

## **Annual report of the Medical Department / Colony of Seychelles.**

### **Contributors**

Seychelles. Medical Department.

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Colony of Seychelles.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE

YEAR 1915.

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Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1915.

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### CHAPTER I.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

*Estimated Population.*—The estimated population of the Colony at the end of 1915 was 24,435, an increase of 294.

Annexure I, shows the number of arrivals and departures from the Colony, and the number of births and deaths during the year.

*Birth rate.*—The total number of births registered during the year was 679 being 27.78 per thousand of the estimated population less than 1914 when it was 29.36.

*Death rate.*—The total number of deaths was 399 giving a mortality of 16.33 per thousand, the death rate is higher than 1914 when it was 15.36 per thousand.

There were 72 still-births during the year.

The number of children who died under 5 years of age was 112, and of these 55 were under one year of age.

### CHAPTER II.

#### METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS.

*Mean Temperature.*—The mean temperature for the year was 80.3 about the same as last year when it was 80.5.

The hottest month was the month of May and the coolest August. In 1914 January and December were the wettest months whilst this year, they are February and September.

*Rainfall.*—The total amount of rain that fell during the year was 114.88 inches, higher than last year when it was 105.72 inches. July this year was the driest month when only 0.90 inches of rain were recorded. On the 10th September 10.30 inches of rain fell.

*Winds.*—The moonsoon blew with an average force during the year.

Annexure II shows the monthly temperature, rainfall and deaths.



## CHAPTER III.

## DISEASES PREVALENT DURING THE YEAR.

*Dengue Fever.*—During the months of July and August there was an epidemic of a mild febrile disease which commenced shortly after the arrival of a whaling vessel, from Mauritius, where she had been to refit.

Dengue fever was known to be prevalent in Mauritius during the time that the vessel was there and several of the crew were affected both before and after her arrival.

The disease as seen in Seychelles was for the most part far from being typical and was a very much milder disease than an ordinary dengue fever, both the initial and secondary rash were in the large majority of cases not observed and had it not been for a very few more typical cases the nature of the epidemic could not have been arrived at.

*Acute gangrenous Cellulitis.*— During the last two months of the year a considerable number of cases of an extremely acute and severe form of cellulitis were met with. The infection occurred for the most part in the legs but in a few cases in the arms.

The history of the cases was as follows :—

Following within a few days of some trivial injury to the foot or hand, the limb above the site of injury became swollen red and extremely painful, this being accompanied by a rise of temperature and severe constitutional disturbance, the swelling increased very rapidly and within two to three days the circumference of the limb increased several inches, at the same time the skin over the affected area became raised in large blebs and if the case were not treated the skin was exfoliated, leaving large areas of yellowish white tissue resembling thick wash leather, it was noted in nearly all the cases that the extensive sloughing did not begin immediately above the original wound but that an inch or so of more or less healthy tissue remained between this and the infected area. The area of necrosis was very extensive extending in several cases from the dorsum of the foot to just below the knee, involving  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the circumference of the leg, and destroying all the superficial tissues down to the muscles, which on separation of the slough were laid bare, in some cases the process extended into the intra-muscular tissue, but not to a large extent. In a few cases there was gas in the tissues. The treatment adopted was very free incision of the infected areas followed by baths of and constant application of hypertonic saline solution as recommended by Professor Almroth Wright and was most successful, the infected areas cleaned up with surprising rapidity leaving a healthy granulating surface, many of the cases at first sight appeared hopeless and suggested that amputation would be the only possible means of stopping the process and saving life.

Unfortunately no bacteriological research could be done to endeavour to discover the nature of the organism at work.

It is noteworthy that the cases did not all occur in the same district to commence with, but that within a few days of the time when the first case was seen others of the same nature were brought to hospital from districts far remote from each other and even from separate islands. The cases were continuing at the end of the year. I have never previously met cases of this nature in Seychelles.

*Jaundice.*— During the last few days of the year a few cases of jaundice were noted, this subsequently developed into an epidemic which will be dealt with in a future report.

*Venereal diseases.*— I regret not to be able to report any diminution in the number of cases of diseases of this nature.

*Intestinal parasites.*—A considerable number of cases of Ankylostomiasis continue to be seen, I regret that I cannot agree with the A. M. O. South Mahé who states in his report that the disease is diminishing.

During the year, at the request of the International Health Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation, a considerable number of people were examined both in the Central District, in South Mahé and in the Praslin District, in order to determine the percentage of the population infected with the commoner intestinal parasites, with the exception of La Digue Island where the percentage (70 o/o) of Ankylostomiasis infection was, as anticipated, found to be very high, the figures of the remaining districts corresponded fairly, one with the other.

The result was as follows:—

Ankylostoma duodenale	41 o/o of population were found to be infected.
Ascaris lumbricoides	41 o/o       "       "
Tricocephalus dispar	83 o/o       "       "

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### STATE OF THE TOWN OF VICTORIA.

