

Report of the Director of Medical Services / British Guiana.

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BRITISH GUIANA.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES

FOR THE YEAR 1942.

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Summary of the Annual Report of the Central Medical
Laboratory, Georgetown.

BRITISH GUIANA.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1942.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The following is a statement of Revenue for the
year 1942 :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries	...	\$73,495.20
Sale of Milk Badges	...	310.62
Visiting Fees Port Health Officer	...	801.50
Auction Duty	...	22
Affidavit Fees	...	22.50
Sale of Quinine	...	2.00
Sale of Official Publications	...	2.44
Houses (including Colony lands)	...	2,805.40
Interest—General	...	...
Sale of Opium	...	442.82
Sundry Reimbursements	...	1,067.99
Miscellaneous	...	400.70
Anti-Aedes Campaign	...	2,448.00
Malariological Survey	...	3,345.63
Chemists and Druggists Examinations	...	370.50

2. The following is a comparative statement of
Expenditure for the past three years :—

1940.	1941.	1942.
\$799,416.09	\$964,722.65	\$1,099,775.00

3. The percentage of actual expenditure of Medical
and Public Health Services to actual revenue of the
Colony was :—

1940.	1941.	1942.
11.4%	9.8%	9.7%

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

4. The population on the 31st December, 1942, as
estimated by the Registrar-General, was 361,754 (males
181,017, females 180,737).

5. There were 13,835 births and 6,233 deaths.
The natural increase of population was 7,602.

6. The number of emigrants (4,982) exceeded the
number of immigrants (4,915) by 67.

7. The actual increase in the population for the year
was 7,535 as compared with 7,237 in 1941.

8. *Births*.—13,835 births (7,028 males and 6,807
females) were registered. This is equivalent to a birth-
rate of 38.2 per 1,000 of the population, as compared
with 35.4 in 1941 and 34.7 in 1940.

9. The number of still-births registered was 691, a
ratio of 5.0 per 100 children born alive. The corres-
ponding figure for 1941 was 4.5.

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10. *Deaths*: 6,233 deaths (3,224 males and 3,009 females) were registered giving a crude death rate of 17.2 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 15.6 in 1941 and 18.4 in 1940. 77.1 per cent of the deaths were medically certified, as compared with 74.7 per cent for 1941.

11. *Infant Mortality*: The number of deaths under one year of age was 1,340; a rate of 97 per 1,000 registered births as compared with 84 per 1,000 in 1941 and 104 in 1940. The infant mortality rate, though higher than in 1941, is the second lowest in the last ten years.

III—GENERAL REMARKS.

12. During the year Dr. N. M. MacLennan, Director of Medical Services, was appointed Director of Medical Services, Trinidad. He left British Guiana on 5th August to attend a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Quarantine in the British West Indies, which was held in Barbados. On the conclusion of the conference and after a short period of leave he assumed duty in Trinidad, on 1st November, 1942.

13. The Acting Deputy Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. H. B. Pearce, acted as Director of Medical Services until the arrival of Dr. H. B. Hetherington on 26th December, 1942, and during this period Dr. O. M. Francis, Health Officer (Tuberculosis) performed the duties of Deputy Director of Medical Services.

14. Dr. P. J. Crawford of the Rockefeller Foundation visited the Colony from 29th June to 9th July, 1942, in connection with the organisation and work of the Yellow Fever Service and the Malaria Investigation Service. Both services continued throughout the year under the supervision of Dr. G. Bevier.

15. Dr. P. F. de Caires, Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed to the Yellow Fever Service for training, and Dr. C. C. Nicholson, Government Medical Officer, was selected for training as School Medical Officer, under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. Dr. Nicholson left the Colony in August 1942, and is now studying Public Health at the University of Toronto, Canada. Dr. B. B. G. Nehaul, Assistant Medical Officer, was selected for training in Bacteriology and Pathology. This officer will undergo a course of training in the United Kingdom and will serve this Colony as Government Bacteriologist and Pathologist when the post becomes vacant.

16. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the Infant Welfare and Maternity League continued their valuable services during the year.

17. The British Guiana Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis also continued its valuable work. A grant was made from the Colonial Development and Welfare Act to provide a fluoroscope for use at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Georgetown.

