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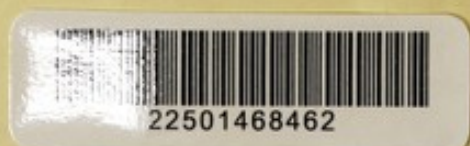
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BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1939.

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BRITISH HONDURAS
ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT
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In accordance with instructions received in the Secretary of State's Circular Telegram of the 22nd December, 1939, the Annual Medical Report has been considerably modified in order to economise in paper. Staff arrangements have been deleted, repetition has been avoided and certain tables, such as the meteorological returns, have been deleted.

I. Administration.

(a) STAFF.

The Staff consists of a Senior Medical Officer and eight Medical Officers. The Nursing Staff consists of the European Nursing Staff of two, assisted by 39 locally trained nurses.

(b) LEGISLATION.

The Public Health Ordinance of 1924 is being entirely revised and will be presented to the Legislative Council for their consideration in 1940; the regulations arising therefrom will be considered by the Governor in Council following the enactment of the above Ordinance. This Ordinance will include the Offensive Trade Ordinance.

Regulations dealing with the duties of Sanitary Inspectors (S. R. & O. No. 38 of 1939) and Removal of Refuse (S. R. & O. No. 39 of 1939) and Privy Accommodation (S. R. & O. No. 40 of 1939) were approved by the Governor in Council.

(c) FINANCE.

Receipts, Hospital and Mental Hospital	\$ 6,639.10
Expenditure, Personal Emoluments	\$60,871.04
Other Charges	64,359.59
	\$125,230.63

The expenditure on the Medical Department is 8.01 % of the Total Expenditure of the Colony.

The institutions in respect of which the expenditure was incurred were as follows:—

	Total Expenditure	Average daily number of Patients	Cost per head per diem.
Belize Hospital	\$6,000.90	70.00	\$0.19
Mental Hospital & Poorhouse	7,350.00	105.00	0.19
Corozal Hospital	1,475.17	10.50	0.22
Cayo Hospital	858.04	8.00	0.23
Orange Walk Hospital	536.97	3.40	0.22
Stann Creek Hospital	1,790.44	20.10	0.21
Toledo Hospital	922.23	9.00	0.23

II. Public Health.

(a) GENERAL REMARKS.

1. The health of the Colony during the year under review has been satisfactory on the whole and in some districts a marked improvement has been noticed.

2. In Belize mild degrees of malnutrition have been more obvious than in the previous year owing to a continued lowering of the economic status.

3. Malaria, Venereal Diseases, the Anaemias, Ankylostomiasis, Helminthiasis, Bronchitis, Pneumonias, Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the Dysenteries, Mycodermatitis and Malnutrition might be considered to be the diseases which mostly occupy the attention of the Department.

4. The monthly returns of diseases have proved most valuable and in time it should be possible to formulate by means of statistics an idea of the incidence, both seasonal and in districts, of the various diseases found in the Colony.

5. The returns of diseases naturally show a personal bias according to the special disease or diseases in which the District Medical Officers are interested. In compiling this report the International Lists of Causes of Deaths 1938 Revision has been adopted.

6. *Malaria* continues to be one of the major problems; but distinct advances have been made in identifying some of the more dangerous vectors. Dr. Mark Boyd of the Rockefeller Foundation paid a brief visit to the Colony en route for the U. S. A. Although the amount of Quinine distributed to the schools has been limited by the cost, the school teachers are very satisfied with the results. During 1940 Quinine will be sold to the Public at a fraction above cost price at the hospitals, Police Stations and Post Offices. Prophylactic Quinine is seldom used.

7. *Venereal Diseases*. The programme of the previous years has been continued and the special clinics have been well attended with satisfactory results. The lack of funds and available personnel deters a more energetic drive to combat the high incidence of this group of diseases. The public does not appreciate the seriousness of these diseases, but it is interesting to note that no cases were reported amongst the Mayan Indians. A full report of the work in Belize will be found later in the Report.

8. *Helminthiasis* is one of the commonest diseases of childhood. An anti-hookworm campaign in the Mayan Indian villages would go a long way to alleviate their distressing state; but the necessary funds and trained personnel are wanting. In Orange Walk the erection of latrines is proving an effective agent against Hookworm Disease.

9. *Bronchitis and Pneumonia* have not been unusually prevalent, except in association with a widespread epidemic of Influenza. Most encouraging results have been obtained with Sulfapyridine—M & B 639—in the treatment of Pneumonias; the earlier discharge of the patients has been a saving of the bed accommodation.

10. *Tuberculosis*—chiefly of Pulmonary type. The disease does not show any marked increase and the infection is liable to keep to certain known families. There is a marked antagonism to cases being isolated in the T.B. huts attached to the Poor House. These huts have been empty the greater part of the year and the few cases admitted were in a moribund state.

11. *The Dysenteries* appeared sporadically in all parts of the Colony. There was a mild epidemic in Orange Walk. There has been a higher incidence of Amoebiasis in Belize town during the year.

12. *Mycodermatitis* was seen during the year in the usual forms.

13. *Malnutrition* exists in various mild degrees; but very few frank deficiency diseases are reported. Malnutrition was more evident during the latter part of the year owing to an increasing economic depression with its associated unemployment. Actual starvation is not seen, but marasmus amongst the children; partly due to ignorance on the part of the mothers, is observed at the Welfare Clinics. A Social Welfare Committee was appointed and the question of food supplies was discussed and enquiries made into the contents of certain imported foodstuffs, such as flour and milk. A series of lectures on Nutrition was given in the School Teachers Vacation Course. The District Medical Officers report that there has been a marked increase in the consumption of fresh fruit and vegetables.

14. Sanitation is gradually coming under the control of the Medical Department. Full responsibility was taken for the street cleaning of Belize during the year under review and the results have been most encouraging.

15. First Aid Lectures were given to the Police and Defence Forces and the usual St. John's Ambulance Association Examination was held. A shortened course of lectures was given to volunteers on the outbreak of the War by Medical Officers and Private Practitioners.

16. The scheme for building a new Belize Hospital near the Poor House and Asylum was approved in principle by the Secretary of State but the scheme had to be abandoned owing to the War.

17. The Outdoor Relief Committee continues to function under the Chairmanship of the Senior Medical Officer. Details of expenditure, etc., are as follows:—

AMOUNT SPENT ON OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Amount in Dollars

Year	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Stann Creek	Toledo	Cayo	Total
1935	8,638.69	428.08	209.50	252.95	254.76	296.50	10,081.48
1936	8,589.56	266.50	214.32	231.50	162.50	263.50	9,727.88
1937	8,488.50	147.50	150.15	288.10	93.92	254.00	9,422.77
1938	9,101.91	151.25	124.50	328.40	155.96	260.00	10,122.02
1939	9,184.37	148.25	126.37	400.75	194.25	246.00	10,229.69

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Year	Belize	Corozal	Orange Walk	Stann Creek	Toledo	Cayo	Totals per year
1935	358	13	10	5	8	8	402
1936	320	13	9	5	8	9	364
1937	325	11	11	8	9	12	376
1938	362	7	13	17	10	9	418
1939	368	10	8	22	12	9	429

(1) GENERAL DISEASES.

18. The following diseases were reported from various parts of the Colony:—

Cancer 75, Diabetes 40, Deficiency Diseases 255 (including certain cases of Dental Caries) Leishmaniasis 34, Pneumonias 273, Tetanus 10.

(2) COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) Mosquito or Insect-borne.

19. Malaria. The deaths from this disease during the last three years are as follows:—

1937—60 deaths or 0.11% of living population.

1938—75 deaths or 0.12% of living population.

1939—84 deaths or 0.14% of living population.

20. The number of cases of Malaria admitted to the public Hospitals in the Colony during the last three years are shown in the following Table.

MALARIA IN HOSPITALS.

	NUMBER OF CASES.			Percentage of total Hospital cases.
	1937	1938	1939	1939
Belize	245	273	206	11.15
Corozal	94	39	29	10.54
Cayo	41	52	71	31.25
Orange Walk	57	25	27	23.08
Stann Creek	167	214	271	49.63
Toledo	154	47	49	12.41
Total in the Colony	758	650	653	
Percentage of Total Hospital cases.	23.7	22.53	19.72	

21. A collection of mosquitoes was made by the District Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors; the following species were kindly identified by Dr. W. H. Komp, Senior Entomologist, Canal Zone, Panama.