The campaign against rats was continued during the year.

The number of rats caught were 6,517 in the town of Victoria an increase of 3,890 on that of last year when 2,627 rats were caught or poisoned.

The general sanitary condition of the town during 1915 was satisfactory.

#### CHAPTER V.

##### VACCINATION.

The vaccine supplied continues to give good results, the total number vaccinated in the Central District and the result were as follows:—

First time	...	...	374
Second time	...	...	1
Third time	...	...	2
Unsuccessful	...	...	—
			<hr/>
			377
			<hr/>

The limph is received monthly and is kept on ice.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### QUARANTINE.

One case of small pox was landed at Long Island Quarantine station off a British India steamer, the patient, a native of India, died.

The station was not used as frequently as usual owing to the irregularity of the steamers from Bombay.

#### CHAPTER VII.

##### HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARIES.

*Inpatients.*—The total number of inpatients treated in the Victoria Hospital was 548; 20 more than last year.

*Outpatients.*—The total attendance of the outpatients of the outpatient department was 1183 an increase of 12 on that of 1914.



*Maternity Home.*—The total number of admissions was 200

The number of babies born was 154 of whom 84 were male and 70 female. There were 149 vertex and 5 breech presentations. Instrumental delivery was necessary in three cases and three cases were delivered by version.

There were 12 still-born children mostly premature and 21 cases of abortion.

Chloroform was administered in 15 cases mostly for incomplete abortion.

*Staff.*—Dr J. G. Marie, M.B. Ch.B., was appointed an Assistant Medical Officer and stationed at Praslin.

There were no other changes.

Mr Gendron, Overseer of Round Island retired on pension, and was replaced by Mr H. Tirant.

J. B. ADDISON,  
Chief Medical Officer.

Seychelles, 28th February 1916.



# ANNEXURE I.

	Ages at which Death has occurred.														
	Under 1 year		1 to 5 years		6 to 70 years		70 to 100 years		Over 100 years		Total				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
Estimated Population on 31st December 1914.	12,257	11,884	24,141												
Births during 1915	562	317	679												
Arrival during 1915	288	51	339												
Decrease by deaths	225	174	399	29	26	37	30	127	76	31	40	1	2	225	174
Decrease by departures	247	78	325	55		67		203		71		3		399	
Estimated Population on 31st December 1915...	12,435	12,000	24,435												
Net increase during 1915	178	116	294												



# **ANNEXURE II** **Meteorological Returns for 1915**

1915	Months	Temperature							Rainfall		Winds		Deaths per month	Remarks
		Barometer	Solar Maximum	Minimum on Grass	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Depth of Humidity	Directions of Wind	Average force		
	January	30.14	141.	73.1	83.3	79.3	4.	81.3	8.32	84	NW.	5.	21	
	February	30.10	133.	73.7	83.1	77.1	6.	80.1	26.22	83	NW.	5.	27	
	March	30.14	145.3	74.3	85.4	78.9	6.5	82.1	3.65	79	NW.	5.2	43	
	April	30.09	146.5	74.2	85.7	80.2	5.5	82.9	9.27	79	NW.	4.6	38	
	May	30.09	142.2	74.6	85.2	81.1	4.1	83.1	6.01	79	E.	7.3	34	
	June	30.09	138.7	73.9	82.3	78.9	3.4	80.6	2.32	77	SE.	11.4	19	
	July	30.12	137.2	73.	80.4	76.3	4.1	78.3	0.90	74	SE.	13.5	23	
	August	30.13	138.3	77.3	80.4	76.2	4.2	78.3	3.60	76	SE.	13.2	34	
	September	30.12	141.8	74.	81.5	77.4	4.1	79.4	19.61	80	SE.	17.	32	
	October	30.12	150.	73.7	82.7	77.5	5.2	80.1	9.14	80	SE.	7.	35	
	November	30.11	146.6	73.	83.	73.8	9.2	78.4	10.88	77	Variable	6.2	47	
	December	30.10	143.2	72.3	81.4	76.4	5.	78.9	14.96	83	NW.	7.5	46	

## ANNEXURE III.

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Victoria Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Anse Boileau.		Pra-lin.		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
January ...	38	61	22	20	...	...	1	1	143
February ...	31	53	15	13	...	...	19	17	148
March ...	33	68	18	25	...	...	7	10	161
April ...	20	63	19	20	...	...	17	6	135
May ...	40	72	34	19	...	...	6	7	173
June ...	33	60	18	21	...	...	2	2	134
July ...	44	68	13	18	...	...	14	4	161
August ...	35	74	19	12	...	...	14	7	161
September ...	35	74	12	18	...	...	4	8	151
October ...	33	81	22	19	...	...	6	6	167
November ...	45	134	18	8	...	...	5	2	212
December ...	72	126	14	13	...	...	9	4	238
Total ...	459	924	222	206	...	...	104	74	1,989

