

Medical report / British Honduras.

Contributors

British Honduras. Medical Department.

Publication/Creation

Belize : Govt. Press, [1945]

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British Honduras
Annual Medical and Sanitary
Report
for the Year, 1945.



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BRITISH HONDURAS ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st December, 1945.

MEDICAL STAFF.

The Medical establishment as recorded in the Estimates for the year under review shows a staff of the year there were present in the Colony the Senior Medical Officer and seven Medical Officers. At first sight it would appear that the Medical Staff was, from the point of view of number and in the circumstance of 1945, fortunate in having no more than one post for a medical officer vacant. But in a few months the position changed.—

2. Dr D. W. Degazon left on 8th March for the United Kingdom to do a year's post-graduate course in Ophthalmology. The expenses of this course were met by a grant under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

On 14th April Dr. Rassim left on vacation leave prior to transfer in October to Cyprus.

Dr. Gillett left on 28th May on vacation leave prior to transfer in October to Bechuanaland.

Thus by mid-year any programme involving these Medical Officers was disrupted.

3. We were fortunate to be able to welcome back into the service, as a temporary measure, Dr. W. S. George who had some time before retired by reason of ill-health. Dr. George could only return to active service on condition that he be not transferred from the Northern District. During the latter part of the year assistance was rendered by a private practitioner of Belize, Dr. A. M. Perez, who attended the Out-Patients Clinic daily for two hours.

4. Thus for the greater part of the year the Medical Staff, instead of comprising the Senior Medical Officer and eight Medical Officers, consisted of the Senior Medical Officer and three Medical Officers with assistance from three other practitioners.

NURSING STAFF:

5. The Nursing Sister of the Belize Hospital left on the 6th March on vacation leave prior to transfer.

6. In August Staff Nurse Beatrice McNeil was promoted Nursing Sister.

In August Sister McNeil left for London for a course of training leading to the Sister-Tutor's Diploma. The course was scheduled to last one year. At the same time a Nurse, Miss C. Arjonilla, was sent to London to take a course in Dietetics. The expenses of both these courses are met from funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act.

7. Nurse Helen Fuller—District Nurse and Health Visitor—resigned her appointment. With this resignation terminated the hopes of building up a team of District Nurses trained in the San Thomas Hospital, Panama, under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Of the five nurses selected for training under this scheme—one did not complete the training due to ill-health and the other four resigned either before or after training had been completed—all to get married. Short as was the duration of the scheme it showed, as I emphasised in my annual report last year, that this District Nurses Scheme had a necessary place in the scheme of social betterment in the Colony. Arrangements were therefore entered into whereby in future nurses trained in Belize will receive post-graduate training in Jamaica in the school for Health Visitors run under the joint aegis of the Jamaica Government and the Rockefeller Foundation.

8. While the 'Panama' scheme of Health Visitors collapsed another venture in Non-institutional Nursing as the growing point of Social Medicine in the Colony began. This was the inception of the Rural Nursing Service. I mentioned in paragraph (8) of last year's report of the further training of four nurses who were already trained midwives. By July their training was completed and they took up residence in four isolated rural communities. They had been at work, but a few months when it became clear from the gratifying response of the villagers 'at risk' that the nurses individually and collectively had taken aid, comfort and encouragement to isolated communities where the possibility of such help had formerly been outside their experience or even their hopes. The heroic conduct of one of the Nurses, Mrs. E. Lemott, during the hurricane of 4th October high-lighted the usefulness of the nurse, but even before that day their value had been appreciated. The idea behind this new departure is the realisation that the necessarily infrequent visits of the District Medical Officers is of strictly limited benefit to isolated villages—but that some one who resides amongst them and who is helper as well as teacher in health matters would be of more solid use. A further batch of four Rural Nurses is now in training.