18. Since the opening of the Tuberculosis Hospital, at Best, in December, 1941, every effort has been made to accommodate all tuberculous cases at this hospital, and patients previously receiving in-patient treatment at the Public Hospital, Georgetown, have been removed to the Best Hospital. This has thrown a great strain on the available accommodation and some temporary improvisation has had to be made until the building can be further extended and the full building programme for the hospital completed.

19. Several grants have been made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act as follows:—

- (a) Medical Service for Aboriginal Indian population;
- (b) Extension of Yellow Fever Control Service;
- (c) Malaria Investigation;
- (d) Propaganda material for Health Centres;
- (e) Equipment for extensions of Venereal Diseases work at country hospitals;

- (f) Fluoroscope for Tuberculosis Dispensary;
- (g) Lady Health Officer;
- (h) Training of Sanitary Inspectors;
- (i) Demonstrations re Rural Housing;
- (j) Model houses for Health Centre staff, Anna Regina;
- (k) Sister-Tutor for hospitals;
- (l) School Medical Officer.

Only three of these schemes were implemented and put into operation during the year, viz:—

- (b) Extension of Yellow Fever Control Service;
- (h) Training of Sanitary Inspectors;
- (l) School Medical Officer—by the selection of Dr. C. C. Nicholson to qualify for this post.

Some of the others, it will be possible to put into operation during 1943.

20. During the year, two more Health Centres were completed and put into operation, making a total of six Health Centres now established. The new units are situated at No. 79 Courantyne, Berbice in the district bordering the Courantyne River, and at Bush Lot on the West Coast of Berbice, a distance of 11 miles from Rosignol on the Berbice River. Two more Centres are under construction and should be ready for occupation during 1943. The curtailment of building owing to the scarcity of materials is greatly affecting the expansion of this programme. The Centres which are in operation are doing good work and are greatly appreciated by the people. The closest possible collaboration with the Infant Welfare and Maternity League is maintained.

21. I would take this opportunity to draw attention to the great increase in the work of this department by making reference to the comparative figures appearing in the statements of Revenue and Expenditure. These figures indicate substantial increases and are accounted for in the case of Revenue by increased hospital services and in the case of Expenditure by extension of services, increased personnel at Institutions and higher costs of materials.

22. This progressive increase from year to year over the past four years continues to impose a strain on the staffs at Headquarters and at institutions.

IV—HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

23. The Central Board of Health held thirteen meetings during the year. Under section 95 of the Ordinance, 34 applications to establish the trade of coconut oil making and one for soapmaking were approved; 6 applications were not approved. The Board also issued certificates of approval to 191 rice factories (under the Rice Factories Ordinance, No. 26 of 1933) and granted permission for the establishment of 2 schools (Section 60 (1), Public Health Ordinance, 1934). Extensions to or rebuilding of 6 other schools were also approved. In addition a number of miscellaneous matters were dealt with.

24. *Housing and District Planning*.—The Board dealt with 914 building applications, approved of 56 plans for the layout of land for building purposes under Section 135 (1) Public Health Ordinance, 1934, and issued 88 certificates under Section 135 (4).

25. The plans mentioned above included eight new schemes for the improvement of housing conditions among the labourers on Sugar Estates; the type of building to be erected being usually the new four-family dwelling in replacement of the old ten-room range. A proportion of two-family and single-family houses was also provided for. A number of these dwellings were completed during the year. A new design for single men's quarters with kitchen separated from the main building by a passage-way was adopted.

26. Building programmes in certain estates were



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delayed on account of inability to obtain sewer pipes. Special arrangements for latrine accommodation in the case of such estates were, therefore, approved after careful examination of the proposals by the Health Officers. This measure of relaxation is purely temporary and the position will be reviewed when supplies are available.

27. The Board, on 18th August, 1942, found it necessary, in the present emergency, to adopt a policy of relaxation of legal requirements with respect to buildings in all districts of the Colony exclusive of urban districts. This policy will remain in force for one year, and will be subject to renewal for a further period if circumstances make it necessary. Relaxation is, however, not regarded as a routine displacing the normal statutory requirements but applications are approved only in instances where investigation has disclosed that hardships would result if the applications were refused.

28. During the year the Board, through its executive officers, co-operated with Government in enforcing the restrictions which were imposed on building operations, as a war measure under Control of Building (Amendment No.2) Order, 1941.

29. *Standardised Septic Tank*.—An improved type of septic tank of concrete construction to be adopted generally throughout the Colony was approved by the Board on 23rd April. It was found necessary, however, as a temporary measure, to allow septic tanks to be constructed of greenheart timber as cement was not then available in the Colony.