## RESULT OF CASES TREATED AT THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Sexes	Remaining in Hospital at the end of 1914.	Admitted during 1915.	Total treated	Cured	Relieved	Unrelieved	Died	Remaining at the end of 1915.	Total
Males ...	16	408	424	357	33	12	24	24	424
Females ..	7	117	124	63	15	8	5	7	124
Total ...	23	525	548	420	48	20	29	31	548

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1915 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1914.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1915.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
<i>General.</i>						
Anæmia	1	7	1	8	1	
Debility	—	8	—	8	—	
Dengue fever	—	5	—	5	—	
Dysentery	1	21	—	22	1	
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	—	
Febricula	—	10	—	10	—	
Influenza	—	3	—	3	—	
Malarial fever	—	2	—	2	—	
Old Age	1	13	5	14	—	
Rheumatism	3	20	—	23	—	
Septicæmia	—	3	2	3	—	
Syphilis	1	17	—	18	1	
Tuberculosis	—	5	—	5	—	
Varicella	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Nerves.</i>						
Convulsions	—	3	—	3	—	
Dementia	—	1	—	1	—	
Neuralgia	—	1	—	1	—	
Neurasthenia	—	1	—	1	—	
Paralysis	—	5	—	5	—	
Sciatica	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Eye.</i>						
Conjunctivitis	—	3	—	3	—	
Injury to eye	—	1	—	1	—	
Ophthalmia	—	1	—	1	—	
Prolaps of Iris	—	1	—	1	—	
Retinitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Suppurating eye	—	1	—	1	—	
Wounds to eye	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Throat.</i>						
Fish bone in throat	—	1	—	1	—	
Laryngitis	—	1	1	1	—	
Tonsillitis	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Ear.</i>						
Mastoid disease	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Circulatory system.</i>						
Aortic Aneurysm	—	1	1	1	—	
Abdominal aneurysm	—	2	—	2	1	
Cardiac	1	15	3	16	2	
Cerebral hæmorrhage	—	2	1	2	—	
Epistaxis	—	1	—	1	—	
Hemiplegia	—	6	2	6	—	
Mitral disease	—	1	—	1	—	
Carried forward	8	169	16	177	6	



## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1915 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1914.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1915.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	8	169	16	177	6	
<i>Diseases of the Respiratory system.</i>						
Asthma	—	7	—	7	—	
Bronchitis	1	8	1	9	—	
Cough	—	1	—	1	—	
Empyema	1	2	1	3	—	
Pleurisy	—	8	—	8	—	
Pneumonia	—	3	1	3	—	
Phthisis	1	4	—	5	—	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive system.</i>						
Colic	—	1	—	1	—	
Constipation	—	6	—	6	—	
Diarrhoea	—	13	—	13	—	
Dyspepsia	—	5	—	5	—	
Enteritis	—	3	1	3	—	
Gastritis	—	3	—	3	—	
Hernia	—	3	—	3	—	
„ strangulated	—	3	—	3	—	
Hepatitis	—	3	—	3	—	
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	—	3	—	
Intestinal obstruction	—	1	1	1	—	
Intussusception	—	1	1	1	—	
Liver abscess	—	3	—	3	1	
Peritonitis	—	1	1	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic system.</i>						
Bubo	—	5	—	5	—	
Glands	1	2	—	3	—	
<i>Diseases of the Urinary system.</i>						
Bright's disease	—	1	—	1	—	
Cystitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Enlarged prostate	—	1	1	1	—	
Extravasation of urine	—	1	1	1	—	
Incontinence of urine	—	1	—	1	—	
Uræmia	—	1	—	1	—	
Retention of urine	1	—	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of the Generative system.</i>						
(MALE ORGANS).						
Hydrocele	—	3	—	3	—	
Orchitis	—	10	—	10	—	
Phimosis	—	1	—	1	—	
(FEMALE ORGANS).						
Abortion	—	2	—	2	—	
Cancer of cervix	—	1	—	1	—	
Fibroids	—	1	—	1	—	
Ovaritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Pregnancy	—	1	—	1	—	
Carried forward	13	284	25	297	7	

