-Noord en een in Wolmer by die Raad aangemeld vir voorlegging aan die Slumopruimingshof. Die verbeteringe op hierdie persele is egter gesloop voordat die sake na die Slumopruimingshof verwys kon word.

Slegs twee aansoeke om slumverklarings te laat ophef, is gedurende die jaar deur die Slumopruimingshof oorweeg en toegestaan.

Geen hofgedinge is gedurende die jaar ingevolge bepalinge van die plaaslike Slumsregulasies ingestel nie.

SLOPING EN OMSKAKELING VAN WOONEENHEDEN:

Heelwat aansoeke om toestemming om wooneenhede te sloop of vir besigheidsgebruik om te skakel, is ingevolge die bepalinge van die Behuisingswet, nr. 4 van 1966, soos gewysig, gehanteer.

As gevolg van optrede deur hierdie Afdeling het die eienaars van 81 wooneenhede besluit om die verbeteringe op die eiendomme te sloop, waarna daar in die meeste gevalle nuwe geboue opgerig is. Gedurende die jaar is 240 selfstandige wooneenhede gesloop asook die volgende geboue:

(a) Woonstelle:

Een gebou bestaande uit tien eenhede elk met 2 woonvertrekke.

Een gebou bestaande uit ses eenhede elk met 2 woonvertrekke.

(b) Losieshuise:

Een gebou bestaande uit 39 woonkamers.

(c) Huurkamers:

Een gebou bestaande uit 17 woonkamers.

Een gebou bestaande uit 7 woonkamers.

Een gebou bestaande uit 3 woonkamers.

Een gebou bestaande uit 20 woonkamers.

Een gebou bestaande uit 13 woonkamers.

Een gebou bestaande uit 29 woonkamers.

Twee-en-tagtig aansoeke is ontvang om wonings wat as slumwoningen beskou is, te sloop, of om dit vir ander doeleindes te gebruik, maar die aansoeke is nog nie almal deur die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou goedgekeur nie.

Besonderhede van aansoeke wat ontvang is om wooneenhede te sloop of om persele vir besigheidsgebruik aan te wend, word in die volgende tabel verstrek:

Aansoeke/...

Aansoeke vir oorweging na die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou verwys:

	Getal wooneen= hede (5 of minder woonkamers elk)	Getal woon= kamers be= trokke	Aan= soeke toege= staan	Aan= soeke ge= weier	Aansoeke onbeslis
Slopings	234	848	211	22	1
Omskakelings	49	165	35	3	11
Totaal	283	1 013	246	25	12

Aansoeke vir oorweging aan die Raad voorgelê:

	Getal wooneen= hede (meer as 5 woon= kamers elk)	Getal woon= kamers be= trokke	Mag= tiging ge= weier	Magtigings hangende
Slopings	52	361	52	-
Omskakelings	6	37	6	-
Totaal	58	398	58	-

Hierdie Afdeling beskik nie oor besonderhede van woon=geboue wat deur die Staat of die Provinsiale Administrasie gesloop word nie en wel omdat hulle nie onderworpe is aan die bepalinge van die Behuisingswet vir sover dit die verkryging van slopingspermitte betref nie. Hierdie Seksie het egter met die eienaars en die bewoners van 'n aantal woongeboue wat in 'n gedeelte van die sentrale stadsgebied geleë is, onderhandel oor sekere misstande wat op die persele bestaan het, voordat die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou daardie besondere gedeelte bevries het, en daar is op 'n latere tydstip bevind dat 4 van die wonings wat as slumwoningen beskou is en 24 ander wonings nou gesloop is. Hierdie getalle is nie by die voorgaande statistiek ingesluit nie.

Geen slopingspermitte word vir besigheidsgeboue vereis nie, maar daar word daarop aangedring dat sertifikate verkry moet word dat sulke geboue vry van knaagdiere is voordat met die sloping daarvan begin mag word.

Ontleding/...

Ontleding van aansoeke wat ontvang is om wonings te sloop of om te skakel vir besigheidsgebruik en die redes daarvoor:

A. SLOPING:

Getal aansoeke ontvang	Getal wooneenhede daarby betrokke	Beoogde ontwikkeling
63	64	Wonings
41	53	Padbouskemas
7	8	Substasies
35	41	Woonstelle
19	19	Parkdoeleindes
3	4	Kerke
33	46	Onbekend
3	6	Fabrieke
2	2	Private hotelle
4	4	Kantore
1	1	Drukkery
1	1	Hospitaal
2	2	Werkwinkels
2	2	Vertoonlokale
4	8	Hotelle
1	1	Pakhuis/fabriek
3	4	Besigheid
1	1	Motorhawe
1	1	Woonstelle en winkels
7	9	Parkering
2	7	Woonstelle, kantore en winkel
1	1	Pakhuis
1	1	Pastorie
Totaal 237	286	

B. OMSKAKELINGS:

Getal aansoeke ontvang	Getal wooneenhede daarby betrokke	Beoogde toekomstige gebruik
13	20	Kantore
1	1	Onbekend
5	5	Werkwinkels
4	4	Fabrieke
1	1	Kantoor en winkel
1	3	Pakhuis
9	9	Besighede
3	3	Buitegeboue
3	3	Kantore en pakkamers
1	4	Pakkamers
1	1	Kleuterskool
1	1	Hotel/besigheid
Totaal 43	55	

STATISTIEKE OOR SLUMVOORKOMING EN -OPRUIMINGSWERK:

Besonderhede van werk wat gedurende die jaar onderneem is:

Soort inspeksie	Getal persele
Private wonings	636
Wonings in gebiedsopnames	173
Geokkupeerde buitegeboue en herinspeksies	254
Sloping van wooneenhede (voor en nadat permitte toegestaan is)	1 987
Omskakeling van wooneenhede (voor en nadat permitte toegestaan is)	72
Klagtes ondersoek	195
Herinspeksie van persele	2 434
Ouetehuisse	92
Crèches	76
Kleuterskole	121
Naskoolsentrums	8
Diverse inspeksies	145
Eiendomme deur die Raad aangekoop	48
Ander persele	40
Totaal	6 281

Besonderhede van optrede na bogenoemde inspeksies en ondersoek is soos volg:

Kennisgewings bestel:

Wonings wat as slumwoningen beskou is en bewoonde buitegeboue	112
Oorbewoning	67
Strukturele herstelwerk en opknapping	39
Bad-, was- en kookgeriewe	19

Totaal 237

Mondelinge/...

Mondelinge waarskuwings en advies	1 550
Briewe gerig (aanmanings, uitstel, besonderhede van werk vereis, ens.)	878
Aangeleenthede na ander Afdelings verwys	620
Onderhoude met lede van die publiek	3 522
Totale getal oortredings waarmee gehandel is	1 685
Totale getal kennisgewings en aanmanings waaraan voldoen is	1 696

KLEUTERSKOLE, KINDERBEWAARHUISE, NASKOOLSENTRA EN OUETEHUISE:

Kleuterskole, Kinderbewaarhuise en Naskoolsentra:

Hoewel daar verskeie nuwe inrigtings van hierdie aard gedurende die jaar in gebruik geneem is, duur die tekort nog voort met die gevolg dat daar met heelwat navrae gehandel is waar persone of ander instansies die een of ander inrigting tot stand wou bring. Aansoeke om private wonings of gedeeltes daarvan om te skakel en aan te pas vir gebruik as kinderbewaarhuise was weer in die meerderheid. In hierdie verband word daar ten nouste met die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene saamgewerk aangesien alle bewaarskole onderworpe is aan registrasie by genoemde Departement. Die standarde en vereistes waaraan voldoen moet word, word egter nog deur hierdie Afdeling voorgeskryf en toegepas.

Daar is ook met aansoeke om oprigting of omskakeling van geboue vir gebruik as kleuterskole gehandel en hoewel hierdie Afdeling nie standarde en vereistes vir sulke inrigtings voorskryf nie, word daar tog kommentaar gelewer en aanbevelings gedoen ten opsigte van die beoogde gebruik van geboue en persele vir dié doel. Hierdie Afdeling reik egter nog sertifikate uit om te sertifiseer dat die geboue en geriewe aan die plaaslike gesondheidsvereistes vir registrasiedoeleindes voldoen.

Verskeie aansoeke om die daarstelling van naskoolsentra waar skoolkinders na skoolure versorg kan word, is ontvang. Alle naskoolsentra moet aan die vereistes van hierdie Afdeling voldoen voordat 'n sertifikaat vir registrasiedoeleindes uitgereik word.

Dit ly geen twyfel nie dat daar 'n groot behoefte is aan sulke sentra waar kinders na skool onder toesig kan studeer en ontspan.

Ouetehuisse/...

Ouetehuise:

Die behoefte aan die versorging van bejaardes het gedurende die afgelope jaar steeds toegeneem. Dit word bewys daardeur dat waar verskeie nuwe groot inrigtings in gebruik geneem is, hulle voor die openingsdatum reeds vol bespreek was.

Aandag word in toenemende mate aan die versorging van verswakte bejaardes in inrigtings, sowel as aan bejaardes wat nie inrigtingversorging nodig het nie, maar in groepe in hulle eie wooneenhede kan woon en sodoende hul selfstandige lewenswyse so lank as moontlik handhaaf, gegee. Daar is met verskeie aansoeke om lenings vir sulke geboue gedurende die jaar gehandel. Op versoek van die Departement van Volkswelsyn en Pensioene inspekteer hierdie Afdeling die geboue en reik sertifikate, om te sertifiseer dat die geboue en geriewe aan die plaaslike gesondheidsvereistes voldoen, vir registrasiedoeleindes uit.

Die beheer oor die voornoemde inrigtings wat in die verlede deelyds deur die inspektoraat van die Slumseksie behartig is, word nou voltyds deur 'n senior inspekteur van hierdie Afdeling uitgevoer.

NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

Die personeel verbonde aan hierdie Seksie is soos volg:

Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur	1
Gesondheidsinspekteurs	2
Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteur	1 (1 vakature)
Indiërgesondheidsinspekteur	1 (1 vakature)
Bantoegesondheidsinspekteurs	10 (2 vakatures).

Aangesien geen geskikte kandidate vir die vakatures van Indiër- en Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteurs tot dusver hul dienste aangebied het nie, kon die betrokke poste nie gevul word nie.

Die Stadsraad het 'n beurs vir die opleiding van 'n Kleurlinggesondheidsinspekteur beskikbaar gestel. 'n Plaaslike Kleurling het van hierdie geleentheid gebruik gemaak en hy het sy opleiding by die Kleurlingkollege vir Gevorderde Tegniese Onderwys te Kasselsvlei, Kaap, voltooi en wag op die uitslag van die eksamen alvorens hy aanstelling in hierdie Afdeling kan aanvaar.

As/...

As gevolg van die bestaande tekort aan kantoorruimte in die administratiewe geboue van die Afdeling Nieblankesake by die verskillende Bantoedorpe, is die kantoorgeriewe vir gebruik deur Bantoegesondheidsinspekteurs in die huidige stadium geheel en al ontoereikend. Bykomende kantoorgeriewe sal beskikbaar wees wanneer die nuwe kantore in die Bantoe= dorpe voltooi is.

Die tekort aan kantoorgeriewe geld nie net ten opsigte van die personeel nie. Hierdie probleem is veral opvallend wanneer die kantore deur die publiek vir advies, inligting en bespreking van gesondheidsprobleme besoek word. Daar= benewens daag groepe skoolkinders ook soms daar op om inligting te bekom aangaande verskillende gesondheidsdienste.