In Belize Town—*Anopheles albimanus*, *A. Crucians*, *A. Vestitipennis*, *Aedes Aegypti*, *Aed. Taeniorhynchus* (salt marsh breeders) *Deioncerites* sp. (crab hole breeders).

In the Districts—*Anopheles albimanus*, *A. crucians*, *A. vestitipennis*, *A. apimacula*, *A. punctimacula*, *A. (subgenus Arribalzagice sp.) Aedes aegypti*, *Aedes taeniorhynchus*, *Aed. eupiocamus*, *Psorophora ciliata*, *Ps. ferox*, *Ps. lutzii*, *Culex fatigans*, *C. janitor*, *C. chrysonotum*, *Mansonia* sp., *Deioncerites* sp.

Further collections were made by Mr. I. T. Sanderson of the British Museum and were sent down to Dr. Komp for identification.

22. *Black Water Fever*. 8 cases were reported.

23. *Yellow Fever*. *Aedes aegypti* and *aedes scapularus* are found in most parts of the Colony. Two suspicious cases of Jaundice were reported from Punta Gorda and sections of liver were sent to the Findlay Institute, Cuba; the examination fortunately showed nothing positive.

(b) *Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.*

24. *Enteric Fever*. One case was reported and was found to have been contracted in Mexico.

25. *Dysenteries*. Both Amoebic and bacillary dysentery occur. 119 cases were treated in the public hospital with 7 deaths.

26. *Tuberculosis*. Certified deaths from this disease are as follows:—

1937—29 deaths or 0.05% of living population.

1938—28 deaths or 0.04% of living population.

1939—30 deaths or 0.05% of living population.

45 cases of Tuberculosis (all types) were treated in the hospitals as compared with 51 of the previous year.

27. *Venereal Diseases*. The incidence of these diseases is very high; but there could be a considerable lowering of the incidence with a more concentrated drive both in treatment and in propaganda. The results of the Belize Clinic have been most encouraging.

28. *Small Pox*. 2 cases of Variola (Alastrim) were reported.

29. The number of successful vaccinations under the age of five is as follows:—

Belize	588	546
Corozal	228	*
Orange Walk	97	184
Toledo	367	135
Cayo	425	240
Stann Creek	—	180
Total for the Colony	1705	1285

30. *Diphtheria*. 3 cases were reported: 2 in the Belize Hospital and 1 in Orange Walk Hospital.

31. *Mumps*. The epidemic of last year was carried over into the present year.

32. *Measles*. A small outbreak occurred in Punta Gorda Town only; fortunately it did not spread.

33. *Influenza*. There was a mild but extensive epidemic of Influenza during the year.

(c) *Helminthic Diseases.*

34. In the Corozal District up to the end of 1939, 711 faecal specimens had been examined in the village schools and 248 of these re-examined at varying intervals after

* Northern District includes Corozal and Orange Walk.

treatment, which consisted of the administration of a mixture of carbon tetrachloride and chenopodium for hookworm, and chenopodium alone for ascaris. Ova were detected by flotation on sugar solution. Very heavy hookworm infections were not common.

	DISTRICT SCHOOLS		TOWN
	1st Examination	2nd Examination (after treatment)	SCHOOLS
Number of specimens	711	248	332
Hookworm	52.8%	37.9%	22%
Ascaris	67.6%	64.5%	25%
Trichuris Trichiura	68.6%	73.7%	77%

The third column shows the results from the town schools; 22% hookworm was higher than expected since, in 1916, of 687 persons examined in Corozal town 24.6% were infected (L. W. Hackett) and, in those days, latrines were few and bad. In the villages, reductions in hookworm would appear to be due mainly to drug treatment, although two fairly dry years may have lessened re-infection, which seems greater in some areas than in others. Although many ascarids were passed, re-infection is continuous and the figures for trichuris show that it is the commonest nematode.

35. The other districts report the high incidence of *Ascaris Lumbricoides*. The incidence of Hookworm is high in all districts except Stann Creek and, probably, Belize Districts.

(d) VITAL STATISTICS.

36. The population at the end of the year was estimated at 58,759. The average Birth Rate of the Colony is 35.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The birth rate is highest in the Toledo District and lowest in the Northern District (Orange Walk & Corozal). The death rate is highest in the Toledo District and lowest in the Northern District.

37. Registration of births and deaths is compulsory. During the year legislation was enacted making the registration of Still Births also compulsory.

III. Sanitation and Hygiene.

(i) ADMINISTRATIVE.

38. Regulations dealing with the duties of Sanitary Inspectors, and Latrine Accommodation were submitted by the Central Board of Health to the Governor in Council and were approved.

39. *The Health Department.* This Department has made big strides with regard to Sanitation and gradually the public are beginning to appreciate its work. A very encouraging beginning has been made in spite of the vociferous opposition of a small minority. The work started in Belize is now spreading to the districts and it is hoped that the Department will be able to take over the control of District sanitation during the ensuing year.

(ii) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(a) Mosquito and Insect-borne Diseases.

40. The year under review has fortunately been drier than usual.

41. The knapsack sprays with the special anti-malarial oil have proved invaluable.

42. The reclamation scheme with street drainage helped to reduce the mosquito breeding places in Belize.

Owing to the war the larger reclamation scheme has been delayed; but it is hoped the work will start with the arrival of the dredger next year. The details of this work were discussed in the 1938 Annual Medical Report (Part I).

(b) Epidemic and Infectious Diseases.

43. These have been discussed in the earlier part of this report.

(c) *Helminthic Diseases.*

44. Demonstration bored hole latrines have been constructed, but the average Creole objects to the squatting type; however the Mayan Indians will probably prefer this type once they accustom themselves to the use of the latrines. Various Medical Officers have interested themselves in this problem and have de-wormed certain villages with worm oil. The Medical Officer, Corozal, continues to make check-ups with stool examinations. Hookworm is very rife in the Mayan Indian villages. The Medical Officer, Orange Walk, reports that the incidence of Hookworm appears to be less, since more villages have installed latrines, usually the pit type.

(iii) GENERAL MEASURES.

45. There has been a very encouraging awakening of the public mind to matters relating to Public Health during the year under review. There has been a closer co-operation between the Sanitary Inspectors and their public.

46. The Department, housed in separate Health Department Office, took over the complete control of Sanitation in Belize town, as from the 1st January, 1939. The results have justified the effort and it is hoped to take control over all the Districts during the coming year. What would appear to be an hopeless task is now becoming a possibility and the year's work can be looked upon with entire satisfaction and hope for future efforts.

47. *Sanitary Inspectors School.* The Inspectors in Belize have been receiving two to three hours' lectures every week from one of the Medical Officers. These lectures started last May.

48. The new epidiascope proved invaluable for demonstration purposes. The Inspectors both in Belize and the Districts have been supplied with standard text-books and books of references relating to Sanitation. It is hoped that at a later date the Inspectors will sit for the Royal Institute Examination.

49. *Propaganda.* A large poster board was placed in the Mule Park in Belize and each month a set of E.M.B. Posters is posted up. It is hoped at a later date to get the posters done locally; but naturally they would be more expensive.

50. Health posters have been distributed to the schools and certain local organizations for displaying on their premises.

51. Several lectures have been given at organized meetings in Belize by certain members of the medical staff on general health and nutrition.

52. It is hoped that during the ensuing year bulletins and pamphlets will be issued and also radio talks will be given from the local broadcasting Station.

53. More energetic strides would be made in propaganda and in practical application; but unfortunately the medical and auxilliary personnel are so small in numbers that much of their time is occupied in non-productive routine work.

54. *Housing.* The Committee formed for dealing with Slum Areas presented its draft legislation and is awaiting further instructions as the outcome of the Recommendations of the West Indies Royal Commission.

55. The Building Regulations are in the course of being amended in order to deal with the anomalies found in actual experience.

56. The department handled all building plans. 108 applications were made for building and only 2 were refused on the grounds that the erections would impede the free circulation of air to neighbouring houses. 106 building permits were granted and and 68 buildings were completed during the year.

57. The general housing conditions in the Districts are poor, the majority of the inhabitants live in damp, overcrowded and poorly ventilated houses.

58. The Medical Officer in Stann Creek reports that the Local Authority has taken no action with regard to the 45 houses condemned as being unsafe for human habitation.