30. *Legislation*.—A special Committee of the Board considered draft amendments to the Public Health Ordinance and draft building regulations. These regulations relate to the sanitary control of buildings including tenements, the closing of buildings as unfit for human habitation, the fencing of lots and the provision of water supply to buildings in rural areas. The recommendations of this Committee are now in the hands of the legal department.

31. A comprehensive set of Building Regulations, drafted on modern lines, was submitted by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown under the Public Health Ordinance, 1934 (No. 15) and was considered by the Board on 21st October. These Regulations are now awaiting revision by the law officers before final approval by the Board.

32. The enactment of new regulations relating to the supply of rain water in the City of Georgetown and Rice Factories Regulations, was deferred in view of the difficulty that was likely to be experienced in obtaining the necessary materials to implement them.

33. *Exercise by Central Board of Health of functions of Local Sanitary Authorities*: The Board, acting in pursuance of Section 17 of the Public Health Ordinance, 1934, found it necessary to exercise the powers, functions and duties of the following Local Sanitary Authorities, in default of necessary action by these bodies:—

Name of Local Sanitary Authority.	Date of assumption of control.	Nature of duties, functions and powers exercised by the Board.
(1) Sheet Anchor Village District Canje, Berbice.	30.4.1942.	Under Sec. 136 Public Health Ordinance, 1934, with respect to erection of buildings, and the relevant sections of the Districts By-laws.
(2) Christianburg and Wismar Country District.	17.6.1942	Generally under the Public Health Ordinance 1934.

34. The Board also undertook 4 prosecutions for violation of the Ordinance in Village and Country Districts, the Local Sanitary Authorities concerned having either delayed in taking the requisite action or expressed unwillingness to do so.

V—PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

35. The usual caravan tours were not undertaken during the year owing to petrol and rubber shortage. Preparations had been completed for these tours but they had to be abandoned at the last moment. Complete courses of instruction were given by the Health Department in collaboration with the Municipal Health Department, Georgetown, to candidates for the various examinations of the Royal Sanitary Institute. The examinations were held in this Colony in November. 72 candidates (including one Health Visitor from Grenada) were trained in this Colony and took these examinations. Owing to transport difficulties, there were no other candidates for the examinations from the West Indian Islands.

VI—TOWN AND DISTRICT PLANNING.

36. The making of surveys in village areas was continued during the year under the aegis of the Department of Lands and Mines in collaboration with the Board. The Swora Land Surveyor seconded for this work completed the surveys and repartition of the residential areas of lots Nos. 69, 72 and 73 Villages Courantyne, Berbice, and the survey and layout for building purposes of Sections E and K of Alness Village, Courantyne, Berbice, and of a portion of Soesdyke, Demerara River (to the north of the U.S. Government Air Base). A survey of Mt. Sinai, West Bank, Canje Creek, Berbice, was begun during November, but was not completed.

37. As a result of representations by the Board, a special Ordinance was enacted providing for the partition of an area of land known as Section B in the Christianburg and Wismar Country District, and for the re-allotment of holdings in the area, and for the issue of titles. This action was considered essential in view of the congestion and consequent insanitary conditions in the area, which is situated in a district of major importance to the war effort.

38. The construction of experimental bored-hole latrines has been continued during the year. Six latrines were laid down by the Public Works Department in Government compounds in the Interior. These are situated in elevated country with a very low water table and have proved to be entirely satisfactory.

VII—GENERAL DISEASES.

39. *Nephritis*: The total number of deaths was 497; a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 in 1942 as compared with 485 deaths, a rate of 1.4 per 1,000 in 1941.

40. *Respiratory Diseases*: Pneumonia was responsible for 326 deaths throughout the Colony with a rate of 0.9 per 1,000 as compared with 284 deaths; a rate of 0.8 per 1,000 in 1941.

41. *Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia* caused 528 deaths; a rate of 1.5 per 1,000. During 1941 the number of deaths was 495, a rate of 1.4 per 1,000.

42. *Diseases of the heart*: There were 441 deaths registered in the Colony from all forms of heart disease as compared with 429 in 1941.

43. *Intestinal Diseases* (excluding enterics and dysenteries): the number of deaths registered in 1942 was 328 compared with 334 in 1941.