NIEBLANKEDORPSGEBIEDE:

ATTERIDGEVILLE/SAULSVILLE:

Hierdie Bantoedorp, soos trouens ook die geval is met alle nuwe Bantoedorpe, word gereeld deur hoogwaardigheids= bekleërs asook toeriste besoek, en daar kan met trots verklaar word dat hierdie Bantoegemeenskap wat uit 'n aantal verskillende etniese groepe saamgestel is, in alle opsigte 'n voorbeeldige bestaan voer.

Die samewerking aangaande gesondheidsaangeleenthede is baie bevredigend en verwestering het 'n gevorderde stadium bereik. Sporadiese gevalle van hardkoppigheid kom wel voor.

Groot getalle van hierdie gemeenskap is werksaam in die nabygeleë nywerheidsgebiede. Daar word hoofsaaklik van die gerieflike treindiens vir vervoer gebruik gemaak. Daar is drie spoorweghaltes binne hierdie gebied.

MAMELODI:

'n Groot aantal van die inwoners van hierdie Bantoedorp is in die sentrale stadsgebied en oostelike voorstede werksaam, dog die meerderheid word deur die groot aantal nywerhede in die omgewing van die Bantoedorp in diens geneem.

Die tekort aan behuising, wat hoofsaaklik as gevolg van natuurlike aanwas ontstaan het, sal binne afsienbare tyd in 'n mate verlig word deur die hervestiging van Tswana-inwoners in Mabopane, noord van Pretoria, waar woonhuise teen 'n tempo van 12 per dag voltooi word. Sedert daar 'n aanvang met die bou van hierdie huise gemaak is, is daar reeds 3 400 voltooi.

Omdat/...

Omdat die aanvraag na huisvesting vir alleenlopende Bantoemans besonder groot is, en omdat alle beskikbare akkommodasie te alle tye geokkupeer word, het hierdie Afdeling toestemming aan kontrakteurs verleen vir die oprigting van tydelike huisvesting vir hul werknemers, onderworpe aan sekere spesifikasies en voorwaardes. Hierdie tydelike huisvesting word in die onmiddellike omgewing van die Bantoe=manshostel opgerig. Dieselfde word in die Bantoedorp Atteridgeville/Saulsville gedoen.

In die twee Bantoedorpe Mamelodi en Atteridgeville/Saulsville word tans geboue opgerig wat gebruik gaan word vir groente- en vrugtemarke waar die kleinhandelaar sowel as die verbruiker aankope kan doen.

EERSTERUST:

Die lewensstandaard van die plaaslike Kleurlinggemeenskap is besonder hoog. Hulle samewerking met hierdie Afdeling laat niks te wense oor nie.

Besighede is dwarsdeur die gebied versprei en word goed ondersteun. 'n Bykomende sakekompleks, bestaande uit 'n slaghuis, kafee, melkery en algemenehandelaarswinkel, is voltooi en sal vroeg in die komende jaar met sake begin. Geleenthede vir ontspanning en vryetydsbesteding is op die huidige tydstip nog beperk.

LAUDIUM:

Alle beskikbare persele vir woondoeleindes is reeds verkoop in hierdie uiters gewilde Indiërdorp, waar van die deftigste wonings in die munisipale gebied opgerig is.

'n Nuwe kompleks van 200 woonstelle is in aanbou en sal vroeg in die komende jaar voltooi wees.

Persele in die nuwe uitbreiding sal beskikbaar wees sodra die nodige dienste voorsien is.

Hierdie gemeenskap, wat byna uitsluitlik uit besigheids=mense bestaan, se kompeterende eienskappe het ook uiting gevind in die vorm van pragtig ontwerpte tuine.

Daar is 'n leemte wat parke en 'n swembad in hierdie gebied betref. Die sportstadion wat in aanbou was, is voltooi.

Heelwat van die fabriek binne die gebied het reeds die produksiestadium bereik. Die werknemers is hoofsaaklik Indiërs. 'n Neiging tot 'n selfonderhoudende gemeenskap bestaan.

ASIËRBUURT/...

ASIËRBUURT EN KLEURLINGLOKASIE:

Die herbeplanning van hierdie gebied het 'n gevorderde stadium bereik en daar is reeds 'n begin gemaak met die oprigting van nuwe geboue. Alle persele binne hierdie gebied beskik oor besigheidsregte met die gevolg dat alle bewoners in die huidige stadium die betrokke persele onwettig bewoon. Die tekort aan besigheids- en behuisingspersele elders veroorsaak dat herbeplanning van die gebied vertraag word.

Oorbewoning vind nog steeds plaas ten spyte daarvan dat talle gesinne reeds na onderskeidelik Laudium en Eersterust verhuis het.

STATISTIESE OPGAWES VIR ALLE NIEBLANKEGEBIEDE:

A. Opsomming van inspeksies wat gedurende die jaar in Nieblankegebiede gedoen is:

Oorlaste waarmee gehandel is	41 226
Kennisgewings waaraan voldoen is	2 804
Aansegings waaraan voldoen is	39 117
Kennisgewings bestel	2 689
Aansegings gegee	39 117
Herinspeksies	18 769
Klagtes ondersoek	172
Lisensie-aansoeke	448
Persele waar diere/pluimvee aangehou word	769
Slaghuise	1 650
Vis- en pluimveehandelaars	235
Algemene handelaars (voedsel)	2 393
Algemene handelaars (nie voedsel nie)	1 119
Restaurante, teekamers en eethuise	2 562
Varsproduktehandelaars	1 384
Melkdepots en melkwinkels	738
Marskramerpakkamers	690
Varsprodukte- en roomyskarretjies	3 276
Afleweringsvoertuie (vleis, melk, vis en brood)	3 141
Bioskope en openbare sale	209
Huisinspeksies	7 570
Haarkappers	576
Washuise en wasserye	76
Fabrieke en werkwinkels	75
Tydlike bouerslatrines	148
Bewoonde buitegeboue	22
Besoeke buite ure	31

Bantoehostels	525
Sake wat na ander Afdelings vir aandag verwys is:	
Verstoppte riole/defektiewe wateraansluiting=	
toebehoorsels	680
Ongemagtigde geboue	1 856
Strukturele gebreke aan geboue	1 002
Ander sake	2
Totaal	50 118

B. Die onderstaande is 'n opsomming van die werk wat in verband met Plaagbeheer in die Nieblankegebiede gedoen is:

Knaagdiere:

1. Klagtes ondersoek	153
2. Persele geïnspekteer en advies gegee	988
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee om lokvalle of gif te gebruik	882
4. Kennisgewings bestel waarin daar vereis word dat persele knaagdiervry gemaak word	44
5. Kennisgewings bestel ingevolge 3 en 4 hierbo, waaraan voldoen is	400
6. Bestaande geboue rotdig gemaak	17
7. Ophoping van rommel of hout wat moontlik knaagdiere kan huisves, opgeruim of verwyder	601
8. Getal knaagdiere gedood of as dood gerapporteer	803

Muskiete:

1. Klagtes ondersoek	5
2. Inspeksies gedoen	7
3. Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	5
4. Kennisgewings bestel ingevolge 3 hierbo, waaraan voldoen is	3
5. Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	6
6. Advies in verband met muskietbeheer gegee	4
7. Soorte muskiete gevind	Culex

vlieë/...

Vlieë:

1.	Klagtes ondersoek	25
2.	Inspeksies gedoen	82
3.	Kennisgewings bestel en aanseggings gegee	64
4.	Kennisgewings onder 3 hierbo bestel, waaraan voldoen is	14
5.	Broeiplekke uitgeskakel	28
6.	Advies in verband met vlieëbeheer gegee	55

C. Algemene inligting : Slegs nuwe dorpe:

	Atteridge= ville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Eersterust
Bevolking:				
1. Woonhuise	61 589	94 944	9 554	8 800
2. Hostel	10 509	8 146		
Woonhuise:				
1. Bewoon	10 049	13 824	1 445	1 499
2. Leeg	-	-	-	-
3. In aanbou	-	-	50	50
Aanbiddingsplekke	46	40	2	10
Skole	21	30	3	4
Biersale	3	5	-	-
Biersaaldepots	3	1	-	-
Kroeë (sterk drank)	2	2	-	1
Drankwinkels (sterk drank)	4	4	1	1
Garages	1	1	1	1
Crèches	4	4	-	1
Hostels	1	1	-	-
Administratiewe kantore	1	2	1	1
Ouetehuse	1	1	-	-
Bioskope	1	1	1	-
Gemeenskapsentrums/-sale	3	2	1	1
Kwekerye	-	1	-	-

D. Bouplanne:

Driehonderd-ses-en-vyftig bouplanne ten opsigte van veranderings, aanbouings en nuwe geboue in die Nieblanke-gebiede is gedurende die jaar nagegaan.

E. Vervolgings:

Aard van oortreding	Totale getal vervolgings	Getal skuldig bevind	Getal onskuldig bevind	Getal teruggetrek	Getal gewaar= sku en ontslaan	Boetes opgelê
Versuim om bouers= latrines te verskaf	2	2	-	-	-	R50
Vuil toestande in restaurant	1	1	-	-	-	R10

F. Gelisensieërde persele:

	Atteridgeville	Mamelodi	Laudium	Asiërbuurt	Eerste rust
Bakkerie en banketbakkerie	-	-	-	2	-
Biljartsalonne	-	-	2	2	-
Slagters	10	11	2	11	5
Steenkool= agentskappe	7	11	-	-	1
Skoenmakers	2	2	-	6	-
Fietshandelaars	3	4	-	7	4
Droogskoonmaak= fabrieke en wasserye	1	-	1	5	-
Varsprodukte= handelaars	23	28	5	98	9
Vishandelaars	-	-	1	3	-
Fabrieke	-	-	11	1	-
Algemene handelaars (lewensmiddele uitgesluit)	2	4	-	14	3
Haarkappers	2	3	3	8	1

Marskramers/...

	Atteridge= ville	Mame= lodi	Laudium	Asiër= buurt	Eerste= rust
Marskramers/ venters	11	-	39	119	8
Kruiedokters	-	3	-	1	-
Melkdepots	5	9	1	2	1
Koeldrankhandelaars	4	9	1	8	3
Bantoe-eethuise	3	11	-	2	5
Lewensmiddele= handelaars	28	29	12	79	11
Teaters	1	1	1	3	-
Kleremakers	3	2	-	3	-
Begrafnis= ondernemers	1	3	-	-	-
Werkwinkels/handelaars in motoronderdele	1	3	2	2	1
Restaurante/teekamers	13	8	5	36	3
Handelaars in tweedehandse goedere	1	1	-	1	1
Roomysdepots	1	1	-	-	-
Melkwinkels	3	-	-	22	2
Droogskoonmakers= ontvangsdepots	5	4	1	4	1

BEHUISSING VIR BLANKES.

