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Contributors

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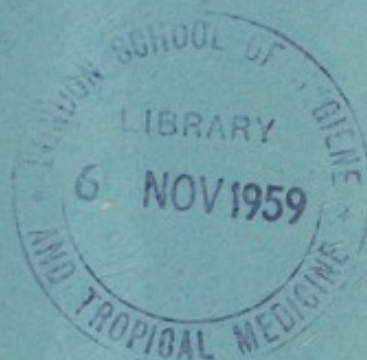


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COLONY AND PROTECTORATE OF KENYA

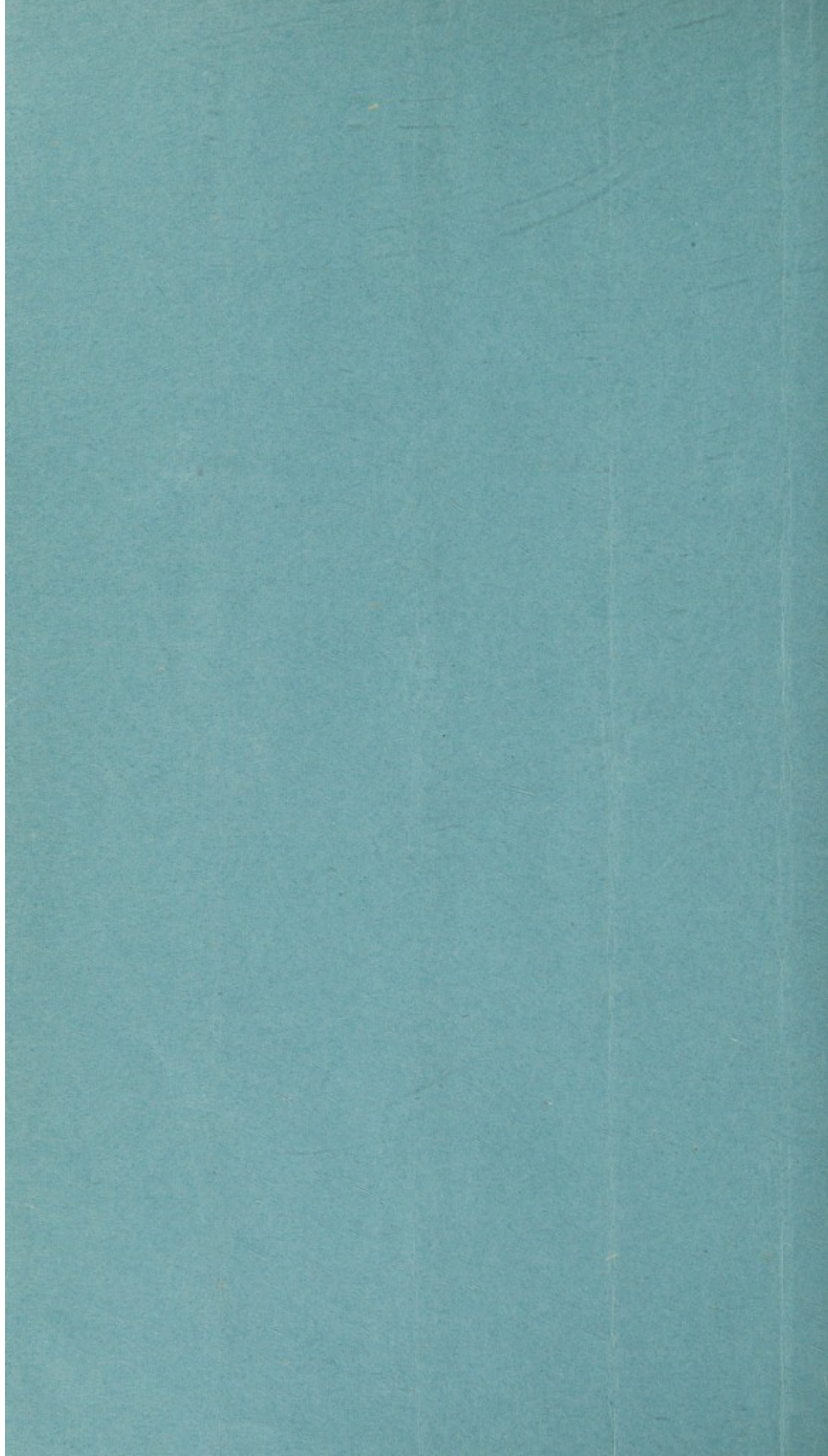
**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT
1958**