## Return of Diseases and Deaths in 1915 at the Victoria Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1914.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1915.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	13	284	25	297	7	
Prolapse of Uterus	—	1	—	1	—	
do Vagina	—	1	—	1	—	
Retroversion of Uterus	—	1	—	1	—	
Menorrhagia	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Diseases of Locomotion.</i>						
Cut foot	—	6	—	6	—	
Crushed foot	—	2	—	2	—	
Septic toe	—	7	—	7	—	
do foot	1	8	—	9	3	
do leg	—	28	—	28	—	
Sprained ankle	—	1	—	1	—	
Synovitis	—	2	—	2	—	
<i>Diseases of the Bone.</i>						
Hammer toe	—	1	—	1	—	
Caries of the jaw	1	1	—	2	—	
<i>Diseases of Connective Tissue.</i>						
Abscess	3	92	—	95	8	
Cancer	—	5	—	5	—	
Cyst	—	2	—	2	—	
Ulcers	1	8	—	9	—	
Septic finger	—	2	—	2	—	
do hand	—	8	—	8	3	
<i>Diseases of the Skin.</i>						
Carbuncle	—	1	—	1	—	
Eczema	—	4	—	4	—	
Gangrene of Scrotum	—	1	1	1	—	
<i>Injuries.</i>						
Bruise	—	11	—	11	1	
Burns	—	1	—	1	—	
Cuts	1	9	—	10	—	
Crushed finger	—	1	—	1	—	
Dislocation of elbow	—	1	—	1	—	
Dog bite	—	1	—	1	—	
Various wounds	—	2	—	2	—	
<i>Fractures.</i>						
Fracture of Clavicle	—	2	—	2	—	
do Femur	—	4	—	4	1	
do do compound	1	—	—	1	—	
do Humerus	—	3	—	3	—	
do Radius	—	1	—	1	—	
do Radius & Ulna	—	1	—	1	—	
do Spine	—	1	1	1	—	
do Skull	—	1	1	1	—	
do Tibia	1	1	—	2	—	
<i>Parasites.</i>						
Ankylostomiasis	—	8	1	8	—	
Chiggers	—	4	—	4	—	
Elephantiasis	1	—	—	1	—	
Worms	—	1	—	1	—	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Headache	—	2	—	2	—	
Malingering	—	3	—	3	—	
Total	23	525	29	548	31	





—(9)—

*Health of the District in 1915.*—I am pleased to report that the health of the District was good during the year, (with the exception of an attack of Diffuse Cellulitis that appeared during the last quarter of the year) there were no contagious or infectious diseases noted. Ankylostomiasis is endemic especially amongst the poorer white population that go barefoot, the resulting anaemia is fairly common, but it is not spreading, as the people are getting to understand the gravity of the disease, and are taking, or appear to be taking the elementary precautions put before them. Venereal diseases are still common, this applies especially to Syphilis, Infantile diseases due to improper feeding and parasitic diseases show no diminution.

*Vital Statistics.*—As in past five years I have attached tables showing a comparison of births, deaths, still-births, and marriages for a period of five years 1911—1915. None of these tables call for special comment, the death rate was higher than usual but a good many old people passed away, and there were some cases of accidental death. There were 9 deaths of children under one year and 21 deaths under five years, there was therefore a mortality of 30 in children under five years. This is a marked increase when compared with 1914 when there were only 12 deaths of children under five years. Four of the children that died in 1915 had no medical attendant, three died from Hereditary Syphilis and three from Ankylostomiasis. I understand that steps are being taken to educate the midwives at the Maternity Home so that they will be able to advise and explain to mothers the hygienic steps that should be taken for the prevention of diseases in children. This is wise and rational step, as our midwives that are trained in the Home, have impressed me most favourably, and the standard of midwives turned out is very high, a great improvement on the old fashioned midwife (not yet fully replaced) that was common when I first started practise in the Colony.



*Rate per 1000—births, deaths, marriages.*—I have estimated the population of South Mahé on the 31st December 1915 at 4,785, this gives a birth rate of 33.64 per thousand, a death rate of 15.88 per thousand, a still-birth rate of 3.76 per thousand, and a marriage rate of 3.97 per thousand. In the deaths are included 2 cases of drowning, 4 cases of death in the Asylum, 14 deaths were under 80 years of age, 2 under 90 years and 2 over 90 years.

*Principal diseases causing death in 1915.*—The principal diseases causing death in 1915, were Ankylostomiasis 4, Endocarditis 3, Dysentery 3, Gastro Enteritis 5, Hereditary Syphilis 3, Infantile Marasmus 6, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3, Senile Decay 9; six deaths were declared without a medical certificate and after Police enquiry were registered as due to natural causes. There were thirty deaths of children under five years i.e., nearly half the deaths registered occurred in children under five years.

## PART II.

### DISPENSARIES.

List of patients treated at the Anse Royale Dispensary during the year 1915.

Months.	Old.		New.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
January ...	13	12	9	8	42
February ..	12	6	3	7	28
March ...	12	18	6	7	43
April ...	11	18	8	2	39
May ...	23	13	11	6	52
June ...	13	17	3	4	37
July ...	6	11	7	7	31
August ...	17	9	2	3	31
September ...	9	12	3	6	30
October ...	18	15	4	4	41
November ...	14	4	4	4	26
December ...	11	8	3	5	27
					427

### VACCINATION.

The vaccination lymph supplied was active and the results were successful, first time 141

„ second „ 2

143

JOHN THOS: BRADLEY,

Assistant Medical Officer, South Mahé.