44. *Cancer and other malignant tumours*: the total number of deaths was 141 as compared with 143 in 1941. 295 cases of malignant disease with 38 deaths were treated in Public Hospitals.

VIII—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

45. *Malaria*: The report of the work of the Malaria Investigations Service has been submitted as a

separate report. There were 367 deaths from Malaria as against 288 in 1941.

46. As in preceding years, large quantities of quinine products were issued to Government Hospitals, Dispensaries, Departments, Schools and Mission Stations. In addition, large quantities of synthetic anti-malarial specifics were used in the Public Hospitals.

47. Influenza: 15 cases were treated in Public Hospitals with no deaths. The deaths registered as due to this disease throughout the Colony were 9.

48. Tuberculosis (all forms): This disease caused 232 deaths in the Colony with a death rate of 0.64 per 1,000 as against 238 deaths and a death rate of 0.67 per 1,000 for 1941 and 0.70 per 1,000 in 1940.

49. Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid): There were 287 cases with 62 deaths as compared with 352 cases and 86 deaths in 1941.

50. Chicken Pox: There were 71 cases as compared with 93 cases in 1941.

51. Diphtheria:—There were 46 cases with 14 deaths as compared with 34 cases and 7 deaths in 1941.

52. Puerperal Fever:—There were 11 cases during the year with 10 deaths as against 13 cases with 7 deaths in 1941.

53. Small Pox:—No cases of small pox occurred in the Colony during the year. The usual quarantine restrictions were maintained against non-convention countries. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 8,605 as against 6,206 in 1941.

54. Trachoma:—There were 3 cases notified—the same number as in 1941.

55. Tetanus:—27 cases were treated in Public Hospitals with 14 deaths, compared with 23 cases and 9 deaths in 1941.

56. Yaws:—9 cases were treated in Public Hospitals, as against 14 in 1941. There were no deaths. 24 cases were treated in the Out-patient Departments as against 20 in 1941.

57. Ankylostomiasis:—208 cases were treated in Public Hospitals with 7 deaths compared with 210 and 2 deaths in 1941. The deaths registered as due to this disease throughout the Colony were 10 as compared with 7 in 1941.

58. Yellow Fever:—No case of Yellow Fever has been known to occur in the Colony during the year although protection tests indicate that it probably has existed recently in the interior of the Colony.

59. The Anti-Aedes (Yellow Fever Control) Service: This Service is operated in co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation which contributes the services and travelling expenses of a staff member who acts as chief Officer and \$3,000 for office expenses, clerical assistance and emergency supplies. The report of this service has been submitted as a separate report.

60. Leprosy:—The number of new admissions to the Leprosy Hospital was 28. There were 9 new out-patients, making a total of 37 new cases treated during the year.

61. At the end of the year there were 18 children in

the Bishop Galton Home and 14 in the Lady Denham Home, making a total of 32 in the two houses.

62. Treatment consists, as before, in the subcutaneous and intra-dermal injection of esters of Hydno carpus oil, and the results continue to be satisfactory. In addition the external application of Trichloroacetic acid in varying dilutions and solid carbon dioxide is practised in suitable cases. 86 operations were performed. There were 248 sessions in the electrotherapeutic department and 1,066 treatments were given.

63. Filariasis:—31 deaths were registered from this disease.

64. Erysipelas:—No cases as compared with 4 for 1941.

65. Ophthalmia Neonatorum:—56 cases as compared with 45 in the previous year.

66. Measles:—This disease, which was epidemic during 1939 and 1940, was removed from the list of notifiable diseases by resolution of the Central Board of Health on 24th July, 1940, the epidemic having subsided. There were 116 cases with no deaths treated as inpatients at Public Hospitals during the year.

67. Venereal Diseases: The following table gives the number of cases of venereal diseases treated as inpatients in Public Hospitals for the last two years:—

SYPHILIS.								
Year	Primary	Second-ary.	Terti-ary.	Hered-itary.	Stage not in-dicated	Soft Chan-cre	Gonorr-hea	Granu-loma venere-um.
1941...	123	7	380	18	—	31	522	81
1942...	235	22	507	29	114	59	588	104

The number of Novarsenobillon and other injections given for syphilis at the Public Hospitals was 35,296 compared with 31,705 in 1941.