9. The system of the training of women as midwives who normally live in rural communities was also begun. These women are not to be regarded as Rural Nurses—but the best of them may in time undertake further training for the purpose of becoming Rural Nurses. They receive in the Belize Maternity Ward a course of training over one year leading to the State Certificate in Midwifery. They are supported by a Government Bursary while in Belize. They have each to sign an agreement that they will not practise as midwives in Belize for four years after they have received their certificates. This promise is to discourage the tendency for village folk to remain in Belize.

10. Two hurricanes struck the Colony during the year one on 31st August and the other on 4th October. The hurricane of the former date struck the region between Placencia and the Belize River. There was widespread loss of crops and the distress was accentuated by floods. The hurricane of 4th

October destroyed half the town of Punta Gorda devastated the crops of the district and ruined the forests. In the rebuilding of the houses of the poorer folk of Punta Gorda a Credit Union attached to one of the Churches of the town showed such constructive vigour and responsibility that it was almost over-stimulated and overloaded by well meant efforts to further its scope and function. This most heartening emergence of a Cooperative effort is a welcome phenomenon in the miniscule and discouraged strivings of Social Welfare in the Colony.

SANITARY INSPECTORS:

11. The Sanitary Inspector who had been undergoing training as a Meat Inspector at the Abattoir of the Kingston Municipality returned—and took up duties as Meat Inspector at the Belize Slaughter House. This was duty which the Belize City Council formerly exercised—but agreed to transfer to the Health Department.

12. Two Sanitary Inspectors completed training at the Sanitary Inspector's school in Kingston and returned to duty in Belize. Both the Inspectors passed their examination for the Certificate given by the School and one also obtained the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

13. On the return of these two inspectors a third was sent to take the course of training.

LEGISLATION:

14. The following laws were passed and brought into operation:

Ordinance No. 8—"To Amend the Medical Practitioners Ordinance."

Ordinance No. 14—"To empower the Governor in Council to impose restrictions on building in an area in which housing conditions are dangerous or injurious to health."

FINANCE:

15. Receipts—Hospital and Mental Hospital—\$9,966

Expenditure—

(1) Personal Emoluments	\$66,626
(2) Other Charges	98,362
(3) Other Charges (Health)	35,240
Total expenditure of the Department	\$200,228
Total expenditure of the Colony	\$2 143,657

The expenditure of the department was 9.34% of the total expenditure of the Colony. This expenditure included scavenging in the City of Belize and the District Towns—these charges are normally not part of a Medical Department's estimates in other countries.

16. The Institutions in respect of which expenditure for Dieting was incurred were as follows:—

Institution	Total Expenditure in Dollars	Average daily number of Patients	Cost per Head per diem in cents
Belize Hospital	9965.27	87.55	31
Mental Hospital & Poor Houses	12254.28	131.24	25
Corozal Hospital	1844.50	14.28	35
Orange Walk Hospital	1040.40	5.50	40
Cayo Hospital	1903.28	12.85	40
Stann Creek Hospital	1790.61	18.20	27
Toledo Hospital	2014.94	19.00	29

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES:

17. Belize Hospital:

Admissions: 2,577 were admitted—of which 114 died.

1942		1943		1944		1945	
Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths
1985	121	2507	143	2573	122	2577	114

Out-Patients Department, Belize Hospital.

18. A total of 49,775 attendances were recorded. This figure includes those who attended as ambulatory cases of illness, and also the attendances of the various clinics including the Venereal Diseases Clinic—the Dental Clinic, casualty dressings and minor operations.

	Out-patients	Casualty Dressings	Attendance at V. D. Clinics	Dental Treatment
1943	33,573	9,062	1,586	2,114
1944	28,140	7,886	2,956	1,696
1945	34,822	11,156	2,384	1,249

Eye Clinic—100 1945 January and February only

Maternity Ward, Belize Hospital.

19. There was an admission of 514 mothers during the year.

The number of deliveries was 416.

The number of full-term deliveries was 364, of premature births 27, of still born 12 and of abortions 13.

The maternal deaths numbered 2—one due to Toxaemia of Pregnancy complicated by Anaemia gravis of Pregnancy—and the other due to Toxaemia of Pregnancy with Obstetric shock.