Anse Royale, 21st February, 1916.

## TABLE OF DISEASES CAUSING DEATH IN SOUTH MAHÉ

1st and 2nd DIVISIONS DURING 1915.

Causes of Death	Under 1 year	Under 5 years	Under 20 years	Under 30 years	Under 40 years	Under 50 years	Under 60 years	Under 80 years	Under 90 years	Over 90 years	Total	Remarks.
Asthma	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Anæmia	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Ankylostomiasis	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
Cardiac failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Congenital Endocarditis	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	
Drowning	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	P. M. held in one case.
Dysentery	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Exhaustion	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	Lunatics.
Fibroid Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Gastro Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	
Gastritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Hereditary Syphilis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	
Hypertrophy prostrate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Intussusception	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Injuries Internal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jaundice	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Marasmus	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Natural causes	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	
Peritonitis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Paralytica Dementia	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Lunatic.
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Shock due to Burns	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	9	
Scirrhus of Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
Strangulation Suicidal	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	P. M. held in the case.
Sapreæma	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Stupor post Maniacal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Lunatic.
Tertiary Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Uterine Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
	9	21	6	6	7	3	6	14	2	2	76	





COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE AGES AT WHICH DEATH OCCURRED  
DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1915.

Years.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	Under 20 years.	Under 30 years.	Under 40 years.	Under 50 years.	Under 60 years.	Under 80 years.	Under 90 years.	Over 90 years.	Total and Remarks.
1911	11	8	5	2	3	10	3	12	3	...	57 deaths during 1911
1912	9	2	5	7	7	3	2	15	8	...	58 „ „ 1912
1913	8	10	6	6	4	5	1	17	4	...	60 „ „ 1913
1914	6	6	5	2	9	4	1	10	2	...	45 „ „ 1914
1915	9	21	6	6	7	3	6	14	2	2	76 „ „ 1915

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND STILL-BIRTHS  
DURING THE YEARS 1911 TO 1915.

Years.	Births.	Deaths.	Still-Births.	Remarks.
1911	170	57	7	
1912	144	58	8	
1913	181	60	9	
1914	159	45	14	
1915	161	76	18	

BIRTHS, DEATHS, STILL-BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES  
FROM 1911 TO 1915.

Years.	Births per 1000	Deaths per 1000	Still-Births per 1000	Marriages per 1000	Remarks.
1911	38.42	13.33	1.58	7.25	32 Marriages in 1911
1912	32.00	12.88	1.77	5.55	25 „ 1912
1913	39.34	12.17	1.95	5.65	26 „ 1913
1914	33.82	9.57	3.00	4.25	21 „ 1914
1915	33.64	15.88	3.76	3.97	19 „ 1915





# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOR THE YEAR 1915.

—(o)—

*Ninth Annual Report.*—I have the honour to forward my ninth annual report on the Anse Royale Lunatic Asylum.

*Health of inmates in 1915.*—All the inmates enjoyed good health especially on the male side. There were five deaths, two males and three females, of these deaths one male died twelve days after admission, the other male twenty days after admission. Of the three females, one died fifteen days after admission, one twenty three days after admission, and the third, one year after admission. Of the four patients that died during the first three weeks of their admission, they were in a state of collapse on their arrival at the Asylum, one was unconscious at the time of admission. The recovery rate of an Asylum depends largely on the time that patients are kept in their families before being sent to Asylum, each of these four cases were kept probably months, it may be years, before their family took any steps to have them placed under proper medical treatment. This is mistaken humanity, as the longer a mental case that requires Asylum treatment is kept in their family the difficulty of recovery is increased, and an asylum for this class of cases is only a receiving depot for incurable mental cases. I would like to impress the fact the quicker a mental case is placed under appropriate asylum treatment, the better is the prognosis, and the chance of recovery is much increased. Chronic cases of long standing when admitted to Asylum are rarely curable, and burthen and fill up the Asylum wards.

*Asylum Accommodation.*—On the 31st December 1915 we had in the Asylum twelve males and sixteen females, the female side has one patient in excess of accommodation provided.

Extension has been provided for in the original building and I am of opinion that the time has arrived when some extra accommodation should be provided, this applies specially to the female side.

*Upkeep of Asylum.*—The average number of patients for the year was 26, the daily cost for maintenance (exclusive of rice ration) per head was 34 cents, or Rs 10.35 per month. We had during the year three paying patients who have contributed for the year the sum of Rs 787.50 towards their cost of maintenance. Attached to this report in Appendix D. is a table showing the number of patients for each month, their cost, and the amount contributed by paying patients.