59. There is a real need for a standard design of house to meet the local requirements at a reasonable cost.

60. Practically all building materials are imported. Cheap pine boards are used for buildings and they are subject to the ravages of termites.

61. Even amongst the better class of the population the idea of building in concrete has not yet permeated into the minds of the local builders.

62. *Water Supply.* Generally speaking, the water supplies to the towns and villages are very bad. The more well-to-do houses depend on collecting roof water into vats which require constant fishing and screening in order to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. The remainder of the people depend on wells, water holes, rivers and creeks. In the dry season the six public rain-water tanks in Belize give a limited supply to the people in the Town.

63. The Medical Department is very concerned with the present state of affairs and accordingly built a demonstration well with a semi-rotary pump at Maskall's Village. Fortunately a spring was struck and an abundance of water is available. Several villages have since petitioned the Government to build wells.

64. At San Antonio Village, Toledo District, as a result of a report from the Medical Officer, the Government have constructed a 44,000 gallon capacity covered cement tank; this village is badly infected with hookworm.

65. *Drainage and filling of lots.* The scheme of street drains and filling in of lots in Belize, with river mud has continued during the year under review, 58,832 tons having been deposited. Owing to lack of further funds the scheme will soon be coming to an end.

66. *Restaurants, Bakers, &c.* 778 persons were examined in the Belize districts and medical certificates of fitness given to food handlers. In the districts a much smaller number of certificates were applied for; new regulations are being drafted to unify the control of food handling throughout the Colony.

67. All food found unfit for human consumption was condemned and destroyed.

68. More attention has been given by merchants to the proper protection of their foodstuffs. The bakeries are regularly inspected. Food delivery carts have been properly re-constructed under the direction of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

69. *Latrine Accommodation.* The bucket system is the method of adoption; but 57 pit latrines were constructed in Belize and it is hoped that this method of disposal of night soil will gradually displace the very second rate bucket system.

70. Bored-hole latrines have been constructed in Belize for demonstration purposes.

71. A new Public latrine with an automatic flush was installed near the Asylum.

72. The Privy Accommodation By Law, 1939, although not rigidly enforced in the first instance, had its effect. During the year 5,032 latrines were installed throughout the Colony. The greatest number of pit latrines made is in the Cayo District. All Medical Officers of the Northern District report that there has been an improvement in the incidence of hookworm in the villages under their control.

73. Corozal reports that there has been an improvement in latrine accommodation (1 per 4.8 persons) in the villages.

74. *Removal and Disposal of Refuse.* Scavenging in Belize was taken over from the Town Board. The transport facilities are not adequate for the needs of the Department and extra carts have been ordered for 1940. Constant attention to grass cutting and cleaning the vacant lots of rank vegetation has done much to improve the appearance of the town.

75. It is proposed to take over from the Local Authorities, the scavenging of all the district towns during the coming year.

76. In Belize, more attention has been given to dumping of rubbish and several low lying areas around the town have been raised and will eventually make good building sites.

77. *Hotels and Boarding Houses.* 103 applications to utilize certain premises as hotels and boarding houses were made, all were granted except 2 cases, which were held up until certain improvements were carried out.

78. *Market and Slaughter Houses.* The markets in the Colony need more careful supervision. The slaughter houses, with very few exceptions, are not maintained in a satisfactory state of repair. The Belize Slaughter House is too small and does not do credit to the capital town. At some future date it is hoped a modern building will be built on the south side of the river at the junction of the Collett Canal and the Haul-over Creek.

79. It is unfortunate that there are not travelling inspectors to supervise the slaughtering and control of slaughter houses; some very poor meat is sold in the market.

80. *Dairies.* There are no registered dairies in the Colony although cheese, butter and milk is sold to the public. The present method of production cannot be classed as hygienic and any enactment and enforcement of regulations would put these small concerns out of action.

81. *Factories.* The Government Ice Factory, two soap factories, the sausage factory and all aerated water factories received regular inspections and any defects were immediately remedied. Legislation is being drafted to deal with nuisances caused by certain trades.

MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

82. *Midwifery Services.* The districts are almost entirely lacking in qualified midwives. In the villages a few old women carry on their ancient profession although it is contrary to the law to practise without a licence. In certain Mayan villages some of the old men act as midwives.

83. Little improvement can be expected in this work until we are in a position to build small maternity wards attached to each district hospital and have subsidized midwives travelling from village to village. There is a real demand by the people for accommodation in the district hospitals.

84. It is proposed to appoint an Inspector of Midwives who will operate in the first instance in Belize.

85. During the year under review a course of lectures in Midwifery was given to all Midwives in the Town, many of whom availed themselves of this refresher course.

86. *Antenatal Clinics.* This work has been completely reorganized—special history sheets have been prepared for handling the cases. Pamphlets with instructions in diet and management of pregnancy were distributed to all expectant mothers.

87. a) *Hutson Street Clinic.* One of the most interesting developments during the year has been the establishment of a clinic at Hutson Street. This clinic was organized by the Medical Department and is under the direction of a Medical Officer. The Clinic is run with the help of the Black Cross Nurses Association and all the local midwives are encouraged to attend with their private patients. The mothers who attended were of a higher social status than those attending the Belize Hospital Antenatal Clinic. However, it was found necessary to supply medicines from the hospital in the cases of women unable to purchase their own medicines from the local stores.

88. Since its inception on 5th May, 142 expectant mothers have attended the weekly clinics. Routine Kahn reactions for syphilis were done on 116 women and 19 proved to be positive. The positive reactions were advised to obtain antisyphilitic treatment at the Hospital, free of charge; but few availed themselves of this opportunity. It is distressing to think that 14% of the women attending this clinic were suffering from syphilis.

89. Haemoglobin estimations were made on all antenatal cases and the average percentage found was 56% or 9 grams of Haemoglobin, 16 grams being taken as the normal standard. The lowest figure given was 30% and the highest 75% Haemoglobin. Even if the physiological anaemia of pregnancy be kept in mind the average figure of 56% Haemoglobin is too low; it rather points to a nutritional anaemia.

90. Six mothers of this clinic were admitted to the hospital; two had such a profound anaemia that blood transfusion had to be given; two others were suffering from avitaminosis and required surgical interference.

91. b) *Belize Maternity Ward Antenatal Clinic.* This clinic was reorganized and placed under the personal supervision of a Medical Officer and the Nursing Sister.

92. 292 expectant mothers were entered in the books and 1250 attendances were made. Kahn Tests for syphilis were made on the majority of the women and 15% were found to be positive.

93. In conclusion it is interesting to note that 691 children were born in the city of Belize during the year under review, and 457 expectant mothers attended the antenatal clinics—a very encouraging sign, fully justifying the establishment of these special clinics.

94. c) *Stann Creek.* 84 expectant mothers attended the clinic at Stann Creek Hospital.

95. *Infant Welfare Work.* Two new clinics were opened in the Punta Gorda District, at San Antonio in the Indian Reserve and Toledo Settlement, but actual figures of attendance are not available.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics during 1939.

	Total Attendances	Average Attendances	Average % Attendance	No. of children on Register	No. of Deaths
Belize, Hutson Street	5015	6.25	98.3	1412	11
Mesopotamia	4739	12.46	96.7	768	11
Stann Creek	523	5.98	17	284	3
Punta Gorda	1841	18.35	54.14	295	*
El Cayo	1921	*	*	*	*
Benque Viejo	1438	*	*	*	*
Orange Walk	849	3.57	16.3	190	*
Corozal	1438	11.50	30.5	265	*

* Figures not available.

96. In spite of the work of these clinics the Infant Mortality Rate of the Colony shows a slight increase over the previous year 129.0 per 1000 as compared with 125.2 per 1000 in 1938.

97. The British Honduras Infant Welfare League issues an Annual report giving full details of the activities of the various clinics.

98. *School Medical Work.* With one or two exceptions the school buildings in Belize are in a good state of repair; but the school buildings in the district towns and, more especially, in the villages leave much to be desired.

99. Overcrowding in the classrooms is the rule rather than the exception; one or two schools in Belize are badly overcrowded and much of the effort made in teaching must be wasted.

100. Little attention has been given to the construction of desks,—benches are used for the most part and even these are often without any backs.

101. Latrine accommodation in the schools is improving in Belize; but more attention should be given to keeping these offices cleaner, if only for the purpose of demonstration. There are still too many schools without suitable latrine accommodation.