1959

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1958

This is the fifth year in which the Medical Department's annual report has been submitted by a short annual summary containing only the outstanding changes which have taken place during the period. In order to maintain continuity with the previous reports published and to keep up to date the full annual report which it is proposed to write in future, this summary contains all the material referred to in the previous reports and the full annual report will be published in the future. It is necessary to include in an unabridged description of departmental activities.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

1958

Medical officers are now very much more easily to be recruited locally than previously who have been born in Kenya and who have qualified at medical schools in India, Pakistan and Great Britain. Those who have qualified at medical schools in India, Pakistan and Great Britain are now being recruited to the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi. In addition, a number of medical officers are being recruited to the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi. In addition, a number of medical officers are being recruited to the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi. In addition, a number of medical officers are being recruited to the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi.

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TRAINING

The Medical Training Centre in Nairobi has now been rebuilt and completed. It has been formally opened by the Minister for Local Government, Health and Social Planning on 24th June, 1958. This centre has allowed the transfer of the medical training from the old centre to the new centre. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers.

The standard of training has been maintained for all grades and the centre is well equipped for the training of medical officers. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers. The new centre is a modern building and is well equipped for the training of medical officers.



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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT ANNUAL SUMMARY, 1958

This is the first year in which the Medical Department annual report has been substituted by a short annual summary containing only the outstanding changes which have taken place during the period. In order to maintain continuity with those previously published and to lead up to the full triennial report which it is proposed to write in future, this summary contains all the statistical material that is ordinarily necessary to include in an unabridged description of departmental activities.

GENERAL

The departmental policy to improve and extend diagnostic and treatment facilities through health centres, whilst not relaxing any effort for the maintenance of environmental hygiene and the promotion of health, has been continued. The year has not been an easy one as in the latter half the main preoccupation was to maintain services without loss of efficiency in the face of a temporary cessation of recruitment in all grades. After a close survey of essential staff requirements had been undertaken, new appointments were then allowed to be made against the more pressing needs of the service.

Medical officers are now very much more easily to be recruited locally, from candidates who have been born in Kenya and who have qualified at medical schools in India, Pakistan and Great Britain. Those who have studied at Makerere medical school are afforded facilities at the King George VI Hospital, Nairobi to complete their year of post graduate training, when they may then expect to be engaged against vacancies in the medical officer establishment.

Nursing sisters, health visitors, health inspectors, radiographers and laboratory technologists will need to be recruited from abroad for some little time but the establishment of the nurses training school at King George VI Hospital may soon result in a flow of locally trained girls into the department.

TRAINING

The Medical Training Centre in Nairobi has now been rebuilt and occupied, having been formally opened by the Minister for Local Government, Health and Town Planning on 20th June, 1958. This event has allowed the transfer of the assistant health inspectors and health assistants school from accommodation made available by the Community Development department at the Jeanes School, Kabete to the Centre in Nairobi.

The standard of training has been maintained for all grades and the nurses training school has had its period of provisional recognition by the General Nursing Council of England and Wales extended for a further period of two years.

At the end of the year the number of students at the Medical Training Centre was 349, divided between the various courses as listed below:

<i>Course for:—</i>	<i>Number</i>
Kenya Registered Nurses	24
Hospital Assistants	153
Assistant Radiographers	5
Dark Room Technicians	6
Dispensers	27
Laboratory Assistants	25
Assistant Physiotherapists	2
Assistant Health Inspectors	29
Health Assistants	28
Dressers	50

The number of dressers in training at the King George VI Hospital is being reduced as the present policy is to give them instruction at provincial and district centres in order to allow more girls to be admitted for training in Nairobi.