1. ALGEMENE BEHUISINGTOESTAND:

Tot aan die einde van 1971 het die Stadsraad van Pretoria, met geldelike hulp van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, behuising in die volgende Ekonomiese en Subekonomiese Skemas verskaf:

Skema	Getal huise	Maandelikse huur= geld/paalement	
		Laagste	Hoogste
A. DANVILLE:			
(a) Subekonomies	200	R12,55	R24,99
(b) Ultralaekoste-ekonomies	200	R29,85	R31,27
(c) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	300	R20,00	R22,00
(d) Laekoste-ekonomies	100	R19,00	R35,00
(e) Ekonomies	100	R21,64	R40,94
(f) Ekonomies (dubbel= verdieping)	50	R37,15	R39,90
(g) Ouetehuise (subekonomies)	57	R12,21	R23,32
(h) Subekonomies (uit= breiding 2)	93	R14,70	R31,25
(i) Ekonomies	202	R37,06	R48,00
(j) Ekonomies	270	R40,25	R55,18
B. PROCLAMATION HILL:			
(a) Subekonomies	96	R 4,50	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	103	R20,00	R22,00
C. HERCULES:			
(a) Subekonomies	57	R 2,40	R 5,67
(b) Ekonomies	57	R21,00	R25,00
(c) Ouetehuise (subekonomies)	12	R 3,50	
(d) Nasionale Behuisingskema	4	+ R30,00	
(e) Ekonomies (Mootgebied)	97	R13,00	R22,00
(f) Subekonomies (nuwe skema)	100	R18,35	R35,50
(g) Ekonomies	65	R42,00	R60,00
D. ANDER VOORSTED:			
(i) Nieuw Muckleneuk:			
(a) Subekonomies	23	R 3,50	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	23	R20,00	R22,00

(ii)/...

Skema	Getal huise	Maandelikse huur= geld/paaient	
		Laagste	Hoogste
(ii) Villieria:			
(a) Subekonomies	4	R 5,45	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	6	R20,00	R22,00
(c) Ouete huise (sub= ekonomies)	60	R17,04	R33,54
(iii) Rietfontein:			
(a) Subekonomies	11	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	9	R20,00	R22,00
(iv) Wonderboomsuid:			
(a) Subekonomies	11	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	16	R20,00	R22,00
(v) Mayville:			
(a) Subekonomies	3	R 4,85	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	5	R20,00	R22,00
(vi) Pretoria-Wes:			
(a) Subekonomies	11	R 3,50	R 5,95
(b) Omgeskakelde ekonomies	3	R20,00	R22,00
Die genoemde omgeskakelde ekonomiese skemas was oorspronklik subekonomiese skemas wat mettertyd na ekonomiese skemas omgeskakel en verkoop is.			
(vii) Nieuw Muckleneuk- en Capital Park-gebied:			
Ekonomies	50	+ R47,00	
(viii) Danville- en Pretoria-Wes-gebied (woonstelle):			
(a) Danvillewoonstelgebou (dié is almal twee= kamer-woonstelle)	18	R17,00	R18,00
(b) Groenveldwoonstelgebou (2- en 3-kamerwoon= stelle)	30	R29,12	R36,62
(c) Heuwelwoonstelgebou (2-kamerwoonstelle)	104	R32,12	R39,32
(ix) Moot- en Eloffsdalgebied:			
Ouete huise (subekonomies)	84	R18,02	R32,36
(x) Jan Niemand-park:			
Ekonomiese huise	24	R55,91	R69,77

E. SENTRAAL, GOEDEHOOP EN ANDER VOORSTED:

As gevolg van die beplanning van snelweë en ander padbouprojekte, was die Raad genoodsaak om verskeie eiendomme vir dié doel sowel as ander doeleindes aan te koop.

'n Groot aantal eiendomme is alreeds bekom. In sommige gevalle waar die wonings nie ekonomies herstel kan word nie, word hulle gesloop.

Afgesien van die padbouprogram, is die algehele herbeplanning van die Goedehoopgebied ook beoog, maar 35 van hierdie erwe is sedertdien deur die Staat onteien.

Die Raad verhuur tans die volgende eiendomme wat gesloop sal word na gelang die Raad se skemas, waarvoor die eiendomme bekom is, geïmplementeer word.

(a)	Sentrale en ander voorstede	472	R28,00	R120,00
(b)	Goedehoop	22	R12,00	R 40,00
(c)	Woonstelle (sentrale gebied)	264	R12,00	R 59,00
(d)	Kamers (sentrale gebied)	52	R 8,00	R 19,00

F. SILVERTON:

(i) Ekonomiese huise: 598

Hierdie huise is almal deur individuele eienaars onder die Individuele Behuisingsleningskema van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou opgerig.

Die maandelikse terugbetalings wissel van R15,00 tot R27,00 na gelang van die grootte van die huise en die bedrag wat onder die leningskema geleen is.

(ii) Woonstelle:

Een woonstelgebou, bekend as die "J.J. Bosman-huis" bestaan uit 57 twee- en driekamerwoonstelle wat teen 'n huurgeld van R29,00 tot R40,00 per maand verhuur word. Daar is ook 18 motorhuise wat teen R2,00 elk per maand verhuur word.

G. PRETORIA-NOORD:

Ekonomiese huise: 310

Soos in die geval van Silverton is hierdie huise ook opgerig onder die Individuele Behuisingsleningskema van die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou, en die maandelikse paaieente wissel van R17,00 tot R27,00.

2. AANSOEKE OM BEHUISING:

Gedurende die jaar is 1 122 aansoeke om behuising ontvang. (Dit is 169 minder as vir die jaar wat op 31 Desember 1970 geëindig het.) 'n Groot aantal aanvraers is gehuisves, terwyl dié wat nie onmiddellik gehuisves kon word nie, hulle eie behuising in die private sektor bekom het.

Waglyste vir goedgekeurde huurders of kopers kragtens die verskillende skemas word gehou, en sodra kennis ontvang word dat 'n huis beskikbaar sal word, word dit aangebied aan die persoon wie se naam volgende op die betrokke waglys verskyn.

3. BEHUISINGSKEMAS IN UITVOERING:

Na verwagting sal daar binnekort met die volgende skemas begin word:

(a) Ekonomiese skema 204 huise, Danville.

(b) Subekonomiese skema 20 huise, Danville.

4. VOORGESTELDE SKEMAS:

Ooreenkomstig die Raad se beleid om behuising vir die inwoners van Pretoria te verskaf, word die volgende nuwe skemas vir die 1972/73-boekjaar beplan:

Skema	Gebied	Getal huise of woonstelle
(a) Ekonomiese woonstelle	Eloffsdal	60
(b) Ekonomies en sub- ekonomies (Skema G)	Danville-uitbr. 2.	224
(c) Ekonomiese huise en woonstelle	Dorandia 12	215
(d) Ouete huise (subekonomies)	Dorandia 12	29
(e) Subekonomiese huise	Dorandia 12	46
(f) Ekonomiese huise	Wes-Moot	186
(g) Ekonomiese woonstelle	Wes-Moot	56
(h) Subekonomiese huise	Wes-Moot	50
(i) Subekonomiese woonstelle vir bejaardes	Wes-Moot	37

5. ALGEMEEN:

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou staan lenings van 90% van die totale koste aan die Raad toe vir heruitreiking aan kopers van ekonomiese huise vir die doel van veranderings en aanbouings aan hulle huise na gelang van die behoeftes van hulle gesinne en ook vir die oprigting van motorhuise en buitegeboue.

6. BEHUISING WAT DEUR DIE DEPARTEMENT VAN GEMEENSKAPSBOU VOORSIEN WORD:

Die Departement van Gemeenskapsbou het 293 woonstelle, 908 ekonomiese huise en 50 subekonomiese huise waarvoor huurders moet kwalifiseer, soos in die Behuisingskode uiteengesit is, opgerig en bestuur dit. Afgesien van hierdie eenhede het die Departement tot op datum 1 774 individuele lenings van 90% toegestaan aan gesinne om hulle in staat te stel om hul eie huise te koop of te bou.

SUIWEL- EN VEEARTSENYKUNDEBEHEER.

A. INLEIDING:

Die Stad se melkvoorraad is afkomstig van 'n groot aantal plaasmelkerye wat hoofsaaklik in plattelandse gebiede geleë is, en in 'n mindere mate van 'n paar plaasmelkerye binne die stadsgrense. Die verspreiding van melk en sekere melkprodukte word behartig deur 2 produsent-verspreiders (gelisensieer om net "gesertifiseerde rou melk en room" te verkoop), 92 verspreidingsdepots en 421 melkwinkels, kafees, restaurante, ens. Al die melk, behalwe "gesertifiseerde rou melk en room", word in 4 moderne pasteuriseringsinstallasies gepasteuriseer.

Seisoensoorproduksie het soos in die verlede 'n surplus= melkprobleem geskep. Die Melkraad, wat in 1964 tot stand gekom het, het onder andere die funksie om die produksie en bemarking van melk te reguleer en om daardeur 'n billike en aanvaarbare prys vir die produsent, die verspreider en die verbruiker te probeer verseker met die oog op die stabilisering van die varsmelknywerheid. Om die steeds toenemende hoeveelheid surplus melk wat gedurende die spitsproduksietydperk in die somer aan die stad gelewer word, te bedwing, het die Melkraad in 1970 'n kwotastelsel vir produsente ingestel, wat teen die einde van 1971 nog van krag was. 'n Spesiale betaling van 'n "winterpremie" aan produsente is ook ingestel as 'n verdere poging om die surplusprobleem te bedwing en terselfdertyd te verseker dat daar ruim voorsiening van melk is gedurende tydperke van lae produksie.

Hoewel baie produsente nog met die hand melk, het 'n beduidende aantal na meganiese melkery en grootmaathantering van melk oorgeskakel. (Installering van melkmasjiene en verkoelde grootmaatplaastenks.) Die algemene neiging (veral in die geval van nuwe produsente) is na die oprigting van moderne melklokale met al die bykomende geriewe. Statistieke toon dat nie minder nie as 213 melkmasjiene en 249 verkoelde grootmaatplaasmelktenks aan die einde van die oorsigtydperk in gebruik was, wat 'n toename van onderskeidelik 85 (66,4%) en 42 (20,2%) bo dié van die vorige tydperk toon. Hierdie prestasies is baie bemoedigend as in gedagte gehou word dat die totale getal produsente aan die einde van 1971 378 was. Dit is ook aangenaam om te kan berig dat produsente die waarde van meganisering in die suiwelnywerheid besef en dat hulle, as dit nodig is, geldelik gehelp word deur middel van:

(a)/...

- (a) laerentelening van die Staat;
- (b) 'n "huurkoop"-ooreenkoms tussen die melkprodusent en die verskaffer van plaasmelkerytoerusting (melkmasjiene en grootmaat-tenks);
- (c) 'n spesiale premie wat die Melkraad aan dié produsente betaal wat verkoelde grootmaatmelktenks geïnstalleer het.

B. BEHEER VAN MELK:

Die beheer van melk is uit 'n openbare gesondheids-oogpunt toegewys aan 'n personeel bestaande uit twee Veeartse, een Afdelingsgesondheidsinspekteur, drie Gesondheidsinspekteurs en een Laboratoriumassistent. Hulle hoofpligte is die inspeksie van alle melkerypersele (afgesien daarvan of hulle vir produksie, verwerking of verspreiding is) en die nodige kwalitatiewe beheer van alle melk wat vir verbruik in die stad afgelewer en versprei word. Besonderhede in verband met die beheer asook gepaardgaande aangeleenthede word in die volgende paragrawe beskryf:

1. BESONDERHEDE VAN LISENSIEHOERS EN PERMITTE WAARMEE GEHANDEL IS:

	Nuut	Oorge= dra	Gestaak	Toe- of afname
Produsente	28	15	68	-40
Produsent-verspreiders	-	-	2	- 2
Verspreiders	4	6	-	+ 4
Melkwinkels	6	-	-	+ 6
Totaal	38	21	70	-32

Dit is interessant om daarop te let dat die oorgrote meerderheid van die produsente wat melklewering gedurende die jaar gestaak het, dié was wat net 'n klein hoeveelheid melk (60 tot 150 liter daagliks) deur middel van melk met die hand en lewering in kanne geproduseer het.