102. Considerable eye strain must be caused by the disposition of the classes, especially where a large single room has several classes sitting at various angles to the light.

103. Play grounds are the exception and very little attention is given to physical training and team games. These defects are appreciated by the authorities and will gradually be rectified, especially the matter of physical training.

104. School gardens have been instituted in many schools, but owing to lack of space little can be done in Belize.

105. It is hoped that in the future more attention will be given to the teaching of hygiene.

106. Many defects could be easily remedied but for the economic depression of the Colony.

107. A spleen examination was made in various schools in the Colony by Dr. Mark F. Boyd of the Rockefeller Foundation. The following Table, giving the results found by him, is of interest:—

SPLEEN EXAMINATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN, BRITISH HONDURAS

**BY DR. MARK F. BOYD
OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.**

District	School	Age Limit (Yrs.)	Number Examined	PDI	Numbers Positive				Total Positive	Percent Positive
					1	2	3	4		
TOLEDO	Monkey River	13	100	15	8	4	—	—	27	27.
STANN CREEK	Seine Bight	11	35	3	0	1	—	—	4	11.4
	Stann Creek	11	95	21	7	11	—	—	39	41.1
	St. Joseph	13	24	4	5	6	3	—	18	75.
	Macaroni Hill	13	12	1	3	5	2	—	11	91.9
BELIZE	Boom	13	30	3	2	1	—	—	6	20.
	Santana	13	38	5	5	7	—	—	17	44.8
	Maskalls	13	36	6	5	9	1	—	21	53.3
	St. Ignatius (Belize Town)	11	103	9	3	1	—	—	13	12.6

108. During the year under review 1,397 children were examined in Belize.

109. *Defects.* The 1939 routine examination of children showed 1615 defects. 354 children were un-vaccinated, 665 of them had bad teeth, and 373 showed poor nutrition. The details of defects were as follows:—

	Girls	%	Boys	%
<i>Total Examined</i>	649		748	
Poor Nutrition	148	22.8	225	30.08
Carious Teeth	313	48.23	352	47.06
Tonsils & Adenoids	58	8.93	59	7.89
Defective Eyes	46	7.08	52	6.95
Enlarged Spleen	18	2.77	69	9.22
Helminthiasis	21	3.23	44	5.88
Cervical Adenitis	19	2.93	31	4.14
Skin Diseases	13	2.00	30	4.01
Gross Anaemia	17	2.62	26	3.47
Angular Stomatitis	14	2.16	22	2.94
Other Defects	17	2.62	21	2.81

110. *Belize Schools.* Several children with defective eyes showed optic atrophy. Both the parents and the children were tested for syphilis; of the 25 tested only one had a positive reaction. The question of a dietetic error has to be considered as a possible cause of optic atrophy.

111. In Belize 540 new entrants were examined. 124 were un-vaccinated, 228 had bad teeth and 178 were in a poor state of nutrition; in all 712 defects were found. The table below gives in detail the result of the examination of the new entrants in the Belize Schools:—

	Girls	%	Boys	%
<i>Total Examined</i>	219		321	
Poor Nutrition	58	26.48	120	37.38
Carious Teeth	121	55.25	167	52.03
Tonsils & Adenoids	26	11.87	29	9.03
Defective Eyes	18	8.22	26	8.10
Enlarged Spleen	8	3.65	35	10.90
Helminthiasis	11	5.02	18	5.61
Cervical Adenitis	9	4.11	17	5.30
Skin Diseases	3	1.73	18	5.61
Angular Stomatitis	4	1.82	9	2.80
Other Defects	10	4.60	5	1.55

112. These figures are rather alarming and indicate that more intensive work is required in the pre-school period.

113. *Treatments.* For minor ailments such as fever, skin diseases, ear, nose and throat troubles, cuts, bruises and worms, &c., the children are referred to the out-patient department of Belize Hospital for treatment. Others who are put on cod liver oil or yeast, or treated for nocturnal enuresis, &c., are visited by the district nurse at their homes to seek co-operation of their parents and give tactful advice. Operative cases are referred to the Surgeon at the Hospital. During 1939, 468 children were vaccinated, 12 provided with free glasses, and 44 had their teeth attended to by a competent Dentist. 23 children were looked after by the nurse at their homes.

114. *Free Feeding.* Every school was visited and a certain number of poor and ill-nourished children was selected with the aid of the members of the staff and put on half pint of milk a day. 222 children received this extra feeding during the year. From time to time the general health of these children was looked into, and new deserving children drafted in place of some improved ones.

115. *Somatic Measurement of the Belize School Children.* As an index to the general nutrition and physical development of the group, the measurements of the heights and weights at different ages serve a useful purpose, especially for comparison with children belonging to the descendants of three intermixed races: Europeans, Negroes, and Mayan Indians. Collectively they are termed "Creole" in Belize. There is a sprinkling of two Oriental races—the East Indians and the Chinese. It would certainly have been

more interesting, if one could have carried out a few intelligence tests to gauge roughly the mental capabilities of this "new nation in being".

TABLE OF AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BELIZE.

MALE				FEMALE			
Age	No.	Av. Height	Av. Weight	Age	No.	Av. Height	Av. Weight
5	137	42.05"	37.4 lbs.	5	94	41.6"	36.78 lbs.
6	190	44.70"	41.49 "	6	106	44.09"	39.52 "
7	207	46.29"	45.05 "	7	162	46.60"	44.51 "
8	223	47.8"	48.83 "	8	189	47.85"	48.26 "
9	210	49.79"	53.18 "	9	200	50.17"	53.76 "
10	169	52.05"	59.42 "	10	161	51.92"	59.65 "
11	195	53.54"	53.77 "	11	106	53.77"	63.62 "
12	163	54.78"	69.83 "	12	143	56.51"	73.70 "
13	112	57.55"	76.71 "	13	117	57.75"	83.6 "
14	49	59.90"	85.69 "	14	69	59.35"	89.81 "
15	23	61.57"	92.60 "	15	25	59.96"	89.92 "
Total Boys 1678 (5-15yrs)				Total Girls 1372 (5-15yrs)			

116. The formation of new antenatal clinics will help as the idea becomes generally known and appreciated. The Infant Welfare Clinics are already larger than can be profitably handled by the small number of trained personnel. There is a real need for trained District Health Visitors or Nurses. Day nurseries and toddlers clinics are essential. Much of the above work could be profitably centralized in a health centre where a child will be kept under constant supervision from the day of its birth until it leaves school. Kindergarten or a similar type of teaching is badly needed in the schools in order to encourage the use of the hands and constructive individuality of the child.

IV. Port Health Work.

117. Regular reports were received from the neighbouring Republics as to the incidence of infectious and maritime quarantinable diseases. All vessels arriving in the port of Belize and other ports of entry are boarded by medical officers. In Belize 651 ships were given pratique.

118. The only air communication with the Colony is through Puerto Barrios, Guatemala.

119. It was considered unnecessary to enforce quarantine regulations against travellers coming and going from Chetumal, Quintana Roo.

120. Passengers and crews of boats arriving without bills of health were compelled to report to the Medical Officers, also persons crossing the western frontier.

Persons attending for Quarantine purposes.	Barranco	Punta Gorda	Stann Creek	El Cayo	Orange	Corozal
	18	226	329	154	Nil	Nil

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

121. There are six hospitals in the Colony—one in each District. The main hospital is in Belize, the district hospitals refer most of their surgical cases to Belize as these smaller hospitals are not equipped for this type of work. It is the policy of the Department to make the Belize Hospital competent to deal with every branch of clinical medicine and to centralize the treatments and equipment.

122. The building of a new hospital with an increased number of beds was approved by the Secretary of State; but the work has been deferred until after the War—the present hospital has 62 beds and the new hospital is to have 110 beds, so as to enable the specialized departments to extend the scope of their work. There is a real demand for extra bed space in Belize. The site chosen for the hospital is the Barracks in the neighbourhood of the Asylum and Poor House thus facilitating the administration of the various institutions and organizations forming part of the Medical Department.

123. Punta Gorda Hospital was entirely re-built during the year under review; the accommodation for patients has been increased from 8 beds to 16. There is ample room to increase the bed accommodation by a further 5 beds should the occasion arise. Proper bathrooms have been added. Separate quarters for the Nursing Staff have been built. A special room has been set aside for the Infant Welfare Clinic, also an office for the Sanitary Inspector.