68. The following shows the number of cases of venereal diseases treated on Sugar Estates for the past two years:—

	1941.	1942.
Gonorrhoea	257	176
Chancroid	6	7
Syphilis	132	93
Granuloma Venereum...	1	1

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC, PUBLIC HOSPITAL, GEORGETOWN.

69. Syphilis: 1,360 new cases were admitted for treatment as compared with 839 in 1941.

70. Gonorrhoea: There were 1,210 new admissions as against 1,031 in 1941.

71. Defaulting: There was the usual high incidence of defaulting.

72. Attendance: 4,492 patients attended the clinic during the year as against 4,223 in 1941.

73. Leaflets were distributed at the clinics and talks were given to individual new cases.

The following table shows the diseases treated in the seven General Hospitals during 1942:—

DISEASES TREATED IN THE SEVEN GENERAL HOSPITALS DURING 1942.

No.	Corresponding number in International List (1929 Revision).	Disease.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.
			Total Cases.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases.
1	1	(a) Typhoid fever	146	27	...
2	2	(b) Paratyphoid fever	15	3	...
3	3	Typhus fever	...	...	...
4	4	Relapsing fever	5	1	...
5	5	Undulant fever	...	...	...
6	6	Smallpox	...	...	...
7	7	Measles	116	...	15
8	8	Scarlet fever	1	...	...
9	9	Whooping-cough	5	...	4
10	10	Diphtheria	43	12	1
11	11	Influenza—	...	...	...
11a	11a	(a) with respiratory complications	...	...	62
11b	11b	(b) without respiratory complications	15	...	110

No.	Corresponding number in International List (1929 Revision).	Disease.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.
			Total Cases.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases.
11	12	Cholera	...	...	...
12	13	Dysentery—	...	...	...
	13a	(a) Amœbic	29	...	29
	13b	(b) Bacillary	9	1	...
	13c	(c) Unclassified	43	5	60
13	14	Plague—	...	...	...
	14a	(a) Bubonic	...	...	...
	14b	(b) Pneumonic	...	...	...
	14c	(c) Septicemic	...	...	...
14	16	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...
15	17	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	...
16	18	Cerebrospinal fever	...	...	...
17	21	Rabies	...	...	...
18	22	Tetanus	27	14	1
19	23	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	270	33	65
20	24-32	Other Tuberculous diseases	16	5	9
21	33	Leprosy	17	1	10
22	34-35	Venereal Diseases—	...	...	...
	34a, 34b	(a) Syphilis	907	32	1734
	35	(b) Gonorrhœa	588	5	1542
	35	(c) Other V.D.	163	6	158
23	37	Yellow fever	...	...	...
24	38	Malaria—	...	...	...
		(a) Benign tertian	166	7	52
		(b) Subtertian	236	7	59
		(c) Quartan	6	2	2
		(d) Unclassified	1325	63	4787
25	44-46	Blackwater fever	5	3	...
26	39	Kala-azar	...	...	...
27	39	Trypanosomiasis	...	...	...
28	39	Yaws	9	...	24
29	39	Other protozoal diseases	10	...	54
30	40	Ankylosomiasis	208	7	177
31	42	Schistosomiasis	3	...	...
32	41, 42	Other helminthic diseases	336	9	1257
33	43, 44, 45	Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	106	1	432
34	44-43	Cancer and other tumours—	...	...	...
	45-53	(a) Malignant	170	31	11
	54	(b) Non-malignant	99	3	...
	55	(c) Undetermined	26	4	28
35	56-57	Rheumatic conditions	135	...	1,775
36	59	Diabetes	87	8	63
37	60	Scurvy	...	...	...
38	61	Beriberi	...	...	3
39	62	Pellagra	2	1	1
40	63, 64	Other Diseases—	...	...	...
		(a) Nutritional	318	38	1,155
		(b) Endocrine glands and general	68	...	383
41	70-74	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	201	34	695
42	75-77	Acute and Chronic poisoning	75	4	4
43	82	Cerebral Hemorrhage	43	19	2
44	78-81, 83-87	Other diseases of the nervous system	480	28	1,104
45	88	Trachoma	11	...	10
46	88	Other diseases of the eye and annexe	599	...	2,815
47	89	Disease of the ear and mastoid sinus	132	1	888
48	90-103	Diseases of the circulatory system—	...	...	...
	90-95	(a) Heart Diseases	379	132	251
	96-103	(b) Other circulatory diseases	224	28	313
49	106	Bronchitis	621	34	4,295
50	107-109	Pneumonia—	...	...	...
	107	(a) Broncho-Pneumonia	78	27	42
	108	(b) Lobar-Pneumonia	426	73	41
	109	(c) Otherwise defined	106	16	128
51	104, 105, 110-114	Other diseases of the respiratory system	601	37	2,769
52	119-120	Diarrhoea and enteritis—	...	...	...
		(a) Under 2 years of age	54	10	131
		(b) Over 2 " " "	274	43	252
53	121	Appendicitis	107	2	11
54	122	Hernia, Intestinal obstruction	470	17	326
55	124	Cirrhosis of the liver	27	13	214
56	125-127	Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	263	14	1,490
57	115, 118, 123, 128-129	Other diseases of the digestive system	1,252	22	3,151
58	130-132	Nephritis (all forms)—	...	...	...
	130	(a) Acute	30	3	192
	131	(b) Chronic	248	81	301
59	133-139	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	1,682	43	1,173
60	140-150	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state—	...	...	...
	140, 141	(a) Abortion	280	5	20
	142	(b) Ectopic gestation	20	3	...
	145-146	(c) Toxæmia of pregnancy	100	13	55
	148-150	(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	103	36	492
61	151-156	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones, and organs of locomotion	2,923	57	2,739
62	157-161	Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy	...	...	...
	158	(a) Congenital debility (children under 1 year)	175	83	...
	159	(b) Premature birth	60	59	11
	160	(c) Injury at birth	24	15	...
63	162	Senility	347	67	388
64	163-198	External causes—	...	...	...
	163-171	(a) Suicide	1,811	31	6,074
	172-198	(b) Other forms of violence	519	16	2,986
65	199-200	Ill-defined causes	434	...	446
		Pregnancy (non-delivery)	1,775	2	...
		Normal Labour	451	...	345
		Not sick	...	...	...
Total			23,143	1,445	48,127