The Brigstocke School at Nyeri for the training of home visitors and locational workers was formally opened by the Lady Mary Baring in November, 1958. Candidates are selected by Red Cross field officers working in the Central Province from amongst those women who have shown the greatest enthusiasm for voluntary work. These women, after completion of their training, are enrolled as junior members of the Red Cross. There is a long course, lasting two months for those who are to be employed on a locational basis and a shorter course for voluntary workers who will not be expected to go beyond the bounds of their villages. In both instances, the women will work as intermediaries between the Red Cross workers and the villagers.

Theoretical instruction is given in a school built with funds provided by the Government and the Red Cross, whilst practical instruction in nursing care is given at the Central Province General Hospital also in Nyeri.

The school has accommodation for 30 trainees and up to the end of the year more than 100 girls had taken the courses and returned home to work among the village communities.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES COUNCIL

The Nurses and Midwives Council is an independent statutory authority charged with the duties of maintaining a register of nurses, midwives and assistant grades, holding examinations and regulating the standards of tuition and practical instruction for all grades of registrable or enrolled nurses and midwives.

A suggestion to amalgamate the Grade I and Grade II Assistant Nurses into one class only of Assistant Nurse has been carefully considered by the Council. Within the next two years it is proposed that there should be a single course for Assistant Nurses which will last three years in place of the present courses of two years and four years now laid down for the Assistant Nurse Grade II and Grade I respectively.

The work of the Council is growing and it has been necessary to appoint an Assistant Registrar so that its business, especially in arranging for the many examinations up and down the country, can be more expeditiously completed.

During the year the following categories were registered or enrolled by the Council:—

Registered Nurses	209
Registered Midwives	111
Registered Sick Children's Nurses	7
Registered Fever Nurses	2
Enrolled Nurses	2
Enrolled Midwives	1
Enrolled Assistant Nurses	4
Enrolled Assistant Nurses Grade I	52
Enrolled Assistant Nurses Grade II	125
Enrolled Assistant Midwives	51

The following are the results of the examinations conducted by the Council:—

1958	GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS			NON-GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS			Grand Total
	Passed	Failed	Total	Passed	Failed	Total	
Kenya Registered Nurses Final Examination	4	1	5	—	—	—	5
Kenya Registered Nurses Preliminary Examination	8	—	8	1	—	1	9
Assistant Nurses Grade I Final Examination	40	1	41	8	—	8	49
Assistant Nurses Grade I Preliminary Examination	37	7	44	13	3	16	60
Assistant Nurses Grade II Final Examination	62	27	89	59	23	82	171
Assistant Midwives Final Examination	5	1	6	45	7	52	58

A new Training School for Assistant Midwives was approved by the Council at the Consolata Roman Catholic Mission Hospital, Nkubu.

FINANCE

A summary of the departmental revenue for 1958 is given below, with a comparison under the main heads of the collections for 1957. This revenue is credited to the departmental exchequer in the form of Appropriations in Aid.

Revenue as Appropriation in Aid

Year ending 30th June, 1957		Year ending 30th June, 1958	
£			£
12,433	E.A. High Commission		12,832
39,107	E.A. Railways and Harbours		59,603
10,523	E.A.P. & T. Administration		10,858
77	Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa		77
—	U.K. Trade Commission		30
42	C.D. Corporation		107
34,298	International Co-operation Administration		94,199
8,092	African District Councils and Public Health Authorities Staff Reimbursements		7,932
46,393	Hospital and Dispensary Fees		101,218
9,914	Miscellaneous		17,281
8,506	Infectious Diseases Hospital		8,417
5,378	X-ray Fees		6,060
372	Fees for Massage and Physiotherapy		311
6,187	Medical Fees—Workmen's Compensation		9,323
10,666	Medical Laboratory fees		15,535
442	Rations		726
94	Quinine and Mepacrine sales from post offices		—
61,302	Medical Stores and Equipment issued to African District Councils, Local Authorities and Missions		76,766
938	Health Education Materials		240
1,822	Artificial Limbs		928
12,116	Recoveries from Medical Learners for Boarding Fees		9,121
—	Occupational Therapy Products		322
—	Reimbursements—Public Health Authorities for Health Services		36,139
£ 268,702	Total		£ 468,025

The gross total expenditure of the Medical Department (excluding capital development expenditure) during the period 1st July, 1957 to 30th June, 1958 amounted to £2,086,897. This figure includes the cost of medical services rendered to the High Commission services, the salaries of departmental staff seconded to Local Authorities and the cost of medical stores purchased for resale to local authorities and missions.