2. LIGGING VAN PERSELE:

	In mun. ge= bied	Binne 1 - 17- 16 40 km km	41- 80 km	81- 120 km	121- 160 km	161- 240 km	241- 320 km	Totaal	
Produsente	6	14	39	62	111	44	90	12	378
Produsent- verspreiders	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Verspreiders	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Melkwinkels	421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	421
Totaal	521	14	39	62	111	44	90	12	893

Die totale getal melkerypersele aan die einde van 1971 was 893 wat 'n afname van 32 in vergelyking met 39 die vorige jaar aandui. Verreweg die meeste produsentpersele is buite 'n omtrek van 80 km van die stad geleë, naamlik 257 buite en 121 binne die omtrek. Die meeste persele buite 'n omtrek van 80 km is gekonsentreer in 'n landbougebied oos en suidoos van die stad. Hierdie gebied maak 'n deel uit van die Hoëveld van die Transvaal en is goed bekend vanweë sy hoë gemiddelde reënval en intensiewe oesproduksie. Ongeveer 35 persele lê ten noorde van die stad buite die omtrek van 80 km in 'n semi-bosveld streek. Alhoewel laasgenoemde gebied opvallend van die eersgenoemde gebied verskil, geologies sowel as ekologies, vergelyk dit gunstig met die Hoëveld wat oesproduksie betref. Persele wat suid en wes van die stad geleë is, is slegs 'n klein persentasie van die totale getal persele waar melk geproduseer word. Hulle is meestal in 'n omtrek van 16 - 40 km geleë en is ongeveer halfpad na ander stede en dorpe op die Witwatersrandreeks.

3. VERVOER EN VERSPREIDING VAN MELK:

(a) Vervoer:

Die gewone metode van vervoer van melk van plaasmelkerye na die stad is:

- (i) In melkkanne per spoor.
- (ii) In melkkanne per motorvervoer.
- (iii) In grootmaatmelk-padtenkers.

Die vervoer van melk van plaasmelkerye af het aansienlik verander gedurende die jaar. Waar die meeste produsente in die verlede gebruik gemaak het van die metode van vervoer van melk in kanne, is dit aangenaam om te kan meld dat ongeveer 85% van die melk wat gedurende die oorsigtydperk aan die stad gelewer is, in grootmaat vervoer is en die res in kanne. Die Melkraad het die meeste van die melk in kanne by aankoms van die produksiepunte af, na 'n plaaslik geleë melkpoeierfabriek afgekeer of na ander soortgelyke fabriek wat binne die melkproduserende gebiede geleë is. Minstens twee van die vier pasteuriseringsinstallasies wat in die stad geleë is, het oorgeskakel na die ontvangs van melk slegs in grootmaat gelewer.

Private kontrakteurs is verantwoordelik vir die versameling en aflewering van al die grootmaatplaasmelk en melk gelewer in kanne aan die pasteuriseringsinstallasies of, in die geval van laasgenoemde, ook aan melkpoeierfabrieke en romerye. Slegs 'n baie klein hoeveelheid melk word direk in kanne deur produsente gelewer. Die versameling en aflewering van die meeste grootmaatplaasmelk geskied elke tweede dag, sonder enige klaarblyklieke probleme soos versuring, rens smaak, ens. Grootmaatmelk-padtenkers word deeglik skoongemaak en ontsmet by die ontvangsdepots na aflewering van hulle inhoud en daarbenewens word van kontrakteurs vereis om die tenkers in 'n sanitêre toestand te hou, of hulle in gebruik is, al dan nie.

(b)/...

(b) Verspreiding:

Die binnestedelike verspreiding van verwerkte melk, "gesertifiseerde rou melk" en sommige ander verwerkte melk= produkte geskied deur middel van 'n verskeidenheid van voertuie. Alle verwerkte melk word aan die verbruiker gelewer in melkkanne, verseëlde bottels of nie-herbruikbare plastiek- of kartonhouers. Verspreiding geskied gewoonlik van die hoofpasteuriserings- en verwerkingsinstallasies af na strategies geleë melkdepots vanwaar verdere verspreiding na kleiner melkwinkels en -depots in die woongebiede onderneem word.

4. GEMIDDELDE DAAGLIKSE PRODUKSIE EN VERBRUIK VAN MELK:

(Die syfers tussen hakies toon die vergelykbare syfers vir die vorige jaar.)

(a) Produksie:

(i)	Produsente	182 272	(168 695)	liter
(ii)	Produsente van gesertifiseerde rou melk	1 561	(1 151)	liter
	Totaal	183 833	(169 846)	liter.

(b) Verbruik:

(i)	Gepasteuriseerde melk	161 600	(156 260)	liter
(ii)	Gesertifiseerde rou melk	1 076	(1 151)	liter
	Totaal	162 676	(157 411)	liter.

Opmerking: Die gemiddelde daaglikse hoeveelheid melk wat geproduseer is, het met sowat 13 987 liter en verbruik met 5 265 liter toegeneem in vergelyking met die vorige jaar. Die presiese hoeveelheid melk wat daaglik in die stad verbruik word, is egter moeilik om te beraam aangesien die syfers ook melk insluit wat in 'n aangrensende dorp en ook dié wat in nywerheidsgebiede wat buite die stadsgrense geleë is, verbruik is. Melk wat nie verbruik word nie, word as "surplus melk" beskou wat, volgens beskikbare statistiek, 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van ongeveer 19 100 liter was. Alle surplus melk word tot ander melk= produkte soos botter, kaas, afgeroomdemelkpoeier, ens. verwerk. Groot hoeveelhede van ander plaaslik vervaardigde melkprodukte soos bereide melk, roomys, jogurt, dikmelkkaas, afgeroomde melk, ens., word ook in die stad verbruik of vir verbruik elders verkoop.

Die Melkraad het gedurende die jaar ook 23 950 liter melk ingevoer om die voorraad in tye van skaarste aan te vul. Hierdie melk het gekom van produsente wat by ander stede en dorpe in die Transvaal geregistreer is.

5. AFKEURING VAN MELK:

Altesaam 35 695 liter melk, welke hoeveelheid nie in die statistieke vir gemiddelde daaglikse produksie aangetoon is nie, is by aankoms afgekeur as gevolg van versuring. Hierdie hoeveelheid is baie minder as dié van die vorige jaar toe 121 940 liter om 'n soortgelyke rede afgekeur is. Al die melk wat afgekeur is, was afkomstig van produsente wat melk in melkkanne lewer.

6. PERSONEEL WAT IN DIE MELKHANDEL IN DIENS IS (beraamde syfers):

	Blankes	Nieblankes	Totaal
Produsente	420	1 654	2 074
Produsent-verspreiders	2	10	12
Verspreiders	113	618	751
Totaal	555	2 282	2 837

7. TIFOÏEDTOETSING VAN MELKERYPERSONEEL:

Die werknemers van die twee produsent-verspreiders (wat "gesertifiseerde rou melk" verskaf) is getoets, met negatiewe resultate. Geen uitbrekings van tifoïed wat deur melk versprei is, het die afgelope 30 jaar of langer in die stad voorgekom nie.

8. INSPEKSIES EN ANDER PLIGTE:

Die personeel van die Suiwelseksie het gereelde inspeksies van alle melkerypersele in en buite die stad uitgevoer. Ander lede van die Gesondheidsinspektoraat het ook gehelp met inspeksies van melkwinkels en verspreidingsdepots in die stad.

Die vernaamste oogmerk met die inspeksies is om te verseker dat slegs veilige, smaaklike en gesonde melk en melkprodukte aan die verbruiker beskikbaar gestel word en ook om produsente, produsent-verspreiders, verspreiders en alle persone wat melk of melkprodukte hanteer, te help, raad te gee en op te lei in sake betreffende gesondheid en higiëne. Met die inspeksies word verder beoog die wetenskaplike verbetering van die suiwelnywerheid as 'n geheel, byvoorbeeld die gee van raad aan produsente, produsent-verspreiders en verspreiders in verband met die oprigting van melkerypersele, die installering van melk-masjiene, grootmaatplaastenks, ander toerusting, ens.

Benewens die bogemelde moes verskillende personeellede van hierdie Seksie behulpsaam wees met die volgende pligte:

(a)/...

- (a) In 'n Regeringskomitee dien wat deur die Administrateur van die Transvaal aangestel is vir die doel van die samestelling van 'n stel Standaard- of Eenvormige Melkery-verordeninge vir die Provinsie.
- (b) In 'n tegniese komitee dien wat deur die raad van die Suid-Afrikaanse Buro vir Standaarde aangestel is vir die doel van die opstelling van standaard-spesifikasies vir verkoelde plaasgrootmaatmelktenks.
- (c) As aflos by die plaaslike slagplaas optree gedurende die afwesigheid van die Bestuurder of lede van die Vleis-inspektoraat.
- (d) Praktiese opleiding en onderrig in melkhigiëne en -beheer aan veeartsenykunderstudente gee.
- (e) As eksterne eksaminator optree vir veeartsenykunderstudente in die vakke Veeteelt en Veterinêre Voedselhigiëne.
- (f) Dien in verskillende onderkomitees in verband met verordeninge met betrekking tot melk en melkprodukte, die aanhou van diere, voedselhantering, troeteldierwinkels, ens.

Besonderhede van inspeksies wat uitgevoer is, is soos volg:

(a) Inspeksie van plaasmelkerye:

(i) Gedurende melktye	626
(ii) Op ander tye	972

Totaal 1 598

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is 439

Opmerking: Die oortredings was meestal die gevolg daarvan dat produsente nagelaat het om hulle melkerye en apparaat in 'n higiëniese en sanitêre toestand te hou, wat veroorsaak het dat die melkvoorraad van 20 produsente tydelik geweier is.

(b) Inspeksie van melkdepots:

(i) Vroeg in die mōre	306
(ii) Op ander tye	157

Totaal 463

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is 134

(c)/...

(c) Verspreidingsinspeksies (straat, melkwinkels, aflewering):

(i) Vroeg in die môre	56
(ii) Op ander tye	50

Totaal 106

Oortredings waarmee gehandel is 27

(d) Ander inspeksies of navrae 46

(e) Inspeksies in verband met klagtes van die publiek 46

(Opmerking: Hierdie klagtes was van uiteenlopende aard maar hoofsaaklik oor melk wat in vuil houers afgelewer is, melk wat suur of rens is, sigbare onsuiverhede in melk, die opstapel van kratte en melkhouders op sypaadjies, ens.)

(f) Kudde-inspeksies deur Veeartse:

Hierdie inspeksies word meestal gedurende melktye of tye wat spesiaal vir dié doel gereël is, uitgevoer. Die doel van hierdie inspeksies is hoofsaaklik om veilige en gesonde melk van siektevrykuddes te verseker. Die kuddes word gewoonlik ondersoek (en getoets as dit nodig is) vir die teenwoordigheid van siektes en toestande wat die gehalte, hoeveelheid en veiligheid van die melk nadelig kan raak. Aandag word ook gegee aan die nakoming van algemene higiëniese vereistes deur die produsent. Daarbenewens word hulle geadviseer oor sake soos die behandeling, voorkoming en beheer van dieresiektes, parasitiese infestasies, kuddebeheer, die oprigting van melkerypersele, die soönoses, ens. Spesiale raad word gegee oor die bakteriologiese gehalte en chemiese samestelling van melk.