*Asylum Expenditure in 1915.*

Maintenance.....	Rs 4322 37
Upkeep of Asylum.....	95 68
Travelling Expenses (Nil).....	...
Uniform for Attendants.....	12 ...

Total Expenditure 1915 ...	4538 05
Less amount paid by paying patients.....	787 50
	<hr/> 3750 55

Salaries of Med. Supt., Attendants, Porter, and Cook 3206 73

Total cost of Asylum for 1915 ...Rs 6957 28

There is a balance in favour of the Asylum on the amount voted of Rs 691.95 but seeing that for the year we received 43 bags of Government rice, the balance on hands is about equal to the value of rice received.

*Dieting.*—The contractor gave satisfaction during the year, the food was of good quality and was well up to the standard of rations contracted for.

*Admissions and Discharges.*—Nine new patients were admitted, 3 males and 6 females. There was discharged one male recovered, and there died two males and three females.

There was one case of a second admission during the year and on the 31st December there was 28 patients in the Asylum, 12 males and 16 females.

Since the Asylum was opened in 1906 there was admitted 76 patients up to 31st December 1915. During that period 21 patients were discharged as cured, 3 as relieved, 1 not improved, and 23 died, the recovery rate is 27.64 per cent. In Appendix B. attached is a table showing the admissions, discharges and deaths for each year from the opening of the Asylum, and in Appendix A, the admissions, discharges, and deaths for the year.

*Conduct of Attendants.*—There was no change in the Male Department, the Female Head Attendant resigned on 19.7.15, and one probationer was appointed in the female side. Two male Attendants have passed the examination from 2nd to 1st Class, and have been promoted from 1st January 1916. One female Attendant attempted the examination for 2nd class but failed to satisfy the examiner. The conduct of the Attendants during the year was satisfactory.

*Amusements.*—As in past years various means are taken to keep the patients amused and to make them comfortable and happy, there is a weekly dance, and weather permitting walks along the neighbouring hills. In the wards games such as cards, dominoes, draughts, etc., are provided and there is a small supply of illustrated journals given by friends of the Asylum.

JOHN THOS. BRADLEY, M.D.,  
Medical Superintendent,  
Lunatic Asylum.

18th February 1916.



## APPENDIX A.

STATISTICAL TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, READMISSIONS,  
DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING THE 31st DECEMBER, 1915.

	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
In Asylum 1st January 1915 including those out on trial ...	...	...	...	12	13	25
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1915.						
First admission ...	3	5	8	...	...	...
Not first admission...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year ...	3	6	9	12	13	25
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1915						
Recovered ...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Relieved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not improved ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died ...	2	3	5	...	...	...
Total cases discharged and died during the year ...	3	3	6	...	...	...
REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM						
31st December 1915, including those on trial ...	...	...	...	12	16	28

## APPENDIX B.

TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS FOR EACH YEAR,  
FROM THE OPENING OF THE ASYLUM 13th MARCH, 1906.

Years	Admitted			Discharged.									Died			Remaining in Asylum including those out on trial 31st December each year.			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved									
	M	F	T	M	E	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
1906	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1907	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1908	7	1	8	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	
1909	12	2	14	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1910	3	3	6	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1911	4	3	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	
1912	5	2	7	3	1	4	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	
1913	2	5	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1914	5	3	8	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	
1915	3	6	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	



# APPENDIX C.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1915.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Males	Females	Total	Probable causes of Insanity	Males	Females	Total.	Form of Mental Disease	Males	Females	Total	Occupation.	Males	Females	Total.
Married	2	8	10	<i>Moral.</i> Domestic trouble	1	...	1	<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental.</i>	...	...	...	Clerk	1	...	1
Single	9	3	12	Adverse circumstances	2	2	4	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Labourer	10	...	10
Widow	...	...	...	Mental anxiety and worry	1	1	2	(b) without Epilepsy	...	...	...	Planter	...	...	...
Widower	...	3	3	Religious excitement	1	1	2	Epilepsy acquired	1	...	...	Sailor	...	...	...
Unknown	1	...	1	Love affairs	...	...	...	General paralysis of the Insane	...	...	...	Carpenter	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Fright and nervous shock	1	...	1	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	...	Tailor	...	...	...
	...	2	2	<i>Physical.</i> Intemperance in drink	1	...	1	Acute	1	2	3	Proprietor	...	...	...
	...	...	...	" sexual	...	2	2	Chronic	4	7	11	Merchant	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Veneral disease	...	...	...	Recurrent	1	...	1	Mason	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Self abusive sexual	...	2	2	A. Totu	...	...	...	Nurse	...	1	1
	...	...	...	Over exertion	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...	Cook	...	1	1
	...	...	...	Sunstroke	...	...	...	Senile	1	...	1	Seamstress	...	...	...
	...	...	...	Accident or injury	...	...	...		...	...	...	Washerwoman	...	5	5
	...	...	...	Pregnancy	...	...	...	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...	No profession	...	8	8
	...	...	...	Parturition and the puerpural state	...	1	1	Acute	...	2	2	Barber	1	...	1
	...	...	...	Lactation	...	...	...	Chronic	2	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	1	1	Recurrent	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Puberty	...	...	...	Puerpural	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Change of life	...	1	1	Senile	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Fevers	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Privation and starvation	...	2	2	<i>Dementia.</i>	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Old age	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Other bodily disease and disorders	...	...	...	Primary	1	...	1		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Previous attack	...	...	...	Secondary	...	2	2		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Hereditary influences	...	...	...	Senile	...	1	1		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Congenital defect	...	1	1	Organic (Coarse Brain, Disease etc.)	...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Other ascertained causes	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
	...	...	...	Unknown	...	1	1	<i>Not Insane.</i>	...	2	3		...	...	...
	12	16	28		12	16	28		12	16	28	Total	12	16	28