The following is a comparison of expenditure under the main sub-heads during the years 1956-57 and 1957-58:—

<i>Year ending</i> 30th June, 1957		<i>Year ending</i> 30th June, 1958	
£			£
986,714	Personal Emoluments	1,114,418	
65,496	Travelling and Transport	73,764	
299,295	Medical and Surgical Stores and Equipment ..	298,496	
138,591	Non-Medical Stores	147,919	
126,617	Grants and Grants in Aid	138,786	
28,298	Contribution to Development Fund	88,199	
7,728	Human Trypanosomiasis Eradication	4,220	
6,600	X-ray Equipment	7,294	
103,445	Miscellaneous	120,162	
82,813	Medical Training School	93,639	
£ 1,845,597		Total ..	£ 2,086,897

Net expenditure, after deducting Appropriations-in-Aid collected, amounted to £1,575,467 in 1956/57 and £1,653,389 in 1957/58. The reimbursements made by Public Health Authorities for Health Services (which commenced in 1957/58) have been ignored in the above figures.

HOSPITALS

The new Coast Province General Hospital of 200 beds was opened by the Lady Mary Baring in March and the old hospital on the Salem Road site was vacated. The third phase of the building programme was virtually completed by the end of the year when another 72 bed ward will be available, together with more staff quarters and a modern laundry.

An extra ward was added to the hospitals at Kisii, Kapsabet, Thika, Kapenguria and Nanyuki where a new out-patients department and operating theatre were also built. A small isolation ward was added to Wesu Hospital.

X-ray departments at Kisii, Machakos and Kiambu hospitals are being built so as to be ready for the arrival of equipment which is to be supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. A mobile X-ray unit has also been put on the road and a thorough trial will be made of its usefulness in serving some 3 or 4 district hospitals in rotation. By this means a more powerful and expensive set can be used and the costs of its operation be divided as between the several hospitals served.

No extensions were made to the Mental Hospital at Mathari but a new kitchen has been built and some extra but temporary accommodation for convicts of unsound mind has been provided by modifying a hospital attached to the old Nairobi Prison.

Staff housing to the value of £32,500 was erected in all provinces notably at Machakos, Nyeri and Kiambu where units of a courtyard design were provided for the accommodation of pupil nurses.

The H.H. the Aga Khan Platinum Jubilee Hospital, a fine modern building was opened in Nairobi. This is a private hospital to which a staff of consultants, full time surgical and medical officers and residents has been appointed. The patients pay an inclusive charge of Sh. 65 to Sh. 75 a day which covers all medical and surgical fees in addition to the cost of their maintenance.

The Parklands Nursing Home of 30 beds was also opened in Nairobi.

HEALTH CENTRES AND CLINICS

The Nairobi City Council built and put into operation four clinics and treatment centres for out-patients together with a well-equipped tuberculosis clinic. This allowed the old Government General Dispensary to close down. In the rural areas, a further 15 locational health centres were completed and another 12 were being built. Mobile health units now operate in the Northern Frontier Province and the West Suk, Baringo, Maralal, Narok and Kajiado districts. Vehicles for these units have been supplied by U.N.I.C.E.F. as also has much of the basic equipment for the locational health centres. Much of the work of these centres is concerned with maternity and child welfare and some 200 tons of dried skimmed milk have been distributed through them to children suffering from varying degrees of malnutrition and to tuberculous patients.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The propagation of health education to the community is closely linked with the rural health centre organization. "Health Educational Methods" as a subject, is now included in the curriculum of those trainees at the Medical Training Centre, who are ultimately destined for field work. An Advisory Committee on Health Education was formed on which the departments of Veterinary Services, Agriculture, Education, Information and Community Development were represented, together with a member of the local authority health services and one from the E. A. Literature Bureau. Its purpose is to ensure that there should be a co-ordination of activities by local authorities and the other departments of the Government with the teaching of health education.