The number of admissions for Toxaemia of Pregnancy was 12—for Anaemia 14.

All cases booking for delivery and attending ante-natal clinics had two laboratory examinations done on their bloods. One examination was for the Kahn Reaction—these were 24 positive Kahn Reaction—giving a rate of syphilis of 5%.

The other examination was for Haemoglobin.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS;

20. The following table gives the admission and deaths of the District Hospitals:

	1942		1943		1944		1945	
	Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths	Adm.	Deaths
Corozal	469	28	517	32	563	20	340	18
Orange Walk	187	19	249	12	270	8	250	7
El Cayo	325	13	348	15	344	23	328	22
Stann Creek	533	34	569	24	660	36	612	25
Toledo	345	9	359	8	458	10	549	6

21. Still Births as registered:—

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	
Belize	11	13	24	
Cayo	3	3	6	
Northern	6	6	12	
Stann Creek	8	4	12	
Punta Gorda	5	3	8	
	33	29	62	
	1942	1943	1944	1945
	61	76	83	62

VITAL STATISTICS:

22- The following table gives the estimated population of the Colony for the year under review and other figures of statistical significance —

RECORD OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF THE COLONY

District	Est. Population		Total	Popula- tion per sq. mile	Area in sq. miles	Births	Deaths	Infan- tile mortal- ity	Still- births
	Males	Females							
Belize	12,247	16,552	25,607	15.77	1623	906	363	76	24
Northern	8,539	7,993	16,552	7.59	2180	470	218	67	12
Cayo	4,378	4,157	8,535	4.66	1830	299	186	57	
Stann Creek	3,285	3,768	7,053	8.40	840	191	79	24	12
Toledo	3,171	3,409	6,580	2.97	2125	275	358	76	8
Colony	31,640	32,687	64,327	7.48	8598	2141	1204	300	62
						† 33.2	† 18.7	* 14.01	

† Ratio of births and deaths per 1000. (Total population).

* Ratio of infantile mortality per 100 births.

23. The following tables gives comparative data over a period of three years:—

	1945	1944	1943
Birth Rate in Colony per 1000	33.2	32.6	30.8
Death Rate in Colony per 1000	18.7	18.2	18.2
Proportion of death registered by Medical Practitioners	42.11	45.19	50.96
Infantile Mortality in Colony	140	137	130

Work of Infant Welfare Clinics—Belize.

24. As foreseen in my 1944 report the staff of visiting nurses working in Belize was depleted by resignation until only one Nurse remains. Infant Welfare work in Belize is done from two centers in the city. The number of infants under one year 'brought forward' from 1944 totalled (for both the Centers) 343. The deaths from this group numbered 10. The total number of children under one year who attended both centers was 892. The total number of deaths under one year of age from this figure was 23. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the Welfare Clinic infants of Belize was therefore 26 per 1000—in the previous year it was 24 per 1000.

25. The table of Vital Statistics shows the Infantile Mortality by Districts and the enormous amount of preventable human wastage the Colony still experiences especially in the rural communities.

25. Work of Belize Hospital (Surgical):—

OPERATIONS

	1944	1945
Abdominal	160	120
Gynaecological	60	46
Genito-Urinary	50	40
Ano-Rectal	50	14
Orthopaedic	65	84
Ophthalmic	65	20
Miscellaneous	45	96
Total	420	420

ANAESTHETICS

	1944	1945
General	299	238
Spinal	52	20
Local	105	65
Intravenous	25	12
Sacral	3	1
Rectal	1	—
Ethyl Chloride	—	1
Nil	53	83
Total	420	420

	1944	1945
Major operations performed	285	180
Minor operations performed	258	240
Total	420	420

X-RAY:

26. The X-Ray apparatus in the Belize Hospital finally collapsed its obsolescence being no longer kept in abeyance by Dr. Rassim's genius for making machines do the impossible. For the greater part of the year therefore the Colony was without the benefit of X-Ray diagnosis.