124. In Cayo Hospital rooms to accommodate the nurses were added, the rooms they vacated giving an extra private ward, consulting room and a Sanitary Inspector's office.

125. The Rockefeller Foundation very kindly arranged for three nurses to be sent to Santo Tomas Hospital, Panama, for a three year course of training, including Public Health nursing; These girls started their training in April. It is hoped to send two more nurses to Panama in 1940. Also it is hoped to send other girls to the U. S. A., as the original scheme of special training in the United Kingdom has been abandoned owing to the war.

126. The training of nurses and midwives continues in Belize, but it is felt that the wider experience to be gained in Panama and the States, would imbue the girls with the fundamental principles of nursing not obtained within the limited scope of the Belize Hospital.

127. A detailed classification of diseases seen and treated in the Belize and District Hospitals will be found at the end of this report. The diseases have been classified according to the 1938 Revision of the International List of the Causes of Deaths.

BELIZE HOSPITAL.

128. *Out Patient Department.* A total of 7297 new cases of sickness was dealt with in this department during the year. A large part of the work consists of treating accidents, dressings, minor operations, examination of police cases, examination of food handlers and of drivers of motor vehicles. The total number of cases seen during the year was 12,000. The same department also handles the Venereal Diseases Clinics, the Eye and Dental Clinics. These total 7000. Thus the total number of cases, all types, seen in the Out-Patient Department amounts to 26,297 during the year.

129. *In Patients.* 1846 patients were admitted to the Belize Hospital. A detailed list of the diseases will be found at the end of the report. The surgical work has greatly increased during the year under review, 602 operations were performed as compared with 365 operations made during 1938. A detailed list of these operations will be found later in the report.

130. The hospital is now equipped to deal with almost every type of case both surgical and medical, the exception being advanced Ear, Nose and Throat work. Lord Nuffield presented the Colony with a Respirator (Iron Lung).

131. It is the policy of the Department to equip the Belize Hospital in order to deal with all types of work and to treat the District Hospitals as clearing stations; this policy will be further extended as transport facilities improve. An Ambulance service will be essential with the development of roads.

132. *Maternity Ward.* The Maternity Ward has had the largest number of cases in its history last year.

The following Table shows the figures for the last 5 years:—

Year	Live Babies Born		Miscarriages	Stillbirths	Total
	Male	Female			
1934	79	83	5	8	175
1935	70	74	4	10	158
1936	74	65	4	17	190
1937	93	96	11	4	204
1938	85	105	5	4	199
1939	85	112	4	10	211

133. There were 13 instrumental deliveries made during the year.

Belize Venereal Diseases Clinic.

134. Although the clinic was started in 1935 it is only during the year under review that a more systematic approach to the problem has been made. Owing to inadequate facilities more attention has been given to the treatment of Syphilis than of Gonorrhoea.

135. The clinics for syphilis are held twice a week, one day for men and one for women.

136. Details of work done during 1939 are as follows:—

Syphilis.

New Male Patients	175
New Female Patients	200
Total number of Arsenical injections	2977
Total number of Bismuth injections	1750

Kahn Test.

	Examined	Positive
Food handlers	209	27
Prison Inmates	61	16
Antenatal Clinic	363	72
Hospital In-patients	478	285
Mental Hospital	13	6

Gonorrhoea.

New Male Patients	300
Smears Examined	140 Positive 71
Sounds Passed	25 cases with 70 attendances
Prostatic Massage	25 cases with 200 attendances
Urethoscopic Examinations	12 cases
Total Attendances	4816.

137. The Food handlers group is very heterogenous practically representing all sections of the population and comprising all ages from 12-60 years. The total population of His Majesty's Prison on a certain day was examined. These investigations were undertaken to gauge to a limited extent the prevalence of Syphilis in these communities.

138. It is not possible to estimate the number of new infections per year in Belize, but it is possible from the figures given above to note the comparative prevalence of Syphilis in Belize.

139. In 1939 the total number of new cases of Syphilis in all stages in Belize Clinic was 375. Taking the population of Belize Town as 16,000, the Clinic Admission Rate works out to be 2344 per 100,000 of population. It is interesting to compare this rate with the rates of other countries and Dr. Parran's figures are given for comparison.

England	47.5 per 100,000
Germany	131.0 per 100,000
reduced to	85.1 per 100,000 in 1934
U. S. A.	318.0 per 100,000
U. S. A. Rural Areas	85.0 per 100,000
U. S. A. Urban Areas	408.0 per 100,000
Denmark	20.0 per 100,000
Sweden	7.0 per 100,000
Belize	2344 per 100,000

140. The nearest approach to Belize figures in the U. S. A. is found in the city of Lexington:

Lexington	1705 per 100,000
New Orleans	565 per 100,000

141. As a matter of fact the Clinic Admission Rate would be much higher if Belize Clinic catered for all classes. Practically all the patients are either labourers or unemployed. The better classes either patronise the private practitioners or go to the neighbouring republics for treatment.

142. Another interesting figure might be mentioned in relation to antenatal cases examined in Belize, 72 or 19.8% showed positive Kahn reaction. This figure might be compared with figures given by Stokes for a similar class of population in the U. S. A. who attend antenatal clinics.

U. S. A. (Johns Hopkins)	16.3 per centum
Detroit	19.3 per centum
Lying-in Hospital New York	12.0 per centum
Belize	19.8 per centum

143. Further figures of certain selective groups in Belize are given.

	Positive Kahn
Food Handlers	13%
Prisoners	26%
Mental Hospital	46%
Hospital In-Patients	59.6%

Hospital figures are interesting. A routine Kahn was done on 478 patients without selection. This high percentage of infection rate combined with Malaria, Amoebiasis, Helminthiasis and Malnutrition makes the work in the hospitals difficult.

144. No comparable figures are available from the Districts but routine blood examinations have been made in the 4 bed Maternity Ward at Stann Creek and out of the 65 women examined 37% proved to have positive reactions.

145. A 15% infection of the population is a conservative figure.

146. Very few primary or early secondary cases are seen. Neuro-recurrences of the IInd & VIIth nerves are more frequent. Amongst the late manifestations hemiplegias, aortitis, aneurysm and destruction of nasal bones should be mentioned. But the majority of the cases are Latent Syphilis. Kahn fast Syphilis appears to be frequent and may be due to insufficient treatment taken by the patient.

147. The triad of congenital syphilis-Interstitial keratitis, VIIIth nerve deafness and Hutchinsonian Teeth is rare.

148. Probably eye complications would be the most frequent manifestation in Secondary Syphilis of adults.

149. During 1939 the clinic treated 300 cases of Gonorrhoea, these were all males. No arrangements have been made for the treatment of females but provision was to have been made in designing the new hospital. Cervicitis, Bartholinitis & Salpingitis were the commonest female infections and were treated in the main wards whenever beds were available.

150. Lympho-granuloma (Nicholas-Farre disease) both as Climatic Bubo (in men) and as Genito-Ano-Rectal Syndrome (Esthiomenè) amongst women is not uncommon.

151. The problem still remains to be tackled and a programme drawn up on the British pattern with a modified Medical follow-up appears to be the most feasible line of approach if and when funds are available.

Ophthalmic Clinic.

152. The Eye Clinic was held on two afternoons weekly. Indigent patients were treated free of charge; but patients, who were able to afford it, were charged fees ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.00 for refractions and other treatment.

153. 23 school children with defective vision were examined, and 12 were provided with glasses by Government.

154. 31 cases of primary optic atrophy have been observed; 18 of these cases had positive Kahn reactions of their blood, and had other signs of neurosyphilis. The vision of three of these cases improved on receiving antisyphilitic treatment. The maximum improvement noted was from 6/12 to 6/5 and the minimal 6/24 to 6/18. In the 3 seronegative cases, no improvement occurred with treatment, viz.—N.A.B. injections, cod liver oil and yeast. In 4 other cases the condition was unilateral, and two cases were observed in school children aged 12 and 14. In three cases the loss of vision was quite sudden in onset occurring within 24 hours in one case, and followed an attack of malaria in which quinine was stated to have been taken.

155. This condition does not rapidly proceed to total blindness, but is sufficiently disabling to render the sufferer incapable of earning a livelihood. Most of these cases become a charge on the public funds before the age of fifty.