Reference was made in the last report to the use of the Health Education Unit's demonstration van and the travelling team during the closing months of 1957 for special projects. A campaign against cysticercosis was started in the European farming area of the Rift Valley Province in December of that year, and was continued during the earlier months of 1958. The response was variable but the method employed was adopted with enthusiasm by the local health authorities who continued the programme after the health education van had left, making use of the provincial information van.

The van also visited the Coast Province to initiate a campaign against bilharzia and hookworm. Good results have been achieved from this visit as there is a greater appreciation, especially among the younger adults and school children, of the simple sanitary measures that they should personally adopt to protect their own health.

PUBLIC HEALTH

All African District Councils were gazetted as local health authorities during the year, following a general revision of their financial relations with the Government and the degree to which their expenditure on services would qualify for grants in aid. The public health activities of African District Councils cover a wide field as they provide ambulance, health centre, dispensary and maternity services in their areas. They are also responsible for the control and suppression of communicable diseases, measures to promote health and the general environmental health services. Their expenditure in this direction attracts a 50 per cent grant in aid from the Government. District hospitals are maintained by the Medical Department but the services of the senior medical staff are available to the African District Councils in directing their activities in their own sphere of public health. A reimbursement is now made to the Government for the cost of these services.

There is a very close co-ordination between the local authorities and the Medical Department in measures for the suppression of communicable diseases. Those meriting mention by reason of the attention they attracted during the year are smallpox, typhoid fever, cerebrospinal meningitis and poliomyelitis. An especially interesting feature of these diseases which classically behave as epidemics is their tendency to exhibit slow waves of endemicity. One explanation may be that the control measures in operation may be successfully modifying the characteristics of these diseases, which are being transmitted with difficulty through a community which is partially immune to their effects. Some notes of these diseases and of others on which special work has been done during the year are appended below.

Smallpox

Localized outbreaks of variola minor continued throughout the year. The number of cases notified was 734 as against 806 in 1957. By far the largest number of cases notified, occurred in the Rift Valley Province. This is understandable, as being largely a European farming area, the cases have been more readily identified. In spite of intensive vaccination campaigns medical officers of health in the African areas, continued to notify minor outbreaks of anything up to 30 or 40 cases. A widespread and prolonged epidemic of variola minor seems to be passing its peak, for the annual notifications for the last 5 years are:—

1954	..	..	1
1955	..	..	61
1956	..	..	374
1957	..	..	806
1958	..	..	734

Vaccination of a large proportion of the population appears to have kept the number of cases down to relatively small numbers and to have hindered a rapid spread of the disease but there has been a consequential lengthening of the epidemic period.

Typhoid

Notifications of this disease fell from 1,671 in 1957 to 1,239 in 1958. The most dramatic change was in the Rift Valley Province where the number of known cases fell from 653 to 152. This is explained by the success of the health education programme started in Nandi district in 1957 and referred to in the report for that year. Central Province remains the area most affected. Notifications from this Province in the preceding years have been:

1954	..	..	989
1955	..	..	1032
1956	..	..	941
1957	..	..	686
1958	..	..	623

Experience with anti-typhoid inoculations in the last four years suggests that the alcoholised vaccine was barely, if at all, effective. This view was supported by the W.H.O. report on a vaccine trial in Yugoslavia and the bulk of the vaccine now being produced is of the phenolised variety using local strains of bacilli.

Cerebrospinal Meningitis

This is a disease that has given cause for concern during recent years. The highest incidence has occurred in the Central Province and the figures shown below indicate the colony incidence whilst those in parentheses refer to the Central Province.

1954	..	..	204 (105)
1955	..	..	661 (315)
1956	..	..	1,369 (766)
1957	..	..	760 (480)
1958	..	..	661 (287)

The continuing prevalence of this disease underlines the necessity for better standards of space and ventilation in rural housing, even if built to the traditional pattern and of local materials. Many African District Councils have now adopted by-laws governing the height of walls and the provision of ventilation openings in newly constructed dwellings.

Poliomyelitis

Although 1958 could not be called a peak year, this disease has continued to show a high rate of endemicity, higher than the corresponding year in the last three year cycle, succeeding 1954.