## Appendix D.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1915.

Month	No. of patients			Cost						Cost of Washing patient per month for a		No. of Pay- ing patient			Total amount contributed by paying patients		Classes of paying patients		Remarks
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month		Rupees	Cents	Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents	1st Class	2nd Class	
				Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.	Rs.	c.										
January ...	12	13	25	10	09	...	33	10	43	...	59	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
February ...	12	14	26	9	06	...	31	9	59	...	63	1	2	3	62	...	1	2	
March ...	11	14	25	9	38	...	32	10	03	...	74	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
April ...	11	14	25	9	58	...	33	9	91	...	58	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
May ...	11	14	25	9	56	...	33	10	22	...	59	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
June ...	11	14	25	9	74	...	34	10	07	...	75	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
July ...	12	14	26	9	64	...	32	9	96	...	59	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
August ...	13	14	27	9	83	...	32	9	83	...	65	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
September...	12	13	25	9	85	...	34	10	14	...	75	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
October ...	12	14	26	9	90	...	33	10	24	...	61	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	
November ...	12	14	26	13	28	...	44	15	33	...	78	1	2	3	65	...	1	2	
December ...	12	16	28	14	28	...	45	15	81	...	58	1	2	3	66	50	1	2	



# APPENDIX E.

STAFF OF ANSE ROYALE LUNATIC ASYLUM, YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1915.

Name.	Rank.	Date of appointment	Salary per annum.	Emoluments.	Remarks.
John Thomas Bradley, M.D.	Med. Supt.	1. 3.1906	Rs 500	...	Is also A. M. O. and J. P. South Mahé.
E. Saint Ange...	Head Male Attendant	1. 3.1906	" 600	Uniform & rations while on duty.	Acts also as Officer of Civil Status & Dispenser and Clerk to A. M. O.
Mrs John Tripp	2nd Class Female Attendant	11. 6.1913	" 240	do	Promoted to Head Female Attendant on the 19.7.15. Salary Rs 360 per annum.
Mrs Fernand Hoarau	3rd Class Female Attendant	19. 7.1915	" 144	do	Salary as 3rd Class Female Attendant from 19.10.15 Rs 180 per annum.
François Morel	2nd Class Male Attendant	1. 1.1913	" 240	do	Promoted to 1st Class Male Attendant from 1.1.16. Salary Rs 300 per annum.
Fernand Hoarau	do	19. 8.1913	" 240	do	do do do
Mrs Valérie Furneau (now Mrs François Morel)	3rd Class Female Attendant	12.10.1914	" 180	do	...
Charles Saint Ange	Cook	1. 7.1910	" 240	No uniform (rations)	...
Marc Duperré	Gate Porter	1. 3. 1912	" 144	do	...



# ANNUAL REPORT

## OF THE

# ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER

### PRASLIN DISTRICT

### FOR 1915.

—(o)—

I have the honour to forward you my first annual report of this district.

#### PRASLIN.

*General Health.*—The general conditions of health were good. There were no epidemic during the year.

There were a few cases of a mild form of dengue fever confined to some parts of the island, especially at the place called Consolation.

Helminthiasis was very prevalent as in former years. In the case of children as many as 150 round worms were passed after treatment.

A few cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were treated. Six deaths were caused by this disease.

*Dispensaries.*—The number of patients attending the dispensaries has decreased considerably.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the dispensaries :—

	Males	Females	Total
Bay Ste Anne	64	11	75
Grand'Anse	32	35	67

*Vaccinations.*—The vaccine supplied during 1915 was good. 78 children were successfully vaccinated, 73 the first time, 5 the second time.

The failures were due to stale vaccine.

*Vital Statistics.*—There were 72 births in Praslin of which 4 were still-births. Taking the population of Praslin on 31st December 1915 as 2183, this gives a birth rate of 32.9.