156. In Jamaica optic atrophy has been observed in school children, and is attributed to nutritional deficiencies.

157. It would appear that there are three causes to be considered in the probable aetiology of this condition, viz.—(i) Syphilis, (ii) Nutritional deficiencies, (iii) Quinine. Many more careful observations of these cases must be carried out before the role of deficient nutrition and quinine as aetiological factors can be accurately assessed.

158. The practical measures to reduce the incidence of this condition would consist firstly, in the expansion of the organisation for combating syphilis, and the intensification of existing anti-venereal measures; secondly, in the complete ophthalmological examination of all school children with defective vision, combined with an investigation of the nutritional background of the cases in which optic atrophy is discovered. In this way some progress may be made in tackling the chief ophthalmological problems of this community.

RETURN OF DISEASES TREATED IN THE EYE CLINIC, BELIZE HOSPITAL.

Errors of refraction	210
Blepharitis	3
Hordeolum	2
Chalazion	3
Conjunctivitis	17
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	11
Follicular	1
Pterygium	7
Corneal Ulcer	4
Phlyctenular Keratitis	4
Interstitial Keratitis	9
Marginal Keratitis	3
Corneal Leucoma	5
Iridocyclitis	6
Subluxation of Lens	1
Congenital Cataract	3
Senile Cataract	48
Traumatic Cataract	1
Secondary Cataract	1
Acute Glaucoma	2
Chronic Glaucoma	4
Vitreous Opacities	3
Choroiditis	3
Arteriosclerotic Retinitis	1
Primary Optic Atrophy	31
Detachment of Retina	1
Concomitant Squint	5
Paralysis of Extrinsic Muscles	2
Pituitary Tumor	1
Foreign Bodies	9
Trachoma	1
Syphilis	10
Total	412

160. There was a total of 600 attendances at the Eye Clinic.

Dental Clinic.

161. Two clinics are held each week at the Hospital. The average attendance being about 40 patients to each clinic. The Honorary Dental Surgeon is also responsible for giving dental treatment to the Mental Hospital, Poor Houses, Prison, Infant Welfare League, Police and Defence Force. In addition to these duties he treats the School Children, for these he receives extra allowance.

162. During the year 17,280 treatments were carried out.

Radiological Work.

163. 350 patients were X-Rayed in the course of the year.

Special examinations consisted of:—

Barium Meals	11
Barium Emeneta	3
Cholecystography	4
Cystography	1

THE LABORATORY.

164. The following tabulation outlines the activities of the laboratory during the year:—

Serums examined for Syphilis by Kahn's Reactions 2,386.	
Positive Serums	757
Negative Serums	1,439

Of 45 sputums examined for Tuberculosis, 6 were found to contain Koch's Bacillus.

Of 140 urethral smears examined for Gonorrhoea, 71 were found to contain Gonococcus.

Of 208 films examined for the Malaria Parasite, 17 were positive.

Blood Counts and Differential Counts:— 130 full blood counts were done.

Blood Groupings:— 42 persons had the blood-types grouped as a preliminary to 5 blood transfusions.

Other Blood Tests were—5 Blood Sugars, 1 Van den Bergh and 3 Blood Ureas.

Faeces—129 were examined for Helminths out of which 72 were positive.

Of 88 stools examined for Amoebae or Amoebic Cysts 31 were found to contain Amoebae Hystolitica or its cyst.

This number excludes the 207 stools of the food handlers examined where 2 were found Positive for Amoebae Hystolitica.

165.

Operations Performed in Belize Hospital.

Type of case	Number Performed	Operation
ABDOMINAL:		
Hernia, Inguinal	34	Radical Cure
Hernia, Ventral	1	Radical Cure
Hernia, Femoral Obstruction	1	Radical Cure
Appendicitis	12	Appendicectomy
Abdominal Adhesions	1	Laparotomy
Puncture Wound of Abdomen	1	Laparotomy
Cancer of Stomach	2	Gastro-Enterostomy
Faecal Fistula	1	Closure
GYNAECOLOGICAL:		
Mastitis, Acute	4	Incision
Breast Abscess	4	Incision & drainage
Breast, Fibroadenoma	3	Amputation of Breast
Fibromyoma of Uterus	14	Hysterectomy
Fibromyoma of Uterus	2	Myomectomy
Retroversion of Uterus	4	Fixation (Baldy Webster)
Endometritis	2	Dilatation & Curettage
Menorrhagia	2	Curettage
Sterility	1	Curettage
Retained Placenta	3	Removal
Cysts, Lateral Fimbrial	1	Removal
Cysts, Broad Ligament	1	Evacuation
Cysts Ovaris, Papillomatous	1	Oophorectomy
Abscess of Pouch of Douglas	1	Colpo-Perineorrhophy
Salpingitis	1	Dilatation & Curettage
Pyosalpinx	2	Laparotomy
Cervical Erosion	2	Dilatation & Curettage
Cervical Polypus	2	Removal
Carcinoma of Cervix	1	Diagnostic Examination
Cystocoele with Rectocoele	2	Colpo-Perineorrhophy
Vaginal Tear	1	Repair
Vaginal Granuloma	1	Examination
Bartholins Cyst	1	Excision
GENITO-URINARY:		
Hydrocoele	6	Radical Cure
Hydrocoele	2	Paracentesis
Hypertrophic Prostate	2	Prostatectomy
Hypertrophic Prostate	1	Cystotomy
Hypertrophic Prostate	8	Suprapubic Cystotomy
Prostatis	2	Cystoscopy
Urethral Stricture	2	Cystotomy
Urethral Stricture	4	External Urethrotomy
Epididymitis with Prostatis	1	Urethrotomy
Cystitis	6	Cystoscopy
Vesical Sacculus	1	Cystoscopy

Type of case	Number Performed	Operation
Urethral Stricture	4	Urethroscopy
Urethral Stricture	1	Internal Urethrotomy
Urethral Stricture	49	Passage of Sounds and Catheters
Urethral Stricture	1	Retrograde catheterization
Posterior Urethritis	4	Passage of Sounds
Extravasation of Urine	2	Kock's Operation
Extravasation of Urine	4	External Urethrotomy
Atresia of Meatus	2	Meatotomy
Cyst of Morgagni	1	Excision
Epithelioma of Penis	2	Partial Amputation
Phimosis	20	Circumcision
Cellulitis of Scrotum	2	Incision
Retention of Urine	4	Wheelhouse's external Urethrotomy
ANO-RECTAL:		
Dysentery	5	Sigmoidoscopy
Rectal Stricture	4	Dilatation
Lympho-granuloma Inguinale	1	Sigmoidoscopy & examination
Cancer of Rectum with Haemorrhoids	1	Pilectomy
Haemorrhoids	4	Injection
Haemorrhoids	1	Sigmoidoscopy
Haemorrhoids	2	Ligature & Removal
Ischio-Rectal Abscess	3	Opening & draining
Rectal Sinus	2	Opening
Perineal Fistula	3	Passage of Sounds
ORTHOPAEDIC:		
Fractures	34	Reduction and plaster
Fractures of Femur	3	Open operation
Fractures of Femur	1	Wiring
Fractures of Femur	5	Bohler's Splinting
Fractures of Femur	4	Insertion of Steinman's Pins
Un-united Fracture of Femur	1	Autogenous graft
Un-united Fracture of Humerus	1	Intramedullary pegging
Fracture of Head of Radius	1	Open operation
Fracture of Nasal Bones	1	Reduction
Dislocations	8	Reduction
Fibrous Ankylosis of joints	7	Movement
Schlatter Osgood Disease	1	Plaster
Hallux Valgus	1	Arthrodesis
Talipes Equinus	1	Tenotomy
Talipes Equino Varus	3	Plaster of Paris fixation
Flail joint	1	Arthrodesis
Arthrodesis of Ankle Joint	4	Plaster
Gonococcal Arthritis	2	Operation & plaster
Periostitis	2	Sequestrotomy
Periostitis of Patella	2	Excision of Patella
Osteomyelitis of various bones	15	Radical Operation
Ingrowing Toe Nail	4	Removal
Fibroma Hallucis	1	Excision
Granuloma of nail	2	Excision of Nail
Granuloma of Periostitis	4	Opening & scraping
Dactylitis	1	Sequestrotomy
Necrosis of Phalanx	1	Amputation of finger
Dislocation of Costal Cartilage	1	Removal
OTO RHINOLARYNGOLOGY:		
Foreign body in Ears	2	Removal
Abscess of External Ear	2	Incision
Mastoiditis	5	Mastoidectomy
Nasal Polypi	3	Removal
Hypertrophic Tonsils	9	Incision
Quincy	3	Tonsillectomy
Diphtheria	2	Tracheotomy