Gedurende die jaar is 470 kudde-inspeksies uitgevoer, wat die teenwoordigheid van sekere siektes, kwale en ander toestande wat die kuddes raak, aan die lig gebring het. Party van die kuddes is meer as een keer geïnspekteer. Hoewel geen episoötiese siektes teengekom is nie, het sommige produsente vee-verliese gelyk as gevolg van babesiose, anaplasmosis, parasitiese infestasië, kalf-pneumonie, plant- en chemiese vergiftiging, ens. Mastitis in sy verskillende vorms en gevolge is nog steeds 'n hoofprobleem uit 'n ekonomiese sowel as 'n openbare gesondheidsoogpunt.

9. LABORATORIUMBEHEER VAN MELK:

Die personeel van hierdie Seksie is vir die meeste van die roetine-laboratoriumwerk in verband met melkbeheer verantwoordelik.

Die/...

Die skeikundige ontleding van melk word egter deur die Skeikunde=laboratorium van die Stadsingenieursafdeling behartig, terwyl sekere bakteriologiese ondersoeke deur die Instituut vir Patologie van die Universiteit van Pretoria uitgevoer word. Ander toetse soos die Resazurintoets, die vermoedelik E. coli-toets, die toets vir inhiberende stowwe, fosfatase, sigbare vuil en sekere biologiese en seriologiese toetse word in die Afdeling se eie laboratorium uitgevoer. Die resultate van die laboratorium=toetse wat uitgevoer is, word in tabelvorm hierna aangegee:

(a) Bakteriologies:

(i) Plaattellings en E. coli-toetse, tipe I
(gepasteuriseerde melk):

Getal monsters getoets	2 065
Getal bevredigende monsters	1 780
Getal onbevredigende monsters (oormaat mikro-organismes en E. coli)	285

(ii) Resazurintoets (een uur):

	Getal monsters	Getal bevre= digende monsters	Getal redelike monsters	Getal onbevre= digende monsters
Produsente (rou melk)	6 395	4 193	1 611	591
Gepasteuriseerde melk	1 508	1 508	-	-
Gesertifiseerde rou melk	147	146	1	-
Totaal	8 050	5 847	1 612	591

(iii) Vermoedelik E. coli-toets:

	Getal monsters getoets	Getal monsters negatief	Getal monsters positief
Gepasteuriseerde melk	1 772	1 577	195
Gesertifiseerde rou melk	147	113	34
Totaal	1 919	1 690	229

(b) Skeikundige toetse:

(i) Fosfatasetoets (gepasteuriseerde melk):

Getal monsters getoets	1 906
Getal monsters bevredigend	1 904
Getal monsters onbevredigend (onvoldoende gepasteuriseer)	2

(Opmerking:/...

(Opmerking: Die onbevredigende resultate is te wyte aan tydelike geringe meganiese defekte van die pasteuriseringsapparaat by twee van die pasteuriseringsinstallasies.)

(ii) Skeikundige ontleding:

(Gedoen ingevolge die bepalinge van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels nr. 13 van 1929, soos gewysig.)

Getal monsters ontleed	673
Getal bevredigende monsters	480
Getal onbevredigende monsters	193
Onvoldoende melkvet	22
Onvoldoende vaste melkstowwe (uitgesonder vet)	168
Verdun - water bygevoeg	3

(Opmerking: Al die produsente en verspreiders van wie se besighede onbevredigende monsters verkry is, is ernstig gewaarsku en in sommige gevalle is geregtelike stappe gedoen. Besonderhede van hierdie geregtelike stappe verskyn elders in dié verslag.)

(iii) Toets vir inhiberende stowwe (net penisillien):

Uit 'n totaal van elf (11) monsters wat aan die TTC-toets (Trifeniel-tetrasolium-chloried) onderwerp is, is geen positiewe resultate verkry nie. Geen van die monsters wat aan ander skeikundige toetse onderwerp is, het enige tekens van preserveermiddels of ander inhiberende stowwe getoon nie.

(c) Toets vir neerslag van sigbare vuil:

Getal monsters getoets	201
Getal bevredigende monsters	170
Getal onbevredigende monsters	31
(alle produsente by wie onbevredigende resultate verkry is, is gewaarsku.)	

(d) Biologiese en ander toetse:

(i) Beestuberkulose:

Gedurende die jaar is 44 toetse op marmotjies uitgevoer. By nadoodse ondersoeke het al die toetse negatief geblyk te wees. Die toetse is uitgevoer op monsters van melk wat van "verdagte" kuddes verkry is en was gerig op die ontdekking van "afskeiers" van tuberkulose-basille in die melk. Hoewel geen positiewe resultate verkry is nie, het sommige van die diere in hierdie kuddes

positief geblyk te wees met die binnehuidse tuberkulientoets waarvan besonderhede in 'n paragraaf hierna verstrekkend word.

(ii) Beestuberkulose - Melkringtoets:

Agt-en-tagtig (88) toetse is gedoen, waarvan 69 negatief en die res (19) positief was. Daarbenewens is 17 positiewe resultate verkry van marmotjies wat aan roetine-beestuberkulose toetse van melkmonsters soos hierbo beskryf is, onderwerp was.

(iii) Tuberkulientoets (beestuberkulose):

Die twee kuddes van "gesertifiseerde rou melk" bestaande uit 185 diere, is gedurende die jaar getoets, met negatiewe resultate. Daarbenewens is 38 ander kuddes getoets, met die volgende resultate:

Getal kuddes getoets	40
Getal diere getoets (hertoetsing ingesluit)	9 912
Getal diere negatief	9 593
Getal diere positief	230
Getal diere verdag	89
Getal kuddes onder die "erkende" skema getoets	6
Getal kuddes onder die "voorlopige" skema getoets	30
Getal kuddes wat diagnosties getoets is	4

Die meeste van die positiewe reageerders is na slagplase gestuur om geslag te word terwyl die res onder streng kwarantynregulasies wat deur die Departement van Veeartsenykundige Velddienste opgelê is, gehou is. Al die toetse wat uitgevoer is op die 40 kuddes is uitgevoer deur die Staat of deur private veeartse wat namens die Staat opgetree het.

Dit is aangenaam om te kan meld dat die Staat 'n skema onderneem het wat gerig is op die uitwissing van beestuberkulose en ten opsigte waarvan boere in die Republiek in 'n mate geldelik gehelp word. Alhoewel almal hierdie skema nog nie ten volle waardeer nie, het 'n beduidende aantal boere oor die hele Republiek gedurende die oorsigjaar daarvan gebruik gemaak en na verwagting sal meer van hulle in die toekoms daarvan gebruik maak.

Hoewel die voorkoms van tuberkulose onder die paar kuddes wat getoets is, baie laag skyn te wees (tussen 2% en 3% van die diere), kan daar nie aangeneem word dat soortgelyke toestande by kuddes wat nie getoets is, bestaan nie. Produsente is nog baie onkundig oor die sluipende aard van hierdie siekte en openbaar dikwels traagheid om hulle kuddes te laat toets nieteenstaande deskundige raad wat in hierdie verband gegee word.

(iv)/...

(iv) Mastitistoets:

Hoewel daar nie veel laboratoriumwerk in hierdie opsig gedurende die jaar gedoen is nie, bly mastitis steeds een van die hoofprobleme in melkkuddes, beide uit 'n ekonomiese en 'n openbare gesondheidsoogpunt. Daar word gereeld raad aan produsente van vars melk oor voorkomings- en beheer=maatreëls gegee, asook oor die gevare van die onoordeel=kundige gebruik van die verskillende antibakteriese middels wat so geredelik vir die boerderygemeenskap beskikbaar is.

10. VERVOLGINGS:

Regsgedinge is teen 8 produsente en 2 private persone op grond van die volgende oortredings aanhangig gemaak:

	Bedrag van boetes
(a) Water bygevoeg (3 produsente)	R 35,00
(b) Onvoldoende melkvet (5 produsente)	R 70,00
(c) Verkoop van melk sonder 'n lisensie of permit (2 persone)	R 20,00
Totaal	R125,00

(Opmerking: Die boetes is almal in die vorm van 'n skulderkenning ingevorder.)

11. ALGEMEEN:

(a) Kommissie van Onderzoek:

Die verslag van 'n Kommissie van Onderzoek wat gedurende die tweede helfte van 1965 deur die Regering aangestel is om ondersoek in te stel na en verslag te doen oor verskillende kwessies in verband met die suiwel=nywerheid in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika is nog nie beskikbaar nie.

(b) Eenvormige Melkeryverordeninge:

Soos verlede jaar berig is, is 'n stel Eenvormige (of Standaard-) Melkeryverordeninge aan die Administrateur van die Transvaal voorgelê vir finale goedkeuring en afkondiging. Afkondiging het uiteindelik geskied by Administrateurskennisgewing nr. 1024 van 11 Augustus 1971 met 'n bepaling dat die verordeninge eers vanaf 11 Augustus 1973 van toepassing sal wees.

MUNISIPALE SKUTTE

1. Getal geskutte diere:

	Garstfonteinskut	Herculesskut	Totaal
Perde	7	70	77
Muile	8	1	9
Donkies	23	5	28
Beeste	15	48	63
Skape en bokke	79	2	81
Varke	2	2	4
Totaal	134	128	262

2. Skutgelde ingevorder:

(a) Garstfonteinskut	R394,60
(b) Herculesskut	R176,70
Totaal	R571,30

3. Gelde ingevorder uit skutverkopings:

(a) Garstfonteinskut	R177,00
(b) Herculesskut	R 96,00
Totaal	R273,00

4. Algemeen:

Die skutte is onder die direkte toesig van die Raad se Veeartse. 'n Skutmeester is in beheer van elke skut en is vir die ontvangs, versorging en vrylating van geskutte diere verantwoordelik. Diere wat na 'n vasgestelde tydperk nie vrygelaat is nie, word geadverteer en per openbare veiling verkoop.

Die verslag van die kommissie van ondersoek wat die Administrateur gedurende 1968 aangestel het om ondersoek in te stel na verskillende aspekte van skutdienste en gepaardgaande en bykomende sake en aanbevelings daaroor te doen, is nog nie beskikbaar nie.

Daar is geen geriewe om rondloperhonde en -katte te skut nie. Die Stadsraad is nie ten gunste daarvan om self so 'n diens te verskaf nie, maar na verwagting sal die plaaslike Dierebeskermingsvereniging sodanige geriewe in die nabye toekoms verskaf. Dit kan egter nie plaasvind nie tensy sekere wysigings aan die provinsiale ordonnansie aangebring word, waarvoor die nodige stappe gedoen is. Goedkeuring daarvan is egter nog nie verkry nie.

BYDRAE DEUR DIE STADSINGENIEUR.

(Die volgende twee persone is aangestel as Ontleedkundige ingevolge artikel 3(1) van die Wet op Voedingsmiddels, Medisyne en Ontsmettingsmiddels, 1929. (Wet 13 van 1929).

N.P. Nicolle, B.Sc., L.S.A. Chem. Inst., L. Inst. B.W.B. -
Hoofskeikundige - Stadsingenieursafdeling.

N.C. Thirion, B.Sc., Skeikundige - Stadsingenieursafdeling.)

WATERTOEOVOER:

Die daaglikse gemiddelde waterverbruik van die Stad vir die jaar 1969/1970 was 39 255 000 gelling (178 456 Ml).