There were 50 deaths, giving a death rate of 22.9.

There were 11 deaths on Round Island, excluding these, the death rate would be 17.8.

*Details of death.*—The details of the deaths are as follows:—

Under	1 year	...	6
Between	1 and 5 years	...	8
"	5 " 15 "	...	1
"	15 " 20 "	...	...
"	20 " 50 "	...	11
"	50 " 60 "	...	3
"	60 " 80 "	..	19
"	80 " 90 "	...	1
Over 90 years		...	1
Total			50

*Causes of death.*—Tetanus 1, Senile decay 3, Ankylostomiasis 4, Phthisis 6, Intestinal worms 2, Rheumatism 1, Erysipelas 1, Debility 10, Chronic Dysentery 3, Heart disease 5, Enteritis 5, Ulcerative Stomatitis 1, Cerebral Haemorrhage 1, Bronco Pneumonia 1, Meningitis 1, Nephritis 1, Liver Abscess 1, Sun stroke 1, Prostatitis 1, Puerperal fever 1.—Total : 50.

*Population.*—The estimated population on 31st December 1915 was 2183.

## ROUND ISLAND.

*Huts.*—The lepers maliciously set fire to two huts in the Leper Camp. These were immediately rebuilt. All the huts in both camps have been repaired.

*Deaths.*—There were no deaths in the leper camp. In the Pauper Camp 7 males died and 4 females. The deaths were mostly due to senile decay. There are no female lepers.

*Staff.*—The Overseer Mr. L. Gendron retired on Pension. He has been replaced by Mr H. Tirant.

The dresser A. Gaffoor was dismissed for misconduct. A new dresser has been appointed.

*Leper Camp.*—Some of the lepers gave us trouble by their misconduct.

The new regulations made have been successful in keeping the lepers quiet.

A dresser has been appointed for the leper camp. He is also a special constable.

A punishment cell has been erected. Those of the lepers who gave trouble have been confined there for a period not exceeding six days at a time.

The road connecting the two camps is nearing completion. It will be finished in 1916.

*General.*—There were a few cases of gingivitis attributable to the want of vegetables in the diet. This was remedied by supplying vegetables at regular intervals.

Various kinds of vegetables are now cultivated for the inmates.

The number of coconuts collected during the year amounted to 24,673.

A man was prosecuted for landing on the island without permission.

## LA DIGUE.

*General Health.*—The general health of this Island was not so good as that of Praslin.

Tropical Anæmia and venereal diseases were very prevalent as in previous years.

*Dispensary.*—35 patients attended the dispensary, of these 9 were males, 26 females.

*Vital Statistics.*—There were 35 births and 24 deaths.

The estimated population being 1460 the birth rate was 23.9 and the death rate 16.4.

There was one still-birth.

*Details of deaths.*

Under	1 year	...	3
Between	1 and 5 years	...	3
"	5 " 15 "	...	1
"	15 " 20 "	...	...
"	20 " 50 "	...	9
"	50 " 60 "	...	2
"	60 " 80 "	...	5
"	80 " 90 "	...	1
Over 90 years		...	...

Total ... 24

*Causes of death.*—Debility 3, Enteritis 6, Ankylostomiasis 3, Broncho Pneumonia 2, Chronic Bronchitis 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 4, Senile decay 2, Heart disease 2, Pleurisy 1.—Total : 24.

*Population.*—The estimated population on the 31st December was 1,460:

*Vaccinations.*—48 children were successfully vaccinated, 46 the first time, 2 the second time.



## OUTLYING ISLANDS.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on these islands.

Curieuse Island was badly infected with jiggers.

The manager of the Island succeeded in abating this pest by spraying the soil with sea water.

He also took care that every man infected received proper treatment.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

From the records of previous years I have seen, it seems to me that pulmonary tuberculosis is gaining ground in this Colony. But the disease does not seem to be so fatal as in Europe, it seems to be of a milder type. Only one case of hæmoptysis was seen. It is a pity that owing to the ignorance of the inhabitants of even the most elementary notions of hygiene, no precautions are taken to prevent the spread of this disease.

Fortunately, so far, it seems to be confined to members of the same family.

Ankylostomiasis is still very prevalent in these islands and the effects of treatment are evident only for a short time, as sooner or later the cases treated become reinfected.

The death rate for the whole district including the outlying islands with a population of 250 is 19, and the birth rate 27.4.

J. G. MARIE, M.B. CH. B., (EDIN.)

A.M.O., Praslin.

**Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Prison  
during the year 1915.**

The Sanitary condition of the Prison during the year 1915 was satisfactory.

There were no cases of serious illness nor were there any epidemic disease during the year.

There were 16 prisoners admitted to the Victoria Hospital for treatment during the year; all recovered;

J. B. ADDISON,

C. M. O.,

Prison Surgeon.

Seychelles, 28th February 1916.