Type of case	Number Performed	Operation
OPHTHALMOLOGY:		
Pterygium	5	Mac Reynolds Operation
Cataracts	17	Extra Capsular extraction
After Cataracts	2	Discission
Complicated after cataract	1	Iridectomy
Congenital Cataract	1	Discission
Ulcer of Cornea	1	Cauterisation
Keratocoele of Cornea	1	Incision
Chalazion	3	Incision & curettage
Panophthalmitis	1	Enucleation of Eyeball
Chronic Glaucoma	2	Scleral Trephine (Elliot's)
Acute Glaucoma	1	Posterior Sclerectomy
Acute Glaucoma	1	Iridectomy
Foreign Body in the Eye	9	Removal
MISCELLANEOUS MINOR OPERATIONS	147	
Total	602	

166. Out of the 602 operations performed there were 6 deaths; that is to say the mortality rate was one per centum.

167.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

District	Toledo	Stann Creek	Cayo	Orange Walk	Corozal
Number of beds	16	20	13	11	11
Number of admissions to Hospitals	285	677	241	111	265
Daily average in-patients	10.84	20.10	8	3.4	10.5
Total Deaths	29	39	7	11	15
Percentage deaths	10.17	5.74	2.90	9.99	5.66
Operations, Major	9	7	—	3	5
Operations, Minor	36	144	237	6	30

BRANCH DISPENSARY.

168. *Belize-Maskalls Road.* Three visits per month are paid to the villages and settlements on this road and its feeder roads. Maskalls village is the most distant place visited. The average distance travelled each visit is 94 miles and it is usual to see 56 patients each trip. When the dispensary first started there was a lack of roads in certain sections of the run but now that more roads have been completed there is a marked fluctuation of the population which come and go from Belize.

169. The work is developing more along preventive lines than in curative work, for example, in the village of Maskalls, where periodic outbreaks of dysentery have occurred, the old well was re-opened and a proper cement well with a semi-rotary pump has been constructed. This sanitary well is creating wide spread interest in the surrounding villages and settlements.

VI. Prisons, Mental Hospital and Poor House.

170. (a) *Belize Prison.* The average daily population of the Belize Prison was 56.4 persons. The health of the inmates was maintained—after a few weeks in Prison the weights of all the inmates tend to increase and then maintain an higher level than before incarceration.

171. Latrines of the perforated culvert and pit type were erected for the female staff and prisoners—they have proved very satisfactory.

172. (b) *Mental Hospital.* The records show the following:—

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
Males	19	6	2
Females	12	4	3
Total	31	10	5

173. The kitchen has been rebuilt, new latrines of the automatic-flushing type have been installed and many minor repairs carried out.

174. Specific treatment of certain cases has been maintained and there is a continued improvement of the management of the institution which is reflected in the attitude of the inmates in their surroundings.

175. (c) *Poor House*. The records show the following:—

	Admissions	Discharges	Deaths
Males	35	10	24
Females	25	8	14
	—	—	—
Total	60	18	38
	—	—	—

176. A vegetable garden was started during the year on a reclaimed piece of land. It is maintained by the inmates under the direction of the Head Attendant assisted by the Institution's labourer. A most encouraging result has been obtained; it is hoped to supply all institutions in Belize with fresh green vegetables.

177. I wish to acknowledge the District Reports of Drs. W. A. S. George, T. Patterson, P. E. M. Clarke, E. C. Savona and H. S. Rassim. Also the reports on special clinics presented by Drs. V. F. Anderson, D. W. A. Degazon, L. M. Ram and T. Patterson.

R. L. CHEVERTON,

Senior Medical Officer.

30.5.40.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

Number	DISEASES	BELIZE				COROZAL				CAVO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO			
		Deaths in Hospital		Out Patients New Cases		In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District
		In Patients	Admissions	In Patients	Admissions																				
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.																									
1. Whooping cough ..	8	1	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Diphtheria ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Erysipelas ..	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Tetanus ..	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system ..	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Tuberculosis of the bones and joints ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tuberculosis of the lymphatic system ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Tuberculosis of other organs ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Septicaemia and purulent infection ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Gonococcus infection ..	26	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Dysentery ..	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Bacillary ..	41	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Amoebic ..	7	3	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Other or unspecified ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
a. Benign tertian ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
b. Quartan malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
c. Malignant ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISEASES		DISTRICTS																							
		BELIZE				COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO			
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District				
17.	d. Unspecified ..	203	11	2265	21	—	265	1	51	—	50	1	6	1	12	—	234	6	741	7	49	—	632	—	
18.	29. Other diseases due to parasitic protozoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	27	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
19.	30. Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	g. Other and unspecified ..	39	4	100	3	—	4	—	—	—	45	—	3	1	14	—	11	—	46	—	8	—	31	—	—
20.	33. Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	185	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	a. With respiratory complications ..	—	—	207	2	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	b. Without respiratory complications	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	3	3	—	18	—	4	—	19	—	5	—	10	6	
22.	34. Alastrim ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23.	35. Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24.	38. e. Varicella ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	19	—	
25.	40. Ankylostomiasis ..	1	—	—	11	—	25	1	10	—	102	1	2	—	24	—	2	—	11	—	21	1	59	—	
26.	42. Other diseases caused by helminths ..	7	—	625	—	—	—	—	—	—	310	—	1	—	38	—	23	—	17	—	12	2	71	—	
27.	43. Mycoses ..	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	1	—	76	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	70	—	1	—	8	—	
	44. Other infectious and parasitic (communicable) diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28.	a. Venereal Diseases	10	—	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	43	—	1	—	6	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	
29.	c. Mumps ..	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	
30.	d. Other infectious & parasitic (communicable) diseases	11	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..		404	36	3678	83	4	450	7	107	2	1248	13	43	6	284	—	371	17	1068	13	120	6	1118	7	

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL			CAYO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO		
	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases
31. 45. Cancer of the buccal cavity & pharynx ..	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. 46. Cancer of the digestive organs & peritoneum ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. 48. Cancer of the uterus ..	12	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. 49. Cancer of other female genital organs ..	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
35. 50. Cancer of the breast ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. 51. Cancer of the male genital organs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
37. 52. Cancer of the urinary organs ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. 53. Cancer of the skin ..	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. 55. Cancer of other or unspecified organs ..	4	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. 56. Non-malignant tumours ..	25	1	11	3	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	55	3	16	6	—	12	2	7	2	—	10	—	6	1	9	2	2	5

Number
Corresponding Number in
International List of Causes
of Deaths, 1938. Revised.

II. CANCERS AND OTHER TUMOURS.

Number	Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938 Revised.	DISTRICTS																		
		BELIZE			COROZAL			CAYO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO			
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District
41.	58. Acute rheumatic fever	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42.	59. Chronic rheumatism & other rheumatic diseases	1	—	167	5	—	44	—	4	—	28	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	10	—
43.	61. Diabetes mellitus	9	1	6	2	1	4	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	62. Diseases of the pituitary gland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45.	63. Diseases of the thyroid & parathyroid glands	5	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
46.	65. Other general diseases	14	3	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
47.	67. Scurvy	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48.	68. Beri-beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
49.	69. Pellagra	1	—	6	1	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
50.	70. Rickets	1	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
51.	71. Other avitaminoses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Totals		32	4	263	10	1	51	1	13	—	328	—	4	—	35	6	1	12	6	15

*The figure 106 includes dental caries.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO			
	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD & BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS.																							
52. 72. Haemorrhagic conditions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Anaemias	15	4	—	4	—	46	—	3	—	39	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	16	—	77	—
54. Diseases of the spleen	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	33	—
55. Other diseases of the blood & blood-forming organs	4	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	23	4	190	4	—	46	—	3	—	45	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	—	23	—	111	—
V. CHRONIC POISONING.																							
56. 77. Alcoholism	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
57. Chronic poisoning by other mineral or organic substances	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.																							
58. 80. Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
59. 81. Meningitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—

Number
Corresponding Number in
International List of Causes of
Deaths, 1938 Revised.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