Gedurende 1970/1971 is die volgende hoeveelhede water van die verskillende bronne verkry:

Randwaterraad	10 555 228 000	gelling (47 985,016 Ml)
Fontainedalfonteine	1 338 362 000	gelling (6 084,314 Ml)
Sterkfonteinfonteine	476 387 000	(gelling 2,165 698 Ml)
Rietvleifonteine	585 950 000	gelling (2 663,781 Ml)
Rietvleifiltreerders	1 283 616 000	gelling (5 835,434 Ml)
Valhallaboorgate	115 050 000	gelling (523,028 Ml)
Totaal	14 354 593 000	gelling (65 256,272 Ml)

VUILGOEDVERWYDERING:

Die volgende hoeveelhede afval, ens. is verwyder:-

Diens	Getal dienste	Hoeveelheid verwyder
Twee maal weekliks	72 405	357 000 kub jt
Daaglikse	7 050	364 000 kub jt
Spesiale dienste:		
Tuin- en bedryfsafval		67 500 kub jt
Nagvuildiens	551	141 950 gelling
Suigtenkdiens	290	18 975 380 gelling

VERSLAG OOR RIOOLWATERSUIWERINGSWERKE EN SKEIKUNDELABORATORIUMS 1971.

RIOOLOWATERVLOEI

Die maandelikse rioolwatervloei- en reënvalsyfers was soos volg:

1971	DASPOORT				ROOIWAL				BAVIAANSPOORT			
	Daaglikse gemiddelde vloei		Reënval		Daaglikse gemiddelde vloei		Reënval		Daaglikse gemiddelde vloei		Reënval	
	Gelling	Mega= liter	mm	Gelling	Gelling	Mega= liter	mm	Gelling	Gelling	Mega= liter	mm	mm
Januarie	9 290 000	42,27	186,1	9 089 000	41,45	293,7	2 186 000	9,86	186,6			
Februarie	10 223 000	46,48	84,0	10 589 000	48,13	124,2	2 128 000	9,67	112,7			
Maart	9 672 000	43,97	67,9	9 190 000	41,77	42,8	1 824 000	8,29	78,9			
April	10 791 000	49,05	143,7	11 897 000	54,07	131,5	2 067 000	9,39	118,5			
Mei	8 612 000	39,15	5,9	8 692 000	39,51	12,6	1 413 000	6,42	13,0			
Junie	8 610 000	39,14	18,5	8 838 000	40,18	19,0	1 723 000	7,83	29,5			
Julie	8 471 000	38,51	0,0	8 474 000	38,52	0,8	1 674 000	7,61	0,0			
Augustus	8 816 000	40,07	0,0	8 768 000	39,90	0,0	1 711 000	7,78	0,0			
September	8 819 000	40,09	36,6	8 666 000	39,40	47,7	1 931 000	8,77	34,0			
Oktober	8 657 000	39,35	52,8	7 964 000	36,20	38,5	1 910 000	8,68	52,1			
November	9 350 000	42,50	165,2	9 418 000	42,80	204,9	2 173 000	9,88	181,9			
Desember	9 439 000	42,90	133,7	9 991 000	45,41	157,4	2 499 000	11,36	128,4			
Jaar	9 229 000	41,97	894,4	9 298 000	42,28	1 073,1	1 935 000	8,79	935,6			

Vir die eerste keer was die daaglikse gemiddelde vloei na die drie suiveringswerke oor 'n jaar 20 miljoen gelling (in werklikheid 20,46) wat twee en 'n derde miljoen gelling meer is as die 1970-vloei. (Die ooreenstemmende metrieke vloei is 82,26 megaliter in 1970 en 93,04 megaliter in 1971.)

RIOOLWERKE

DASPOORT:

Sifsels en Detritus:

764 kubieke meter (999 kubieke jaart) vodde en 583 kubieke meter (763 kubieke jaart) sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand met gebruikmaking van slykgas as brandstof en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in ou sifselvore te begrawe. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 0,050 kubieke meter (8,0 kubieke voet) vodde en 0,038 kubieke meter (6,1 kubieke voet) sand en grint per megaliter (per miljoen gelling).

Verassing van diere:

Die volgende diere is gedurende die jaar veras:

Honde	8 113
Katte	5 415
Skape en ander	344

Totaal	13 872
--------	--------

Verteerde slyk:

Gedurende die jaar is 4 380 kubieke meter (5 730 kubieke jaart) gedroogde slyk van die oostelike en 5 070 kubieke meter (6 630 kubieke jaart) van die westelike droogbeddings verwyder, dus altesaam 9 450 kubieke meter (12 360 kubieke jaart). Kyk tabel IV.

Aanbouings en veranderings:

Gedurende die jaar is die vermoë van die sandfilterpompstasie deur middel van groter stuwars, motore en nuwe skakeltuig tot maksimum rendement verhoog. As dit nodig is kan 27,28 megaliter per dag (6,0 m.g.d.) gepomp word.

Die sandfilterpompstasie het dikwels gedurende die jaar nie gefunksioneer nie weens lekkasies in die stygleiding na die Kragssentrale. Hierdie saak is onder beheer.

Tenders is aangeneem vir die installering van 'n geaktiveerdeslykaanleg om 28 megaliter rioolwater per dag uit die westelike uitloopriool te hanteer.

Pretoria Portland Cement het reëlins getref om sandgefiltreerde gechlloreerde uitvloeisel van die Rioolwerke te koop vir gebruik vir stofvermindering in die fabriekskoorstene.

Uitvloeisel na Pretoria-Wes-kragentrale:

Altesaam 7 647,28 megaliter (1 682,26 miljoen gelling) sandgefiltreerde en gechlloreerde uitvloeisel is gedurende die jaar na die sentrale gepomp. Dit is 'n daaglikse gemiddelde van 20,28 megaliter (4,6 miljoen gelling).

ROOIWAL:

Sifsels en Detritus:

338 kubieke meter (441 kubieke jaart) vodde en 278 kubieke meter (364 kubieke jaart) sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand deur slykgas as brandstof te gebruik en die detritus is weggeruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 0,022 kubieke meter (3,5 kubieke voet) vodde en 0,018 kubieke meter (2,9 kubieke voet) sand en grint per megaliter (per miljoen gelling) rioolwater.

Verteerde slyk:

Alle verteerde slyk word op ongeveer 25,7 hektaar grond gesproei en ingeploeg. Kyk tabel IV.

Uitvloeisel na Rooiwalkragentrale:

Na chlorering vloei verouderingsdamuitvloeisel na die kragentrale waar dit as verkoelingswater gebruik word. Die uitvloeisel kom van twee afsonderlike damme en altesaam 5 878,94 megaliter (1 293 270 miljoen gelling) is deur die jaar deur die kragentrale gebruik. Skeikundige resultate in tabel III.

Populierplantasies:

Altesaam 4 385,23 megaliter (964 660 miljoen gelling) gesuiwerde rioolwater is elke maand dwarsdeur die jaar vir besproeiing gebruik. Die verkoop van uitdunbome aan die Vuurhoutjiefabriek het R16 217,35 opgelewer en uit-die-hand-verkope R3 229,65 - 'n totale rendement van R19 447,00.

Aanbouings en veranderings:

Werk by die Oostelike Rooiwalriooldwatersuiweringswerke gaan bevredigend voort en die Oostelike Koedoespoorthoofriooldou sou aan die begin van die nuwe jaar in werking gestel word.

Eenheid 3 van die Westelike Rooiwalriooldwatersuiweringswerke is gedurende die jaar voltooi en vroeg in die nuwe jaar in werking gestel.

Behuising/...

Behuising word vir 'n inwonende skeikundige en 'n assistent-toesighouer voorsien en albei sal gedurende 1972 by Rooiwal begin werk. 'n Draaitrommelverbrander om sifsels te vernietig is in werking gestel en enige rookoorlas is nou uitgeskakel.

Perde:

Die vier oorblywende wit Percheron-perde loop nog op die plaasgrond.

BAVIAANSPOORT:

Sifsels en Detritus:

156 kubieke meter (228 kubieke jaart) vodde en 137 kubieke meter (178 kubieke jaart) sand en grint is gedurende die jaar uit die rioolwater verwyder. Die vodde is verbrand met gebruikmaking van slykgas as brandstof en die detritus is uit die weg geruim deur dit in die grond in te ploeg. Dit werk uit op 'n gemiddelde van 0,049 kubieke meter per megaliter (7,8 kubieke voet per miljoen gelling) vodde en 0,043 kubieke meters per megaliter (6,8 kubieke voet per miljoen gelling) sand en grint.

Verteerde slyk:

Alle verteerde slyk word direk van die verteerders na 'n opgaardam gepomp waar dit op geskikte grond gesproei en ingeploeg word. Kyk tabel IV.

Finale verouderingsdamuitvloei:

Die finale uitvloei word in die Pienaarsrivier afgevoer. Tabel II.

LABORATORIUMS:

Gedurende die jaar is 6 519 monsters vir verskillende munisipale afdelings ontleed.

Ontledings van riool-, rivier- en damwater:

Verteenwoordigende monsters rioolwater, slyk, rivier- en damwater is gereeld gedurende die jaar ontleed, sommige bakterio-logies sowel as skeikundig, ten einde doeltreffende werking van die rioolwaterbehandelingsseenhede te handhaaf en om enige besoedeling of veranderende toestande in die riviere en damme agter te kom. Ontledingsbesonderhede is in I, II en III getabuleer.

Nywerheidsuitvloei:

Gedurende die jaar is aan 21 nywerhede in die Pretoriagebied en 10 in die Rosslyngebied besoek gebring. Monsters is geneem en in die laboratorium ontleed, en etlike nywerhede is weens oortredings gewaarsku. Resultate in Tabel V.

TABEL I.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN BESINKTE RIOOLWATER
EN FINALE UITVLOEISEL UIT DIE VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE TE DASPOORT, 1971.

E E N H E D E	1 - 4	5 & 6	7 & 8	9	Sand= filters
	6 vt- bio= filters, Dort= mund= tenks	12 vt- bio= filters, Dort= mund= tenks	6 vt- bio= filters, enkel= filtra= sie	5 vt- bio= filter. 2:1-her= sirku= lasie	Jenks= val
Resultate in milligram per liter					
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei - megaliter miljoen gelling	11,0 2,41	13,6 2,98	9,0 1,97	7,6 1,67	21,5 4,72
Permanganaatwaarde(S.A.)	33,4	38,1	33,8	25,6	9,2
5 dae se BSB	225	275	330	200	14
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte	365	395	360	310	60
Ammoniak as N	30	29	24	25	12
Nitraat as N	14	14	7,5	0,5	11
Opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog teen 105°C)	455	475	510	520	460
Swewende vaste stowwe	25	36	97	63	12,5
Anioniese reinigers	9,7	11,6	7,3	6,5	1,8

TABEL II.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN ONTLEDING VAN BESINKTE RIOOLWATER EN FINALE
UITVLOEISEL VAN DIE VERSKILLENDE EENHEDE TE ROOIWAL EN BAVIAANSPOORT, 1971.

EENHEDE	R O O I W A L		BAVIAANSPOORT	
	1	2	1	2
Resultate in milligram per liter	Dortmund= tenks	12 vt- biofilters, enkel= filtrasie tenks	12 vt- biofilters, enkel= filtrasie tenks	Oppervlak= belugting, Finale geak= tieveerde ringsdam= slyk= uitvloei= punt
Gemiddelde daaglikse vloei - megaliter	17,09			
miljoen gelling	3,76	15,31 3,37	8,80 1,94	
Permanganaatwaarde (AS)	25,6	31,5	48,5	24,5
5 dae se BSV	165	185	280	73
Chemiese suurstof= behoefte	275	320	395	250
Ammoniak as N	24	26	49	29
Nitraat as N		12 13	14 14	4 2
Opgeloste vaste stowwe (gedroog teen 105°C)		510	545	510
Swewende vaste stowwe		36	35	180
Anioniese reinigers	9,0	2,0 11,0	2,1 13,6	1,3 1,4

TABEL III.