MILITARY:

27. The Medical Department had been responsible all during the war and after for medical attention to the Armed Forces stationed in the Colony. In the latter part of the year this duty was taken over by an officer of the R.A.M.C.

VERNON F. ANDERSON, M.D.

Senior Medical Officer.

Year	Births	Deaths	Rate of Births per 1000	Rate of Deaths per 1000
1945	11,247	1,022	18.25	1.65
1944	10,222	1,007	16.77	1.65
1943	7,993	1,022	12.88	1.65
1942	4,727	4,727	7.72	7.72
1941	2,793	2,793	4.66	4.66
1940	2,171	2,171	3.59	3.59
1939	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1938	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1937	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1936	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1935	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1934	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1933	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1932	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1931	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1930	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1929	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1928	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1927	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1926	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1925	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1924	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1923	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1922	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1921	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1920	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1919	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1918	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1917	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1916	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1915	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1914	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1913	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1912	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1911	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1910	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1909	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1908	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1907	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1906	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1905	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1904	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1903	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1902	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1901	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61
1900	2,209	2,209	3.61	3.61

28. The following table gives comparative data over a period of years:

29. At present in my 1944 report the rate of infant mortality in Belize was 120 per 1000. This is a decrease from 140 per 1000 in 1943. The number of infant deaths in 1944 was 120. The number of infant deaths in 1943 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1942 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1941 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1940 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1939 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1938 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1937 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1936 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1935 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1934 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1933 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1932 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1931 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1930 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1929 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1928 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1927 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1926 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1925 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1924 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1923 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1922 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1921 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1920 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1919 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1918 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1917 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1916 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1915 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1914 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1913 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1912 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1911 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1910 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1909 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1908 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1907 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1906 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1905 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1904 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1903 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1902 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1901 was 140. The number of infant deaths in 1900 was 140.

RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS, OTHER
GENERAL DISEASES AND VITAMIN DEFICIENCY DISEASES.

Diseases	Sex	Total	Under One Year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Stated
Rheumatic fever	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic rheumatism and gout ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the thyroid and parathyroid glands	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other general diseases ..	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vitamin deficiency diseases ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-FORMING ORGANS														
Pernicious and other anaemias	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Leukaemias, aleukaemias and other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHRONIC POISONING AND INTOXICATION														
Chronic or acute alcoholism ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other chronic poisonings ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS														
Non-meningococcal meningitis	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the Medulla and the Spinal Cord, other than locomotor ataxia ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin ..	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	5	8	—
	F	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—
Mental disorders and deficiency	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the nervous system ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the eye, ear and annexa ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM														
Pericarditis (including chronic rheumatic pericarditis ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic affection of the valves & endocardium ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the myocardium, including aneurysm of the heart ..	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	—
	F	14	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	9	—
Diseases of the coronary arteries and angina pectoris ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

Diseases	Sex	Total	Under one Year	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	Not Stated over
Other diseases of the heart ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis and gangrene ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Other diseases of the circulatory system ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM														
Bronchitis ..	M	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia ..	M	24	5	4	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	5	—
	F	18	10	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—
Pleurisy (non-tuberculous) ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the respiratory system except tuberculosis ..	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM														
Ulcer of the stomach or duodenum ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and enteritis (under two yrs. of age)	M	18	16	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	20	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines 2 years and over) ..	M	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
Appendicitis ..	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hernia, intestinal obstruction ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Cirrhosis of the liver ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Other diseases of the liver and biliary calculi ..	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the digestive system ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND GENITAL SYSTEMS (Not Venereal or connected with Pregnancy or the Puerperium).														
Nephritis ..	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	—
Other diseases of the Kidneys and ureters ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Calculi of the urinary passages ..	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the bladder except tumours ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the urethra, urinary abscess etc. ..	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the genital organs not specified as venereal or connected with pregnancy or the puerperal state ..	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—