Number	DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL			CAVO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO		
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in Hospital	In Patients	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in District	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in Hospital	In Patients	Deaths in District	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in Hospital	In Patients
60.	82. Diseases of the spinal cord ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
61.	83. Intra cranial lesions of vascular origin ..	4	—	6	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	—
62.	84. Mental diseases and deficiency ..	5	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
63.	85. Epilepsy ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
64.	86. Convulsions (under 5 years of age) ..	2	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65.	87. Other diseases of the nervous system ..	26	—	145	—	—	32	112	1	—	3	—	—	3	2	—	5	—	—
66.	88. Diseases of the organs of vision ..	47	—	98	1	—	17	226	—	—	2	—	31	3	6	—	20	—	—
67.	89. Diseases of the ear & mastoid process ..	13	—	40	1	—	23	157	1	—	—	—	9	1	3	—	16	—	—
	Totals ..	104	1	289	5	1	76	517	2	3	5	—	56	9	18	1	45	7	—
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																			
68.	90. Pericarditis ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69.	91. Acute endocarditis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70.	92. Chronic endocarditis ..	7	—	—	2	—	1	47	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
71.	93. Diseases of the myocardium ..	16	6	—	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	5	—	—
72.	95. Other diseases of the heart ..	3	—	38	1	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	—

Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL			CAYO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO			
	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District, New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District, New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District, New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District, New Cases	Deaths in District
73. Aneurysm ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
74. Arteriosclerosis ..	5	—	—	2	1	51	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75. Gangrene ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
76. Other diseases of the arteries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
77. Diseases of the veins ..	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
78. Diseases of the lymphatic system ..	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	11	—	2	—	3	—
79. High blood pressure ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
80. Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	—	—	45	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Totals ..	39	8	83	5	1	186	2	3	—	14	—	14	4	24	4	9	—	24	—
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM																			
81. Diseases of the nasal fossae & accessory sinuses ..	6	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	8	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	20	—
82. Diseases of the larynx ..	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	13	—
83. Bronchitis ..	14	—	668	1	1	182	3	1	—	45	—	2	—	32	—	1	—	33	—
84. Bronchopneumonia ..	10	3	—	1	1	94	2	—	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	2	—	5	—
85. Lobar pneumonia ..	18	2	—	11	9	42	—	3	1	1	1	5	1	1	—	5	2	1	—
86. Pneumonia unspecified ..	37	9	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	6	6	—	—
87. Pleurisy ..	3	—	—	2	1	12	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
88. Asthma ..	2	—	—	1	1	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	12	—
89. Other diseases of the respiratory system ..	3	1	303	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	—
Totals ..	93	15	971	30	7	441	5	6	1	64	1	27	5	53	—	17	8	95	—

Number
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International List of Causes
of Deaths, 1938 Revised.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO			
	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admission	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District
90. 115. Diseases of the buccal cavity, pharynx, tonsils & adnexa ..	34	1	—	6	—	71	—	1	—	300	—	—	—	27	—	5	—	160	—	3	—	19	—
91. 116. Diseases of the oesophagus ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
92. 117. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum ..	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
93. 118. Other diseases of the stomach ..	—	—	—	5	—	32	—	1	—	138	—	1	—	59	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	18	—
94. 119. Diarrhoea, enteritis, & ulceration of the intestines (under 2 years of age) ..	4	—	85	1	—	28	2	—	—	190	6	—	—	26	—	1	—	9	1	—	—	2	—
95. 120. Diarrhoea, enteritis, & ulceration of the intestines (2 years of age & over) ..	6	—	108	4	—	20	—	3	—	45	1	2	—	13	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	—
96. 121. Appendicitis ..	18	1	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
97. 122. Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..	45	—	19	1	—	7	—	—	—	7	1	1	—	1	—	4	1	8	—	3	—	7	—
98. 123. Other diseases of the intestines ..	29	—	489	1	—	17	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	6	—	3	—	33	—
99. 124. Cirrhosis of the liver ..	14	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	24	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
100. 125. Other diseases of the liver ..	—	—	28	1	—	2	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	5	—

Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.

IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

Number	DISEASES	DISTRICTS															
		BELIZE				COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK			
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	Deaths in District
101.	126. Biliary calculi ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
102.	127. Other diseases of the gall-bladder & biliary ducts ..	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
103.	129. Peritonitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ..	161	3	739	—	26	—	189	2	7	—	768	10	11	1	200	1
X. DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM																	
104.	130. Acute nephritis ..	9	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
105.	131. Chronic nephritis ..	8	5	48	—	1	—	—	—	5	1	49	—	1	1	3	1
106.	133. Other diseases of the kidneys & ureters ..	18	2	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
107.	134. Calculi of the urinary passages ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
108.	135. Diseases of the urinary bladder ..	4	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	1	—	50	1	—	—	5	—
109.	136. Diseases of the urethra ..	43	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
110.	137. Diseases of the prostate ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	2	—
111.	138. Diseases of the male genital organs ..	30	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	—	50	—	1	—	14	—
112.	139. Diseases of the female genital organs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	a. Ovaries, fallopian tubes & parametria ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	25	—	—	—	—	—

Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

Number	Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938 Revised.	DISEASES			BELIZE			COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
113.	b. Uterus ..	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	9	—	3	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

DISTRICTS

DISEASES		DISTRICTS																			
		BELIZE			COROZAL			CAYO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO				
		In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	
123.	149. Other accidents of childbirth	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	150. Other & unspecified conditions of childbirth and puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
124.	b. Psychoses of puerperium	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
125.	c. Other & unspecified conditions of childbirth & puerperium	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
126.	Childbirth	43	—	19	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	56	—	13	—	1	
	Totals	284	2	38	16	48	1	4	—	8	—	14	1	10	72	8	33	4	20	1	
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUE.																					
127.	151. Carbuncle, furuncle	3	—	—	2	—	17	—	1	—	25	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
128.	152. Phlegmon, acute abscess	82	1	—	8	1	32	—	6	—	15	5	1	—	2	8	10	1	4	—	
129.	153. Other diseases of the skin & cellular tissue	37	1	251	4	—	62	—	2	—	407	—	—	—	30	16	9	—	32	—	
	Totals	122	2	254	14	111	—	9	—	447	5	2	—	32	24	239	20	1	36	—	

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

Number Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.	BELIZE			COROZAL				CAYO				ORANGE WALK				STANN CREEK				TOLEDO			
	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients Admissions	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District
137. 161. Other diseases peculiar to the 1st year of life	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	9	6	23	5	—	4	4	1	—	12	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	10
XVI. SENILITY.																							
138. 162. Senility	19	1	48	—	—	—	—	2	—	45	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	—
Totals	19	1	48	—	—	—	—	2	—	45	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	1	1	—
XVII. VIOLENT OR ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.																							
139. 167. Homicide by cutting or piercing instrument	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
140. 175. Agricultural and forestry accidents ..	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	3	—	3	—	—	—
141. 177. Food poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
142. 178. Accidental absorption of poisonous gas ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
143. 179. Acute accidental poisoning by solids and liquids	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
144. 180. Conflagration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145. 181. Accidental burns (except due to conflagration)	10	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	1	—

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS—1939.

DISTRICTS

DISEASES	BELIZE			COROZAL			CAYO			ORANGE WALK			STANN CREEK			TOLEDO		
	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients New Cases	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases	Deaths in District	In Patients	Deaths in Hospital	Out Patients and District. New Cases
146. 184. Accidental injury by firearms ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	58	—	—	—
147. 185. Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments ..	4	—	—	13	—	62	—	19	—	4	5	—	7	—	95	1	—	—
148. 186. Accidental injury by fall or crushing ..	94	—	—	11	—	38	—	21	2	—	1	—	7	—	32	1	—	—
149. 188. Injury by animals ..	2	—	—	1	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
150. 194. Poisoning by venomous animals ..	2	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
151. 195. Other accidents ..	34	—	185	2	—	—	—	—	—	16	23	—	—	—	1	1	1	—
Totals ..	164	4	185	33	—	122	1	46	2	93	—	22	1	31	199	6	1	4
XVIII. ILL-DEFINED & UNKNOWN CAUSES.																		
152. 200. Ill-defined or unknown causes ..	2	—	37	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	21	6	2	—
Totals ..	2	—	37	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	21	6	2	—
GRAND TOTALS ..	1846	99	7297	265	15	1329	27	224	8	4768	47	115	10	742	1933	305	33	1696
															25			9

Corresponding Number in International List of Causes of Deaths, 1938. Revised.