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VIR DIE VEROUERINGSDAMME, ROOIWAL, 1971.

Resultate in mg/l waar dit van toepassing is.	Humus tenkuit= vloei= sel	Noordelike damme (oues)				Suidelike damme (nuwes)			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Uitvloei uit dam nr.									
Opgeloste vaste stowwe (105°C)	530	500	500	490	485	495	500	495	495
Swewende vaste stowwe	36	63	37	30	13	55	90	94	10
Chloried	82	77	77	77	79	78	78	79	80
pH	7,65	7,6	7,85	7,8	7,8	7,6	7,55	7,6	7,6
Ammoniak as N	13	13	13	12	12	14	15	14	14
Nitriet as N	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,5	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,5
Nitraat as N	14	11	11	10	8	11	9	8	8
Permanganatwaare (S.A.)	12,0	10,5	9,3	8,8	7,1	11,9	12,4	9,6	7,4
5 dae se BSB	20	15,3	10,6	9,4	6,5	14,4	14,9	10,8	5,4
Chemiese suurstofbehoefte	86	134	87	80	61	135	120	89	58
Fosfaat as PO ₄	25	25	25	23	24	25	27	23	25
Anioniese reinigers	2,1				1,0				1,2
Fekale E.Coli per 1 ml	10 800	1 900	980	110	35	2 800	1 370	430	570

Gemiddelde invloei- in die damme ongeveer 27 megaliter (6 miljoen gelling) per dag.

TABEL IV

GEMIDDELDE RESULTATE VAN SLYKONTLEDING, 1971.

	DASPOORT		ROOIWAL		BAVIAANSPOORT	
	Rou slyk	Verteer= de slyk	Rou slyk	Verteer= de slyk	Rou slyk	Verteerde slyk
Daaglikse gemiddelde volume gepomp: liter gelling	420 000 92 000	270 000 60 000	107 000 23 500			
pH	6,15	7,25	5,85	7,15	5,80	6,85
% vaste stowwe	3,81	5,40	6,45	9,45	6,16	6,08
% as van vaste stowwe	23,7	31,5	23,3	42,9	29,4	36,9
Vlugtige sure mg/l	1,100	300	1 870	320	2 380	700
Ammoniak as N mg/l	90	660	150	600	290	390
Alkaliniteit as mg/l CaCO_3	780	3 280	1 110	3 200	1 480	2 250
Anioniese reinigers (% gewig/ gewig droë basis)	1,34	1,60	1,38	1,55	1,65	1,69

TABEL V

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Perk mg/l						
4 uur se AS	230	18	53	60	86	170
C.S.V.	3 880	145	900	1 270	886	1 990
Swewende vaste stowwe	720	160	135	310	145	585
Opgeloste vaste stowwe	2 760	1 260	1 310	1 420	850	720
pH	6,5 tot 10,0					

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1. Melkerye en romerye
2. Elektroplateringfirmas
3. Koeldrankvervaardigers
4. Wasserye
5. Tekstielfirmas
6. Motormonteerders

(3)

(3)

(5)

(3)

(3)

(3)

TABEL NR. 1.
GEBOORTES (ALLE RASSE) VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET

	BLANKES				BANTOES				ASIERS				KLEURLINGE			
	Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik		Egtelik		Buite-egtelik	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Januarie	247	219	3	9	115	82	67	54	12	11	0	0	8	8	4	0
Februarie	247	273	10	9	82	85	86	82	8	15	0	0	2	6	1	2
Maart	331	337	6	4	65	79	84	67	11	6	0	0	11	11	4	4
April	267	276	8	7	38	39	42	48	1	12	0	0	15	9	1	1
Mei	273	313	6	4	100	86	107	114	14	9	0	0	5	6	2	1
Junie	294	237	3	3	51	52	50	53	9	12	0	2	5	7	1	4
Julie	332	290	10	10	75	80	84	81	10	20	0	0	7	12	2	5
Augustus	327	276	7	4	51	54	53	44	14	12	1	1	9	3	2	1
September	367	357	10	20	82	87	114	89	18	11	0	0	16	6	1	2
Oktober	306	277	10	5	50	37	46	62	11	11	0	0	11	9	1	0
November	218	184	4	6	42	38	32	19	13	16	0	1	4	7	5	2
Desember	246	240	8	3	28	33	48	41	13	9	0	0	4	6	3	1
TOTAAL	3 455	3 279	85	84	779	752	813	754	134	144	1	4	97	90	27	23

DOODGEBORENES (PLAASLIKE INWONERS)

GEBOORTES (NIE-INWONERS)

	BLANKES		NIEBLANKES		BLANKES		NIEBLANKES	
	M		M		M		M	
	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
Januarie	4	2	12	7	62	56	45	48
Februarie	3	5	4	5	55	54	17	21
Maart	1	3	3	8	63	77	33	32
April	3	7	10	13	71	45	31	33
Mei	4	5	3	9	62	45	27	47
Junie	4	2	9	12	74	62	21	36
Julie	0	3	6	5	64	65	35	44
Augustus	4	5	8	5	68	58	20	20
September	5	1	14	15	91	72	42	56
Oktober	3	4	7	3	69	56	36	48
November	1	2	4	9	49	57	30	33
Desember	5	2	7	6	39	59	17	22
TOTAAL	37	41	87	97	767	706	354	440

STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 4.

STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 2.

	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot onder 1 week		1 week tot onder 1 maand		1 tot onder 3 maande		3 tot onder 6 maande		6 tot onder 12 maande		Totale suigelingsterftes		1 tot onder 2 jaar		2 tot onder 3 jaar		3 tot onder 4 jaar		4 tot onder 5 jaar		Totale sterftes onder 5 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
BLANKES																								
Septisemie en Piëmie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Akute besmetlike enkefalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Siektes van die byniere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Serebrale bloeding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Enkefalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Anders en ongespesifiseerde siektes van die hart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Akute ontsteking van die strottehoof	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Lobêre pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brongo-pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastroenteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nefritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Aangebore misvormings	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Beserings by geboorte	4	7	13	13	3	-	2	1	1	-	-	1	23	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Voortydige geboorte	14	5	20	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Slegomskrewe siektes eie aan die vroeë kinderjare ...	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTAAL	19	14	37	22	8	4	7	3	7	4	7	7	85	64	2	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	89

BYVALDES

STERFTES VAN KINDERS ONDER 5 JAAR VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET TABEL NR. 4.

ASIËRS	24 uur en jonger		24 uur tot onder 1 week		1 week tot onder 1 maand		1 tot 3 maanden		3 tot 6 maanden		6 tot 12 maanden		Totale suigelingsterftes		1 tot 2 jaar		2 tot 3 jaar		3 tot 4 jaar		4 tot 5 jaar		Totale sterftes onder 5 jaar	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Voortydige geboorte	1	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3
Brongopneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Aangebore misvorming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Leukemie en aleukemie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Epilepsie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ander en ongespesifiseerde siektes van die hart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAAL	1	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	3	-	9	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	10	6	6
KLEURLINGE																								
Voortydige geboorte	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
Aangebore misvormings	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Gastroenteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	1	4	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
Slegemskrewe en onbekende oorsake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vitamen- en voedingsgebreksiektes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hemorragiese siekte van die pasgeborene	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Pneumonie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ander en ongespesifiseerde siektes van die hart	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAAL	1	-	4	6	-	-	2	3	2	3	3	2	12	14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15

TABEL NR. 2

TABEL NR. 2

STERFTES VAN PERSONE VAN VYF JAAR EN OUER BINNE DIE MUNISIPALE GEBIED VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET

TABEL NR. 5

BLANKES	5 - 9		10 - 14		15 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 29		30 - 39		40 - 49		50 - 59		60 - 69		70 - 79		80 - 89		Totaal
	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar	jaar
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
Aansteeklike en parasitêre siektes	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Kanker en ander gewasse	2	1	-	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	-	-	8	8	27	21	44	35	28	20	16	15	131
Voedingsiektes en siektes van buislose klierre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5	7	7	6	8	1	6	18
Siektes van die bloed en bloedvormende organe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Siektes van senuweestelsel en sintuigorgane	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	12	11	5	13	16	12	16	20	11	30	65
Siektes van bloedsomloopstelsel	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	27	15	67	29	104	52	51	80	44	74	299
Siektes van asemhalingstelsel	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	6	2	10	12	21	13	31	18	36	35	111
Siektes van spysverteringstelsel	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	4	6	2	7	8	2	5	10	3	5	25
Nie-venereiese siektes van die urinestelsel en geslagsorgane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	3	2	4	2	-	4	3	14
Swangerskap- en bevallingsiektes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genitaliteit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	4	1	3	1	3	6	14
Selfmoord	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manlag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ongevalle	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Gereguleerde toegestellings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Onbekende of ongespesifiseerde oorsake	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	4	3	7	2	10	6	10	7	10	19	46
TOTAAL	5	2	1	2	3	1	9	1	8	2	16	8	67	49	123	93	217	132	153	164	130	194	732

TABEL NR. 6

TABEL NR. 7

KINDERSTERFTES: BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIGHET TABEL NR. 7.

	Atelek-tase		Wan-voeding		Aan-steek-like siektes		Diaree-siektes		Bron-gitis en pneu-monie		Aan-gebore oorsake		Ander oorsake		Voor-tydige geboor-te		Bese-ring by ge-boorte		Totale sterf-gevälle		Totale geboortes		Sterfesyfer per 1 000 lewende-borenes		To-taal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Sentrale gebied	2	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	5	2	5	1	17	6	363	337	46,82	17,80	32,86	
Noord-weslike Voorstede	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	277	221	14,44	22,62	18,07	
Noord-oostelike Voorstede	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	8	1	123	174	65,04	5,75	30,30	
Wesmoot	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	1	-	5	9	160	171	30,54	52,62	42,30	
Sentralemoot	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	2	5	1	1	9	12	555	556	16,59	21,58	18,90	
Oosmoot	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	5	-	-	-	10	6	158	137	63,28	43,80	53,54	
Weslike Voorstede	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	5	6	2	2	10	9	592	515	16,90	17,48	17,18	
Ooselike Voorstede	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	4	4	4	2	12	11	1 062	1 016	11,30	10,82	11,07	
Suidelike Voorstede	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	8	1	1	-	10	5	250	236	40,00	21,18	30,59	
TOTAAL	9	12	-	-	1	1	3	4	3	2	9	11	12	3	34	21	14	10	85	64	3 540	3 363	24,01	19,03	21,52	

BYKLOES

1971 ME 9

STERFTES VAN BLANKES: OORSAAK VAN DOOD EN STERFTESYFER VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP 31 DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIGHET

AANMELDING VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIKTES: PLAASLIKE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: JAAR WAT IN DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIG HET TABEL NR. 10.