IX—THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

74. The Board of Examiners, Chemists and Druggists, met five times during the year. The examinations for candidates qualifying for the First Professional and Final Examinations were held during November. Eight candidates sat for the First Professional examination and nine for the Final; of these six satisfied the Examiners in the First Professional and all the candidates (9) were successful in the Final.

75. The Committee appointed by the Board to

consider and make recommendations concerning conditions under which drugs, poisons and patent medicines are sold and distributed, submitted its report to the Board at its meeting on 29th April, 1942.

76. The report of the Committee, which recommended amendments to the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, Chapter 103, was unanimously adopted and the proposed amendments to the Ordinance were forwarded to the Honourable Colonial Secretary for the advice and attention of the Law Officers.

APPENDIX I.

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MEDICAL LABORATORY, GEORGETOWN, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1942.

ROUTINE EXAMINATIONS.

The number of routine examinations showed a still further increase, numbering 34,581 as compared with 27,741 the previous year. The increase was almost entirely due to the increased number of serological tests for syphilis.

Blood.

Parasitological ...	...	1,178
Haematological ...	...	1,000
Cultural ...	...	325
Serological ...	...	—
Widal ...	...	486
Br. Abortus & Br. Melitensis...	...	7
Kahn ...	...	12,637
Laughlen ...	...	12,637
Heterophile Reaction ...	...	2
Biochemical ...	...	261

Faeces.

Microscopical ...	...	252
Cultural ...	...	637
Chemical ...	...	144

Sputum.

Microscopical ...	...	363
Cultural ...	...	4

Urine.

Microscopical ...	...	287
Chemical ...	...	238
Complete Analysis ...	...	120
Kidneys Function Tests ...	...	17
Cultural ...	...	165

Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.

Microscopical ...	...	44
Cultural ...	...	13
Chemical ...	...	33
Kahn's Test ...	...	27
Laughlen's Test ...	...	27
Gum Mastic Test...	...	1

Urethral Prostatic, Cervical and Vaginal Secretions.

Microscopical ...	...	106
Cultural	131

Throat Swabs.

Microscopical	238
Cultural	353

Various Cultures

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Miscellaneous Examinations.

Spleen Smears from rats	1,435
Histological	103
Conjunctival Smears ...	...	375
Fractional Test Meals ...	...	145
Bacteriological Exam. of Water ...	...	148
Bacteriological Exam. of Milk ...	...	4
Medico-Legal	11
Allergic Skin Tests	145
Filaria Skin Tests	91
Unclassified	383

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