	0 - 1 jaar		1 - 4 jaar		5 - 9 jaar		10 - 19 jaar		20 - 39 jaar		40 - 49 jaar		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
BLANKES													
Tifoïd	-	-	1	-	15	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Skarlatkenkoors	1	-	14	6	2	1	8	16	1	4	-	-	3
Difterie	1	-	-	-	12	14	12	11	15	17	2	-	40
Virus hepatitis	-	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Polio-miëliitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Enkefalitis	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	45
Meningitis	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Erisipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tuberkulose	-	-	4	-	1	2	3	1	3	1	18	5	2
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	0 - 1 jaar		1 - 4 jaar		5 - 9 jaar		10 - 19 jaar		20 - 39 jaar		40 - 49 jaar		Totaal
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	
BLANKES													
Tifoïd	1	-	1	-	15	24	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Skarlotkenkoors	1	-	14	6	2	1	8	16	1	4	-	-	3
Difterie	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	49
Virus hepatitis	-	-	3	2	12	14	12	11	15	17	2	-	5
Polio-miëliitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Enkefalitis	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Erisipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tuberkulose	-	-	4	-	1	2	3	1	3	1	18	5	1
													29
													9
NIEBLANKES													
Tifoïd	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	4
Difterie	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tetanus	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Virus hepatitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Polio-miëliitis	4	2	14	13	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Enkefalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Erisipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberkulose	7	10	48	51	24	31	27	27	145	61	173	39	4
													29
													9

AANMELDINGS VAN SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: VIR DIE JAAR WAT IN DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIG HET TABEL NR. 11.

BLANKES	0 - 1 jaar		1 - 4 jaar		5 - 9 jaar		10 - 19 jaar		20 - 39 jaar		40 - 49 jaar		Totaal	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Malaria	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	1	2	4	9	5
Tifedekkoors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Skarlakenkoors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Virus hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3
Enkefalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tuberkulose	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9	1	12	4
NIEBLANKES														
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
Difterie	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tifedekkoors	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	-	2	5
Poliomiëelitis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberkulose	1	-	4	3	1	1	2	-	13	17	14	6	42	36

BLANKES

AANMELDINGS VAN SIEKTES: INGEVOERDE GEVALLE: ALLE RASSE: VIR DIE JAAR WAT IN DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIG HET TABEL NR. 11.

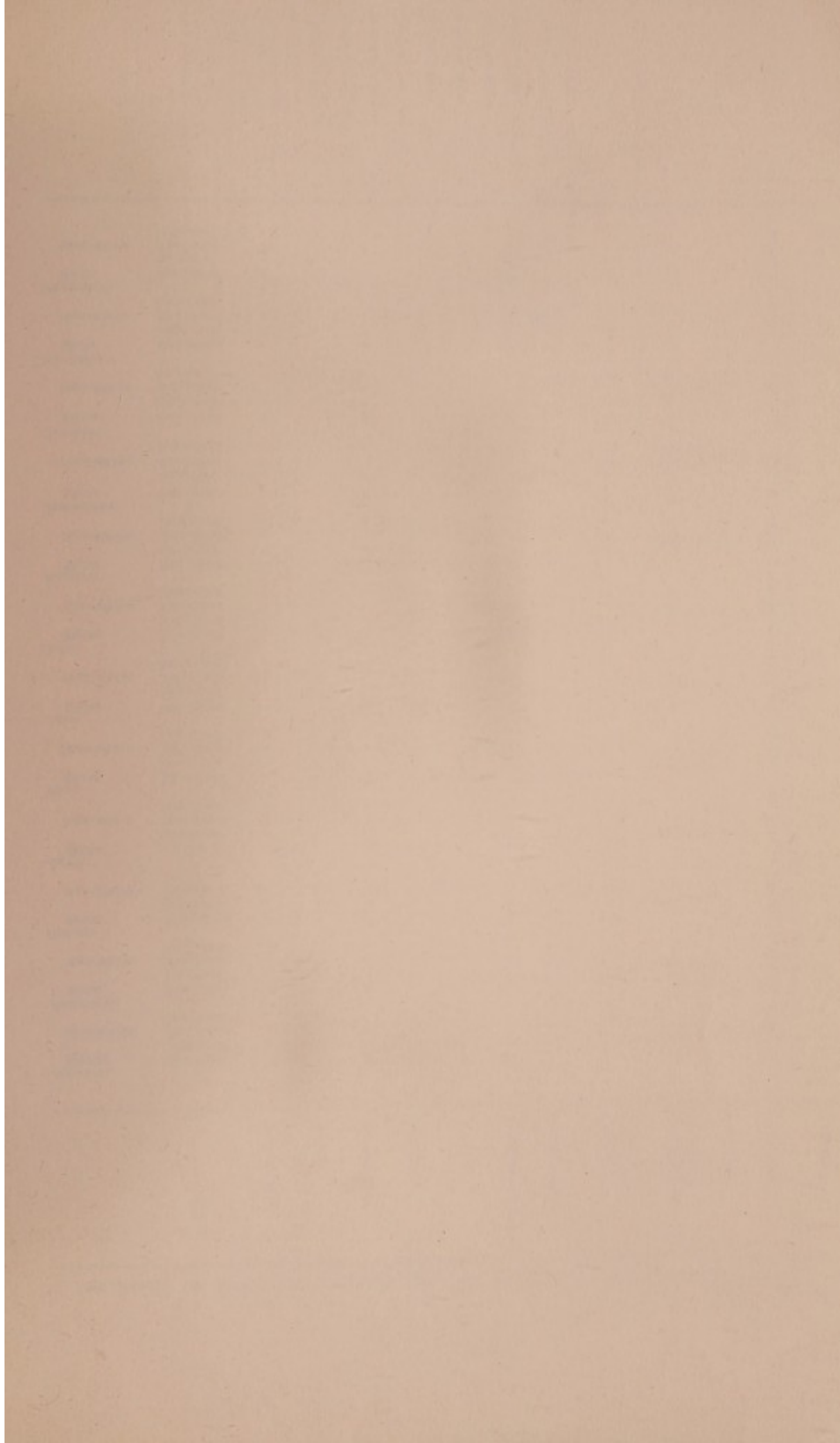
GEBIEDSVERSPREIDING VAN AANGEMELDE SIKTES VIR DIE JAAR WAT IN DESEMBER 1971 GEÏNDIG HET

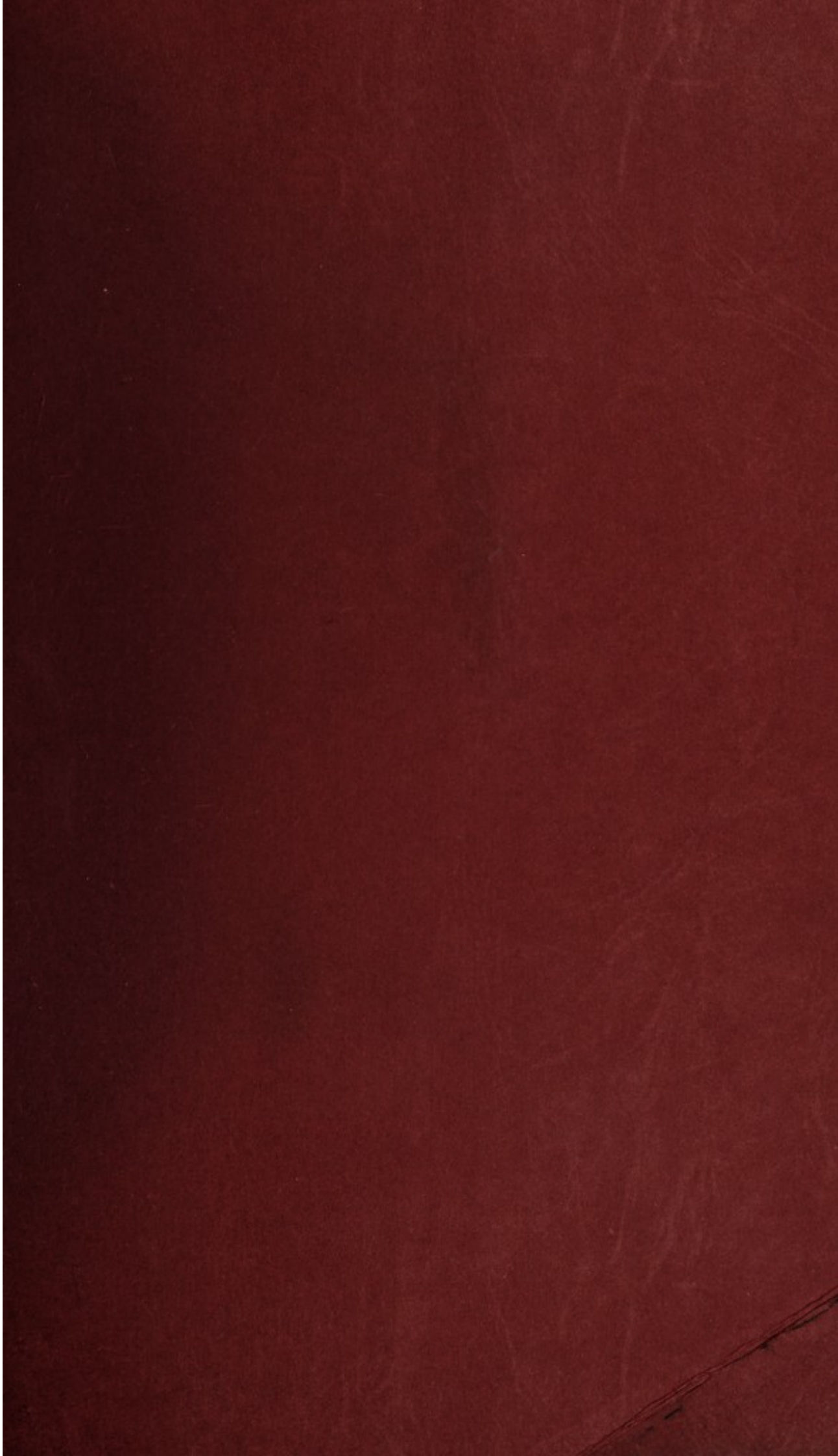
TABEL NR. 12

Ras	Besmetlike enkefalitis		Serebro-spinale meningitis		Tuberkulose		Tetanus		Lepros		Besmetlike hepatitis		Tyfoïd		Malaria		Difterie		Erisipelas		Skarlakenkoors		Pokkies		Poliomielitis		Puerperium- koors	
	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V	M	V
Sentrale gebied					7	2					4	2	1	1							4	1						
Nieblank					1																							
Blank					3	1					4	6									1	3						
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Nieblank					2	1					2	4					1				4	11						
Blank					2						2						1											
Nieblank					2	3					4	9	1	3	2	2					7	11						
Nieblank	1				4	2																						
Sentrale Moot					4	1					10	17			5		1				13	8		1				
Oostelike voorstede	4				13	2							1	1			3							2				
Oostelike voorstede					12	5					10	3	2		1	1												
Westelike voorstede	2		1		8	6															3	3						
Westelike voorstede					17	6									1						5	4						
Suidelike voorstede	1		1		1	3					3	1																
Suidelike voorstede					4	3															2	1						
Noordelike voorstede																												
Mamelodi																												
Atteridgeville en Saulsville	1		3	1	238	137		2					1	5	2		1								13	10		
Eersterust			1		147	88		1			1	1	3	4														
Asiërbuurt					22	6																						
Kaapse Kleurlinglokaasie					3																							
Nieblank					7	2																						
Laudium					2	3																						

VOORKOMS VAN AANSTEEKLIKE SIEKTES VIR DIE JAAR WAT OP
31 DESEMBER 1971 GEËINDIG HET

[illegible]





AGT-EN-SESTIGSTE
JAARVERSLAG

VAN DIE

STADSGESONDHEIDSHOOF

VIR DIE

JAAAR EINDIGENDE 31-12-1971

STADSRAAD VAN PRETORIA