Notifications for the past five years have been:

1954	..	..	538
1955	..	..	240
1956	..	..	84
1957	..	..	614
1958	..	..	307

The Salk type poliomyelitis vaccine was used on an extensive scale in 1958. The number of paralytic cases in those protected was one-quarter of those which would have been expected had they been unprotected. This conforms with experience in other parts of the world. All cases reported in vaccinated persons were very mild.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Notifications of this disease continue to rise, due probably to more effective case finding. The figures for the last three years are:—

1956	..	..	4,947
1957	..	..	5,902
1958	..	..	6,952

Two surveys are being carried out in association with the World Health Organization, one in Nairobi and one in the rural areas. The team in Nairobi is at present completing a 10 per cent sample survey of the population and findings to date show that there are very few cases to be found in the city which are not already under treatment. Attendance rates at the rural survey have been extraordinarily good and there was only 1 defaulter from the 3,000 people selected for examination in Nyanza Province. Figures obtained to date from both surveys provisionally indicate a lesser prevalence of tuberculosis in certain parts of the country than has previously been assumed.

It is perhaps worthy of note that in the two areas comprising Nairobi City and the Coast Province, each of which has a large tuberculosis hospital available for the isolation of cases, the number of notified cases has remained stationary or has fallen:—

	1956	1957	1958
Nairobi City	270	340	341
Coast Province	489	385	374

Trypanosomiasis

There has been no change in the numbers of reported cases, but it is known that a high proportion of those were fishermen from Central Nyanza district who are believed to have contracted their infection on islands off the Uganda shoreline. An extensive survey was carried out in Central Nyanza, and 27,000 people living along the lake shores were examined. Only 6 cases of recent and proved local infection were found.

A most interesting discovery was the isolation of *T. rhodesiense* from a bushbuck which was captured on Utonga Ridge in the Central Nyanza district in April 1958. This is the first time it has been definitely found that game animals can act as a reservoir of sleeping sickness.

The campaign to eradicate *G. palpalis* from various parts of Nyanza by insecticides continues. In the Nyando Valley no *G. palpalis* have been caught for over two years and eradication appears to be complete. The coast south of Kisumu to the outfall of the Sondu River is now free from *G. palpalis* and also the region north and south west of Kisumu to the outfall of the Muguruk River.

Spraying on the Kuja-Migori Rivers has been largely successful though a few *G. palpalis* were found on the lower reaches of the Kuja in August 1958. Spraying was started in the Kabwach Forest in July and since then there has been a great reduction in the numbers of *G. palpalis*.

The little Awach River near which a small outbreak of gambian sickness was previously reported, was re-treated several times with Dieldrin from January to March. Since then no flies have been caught in the treated sections.

In South Nyanza there has been a marked reduction in the incidence of cases over the last few years, which has almost certainly been due to the extensive spraying of insecticides in this region.

Schistosomiasis

Arising out of a discovery by certain American scientists working at Kibwezi it was decided to examine 12 baboons from that area for evidence of schistosomiasis. Nine females and one out of three males were found to be infested. Investigations are now being undertaken to determine if this infestation can occur in the proved absence of human hosts.

It has been decided to change the control measures which have been in force in the various irrigation schemes. Copper sulphate has been added continuously to the water passing into the irrigation channels, with the intention of excluding snails. It is now proposed to cease continuous dosing but to continue with the surveillance of potential human hosts and to dose the water with sodium pentachlorophenate at approximately six monthly intervals and in a concentration of 10 parts per million which, it is calculated, will kill all snails in the irrigation system.

Kala-azar

There has been a marked increase in the number of cases in the Marigat-Kabarnet and Tambach areas of the Rift Valley Province. A year or two back a strain of *Leishmania* was isolated from a ground squirrel at Marigat. This was of low virulence but highly dermatophic. When inoculated into the skin of human volunteers it caused localized nodules containing *Leishmania*, but never spread further. The nodules faded away after several months and on recovery several patients were challenged with *L. donovani* which failed to take. This shows a cross immunity between the two strains. It was suggested that the ground squirrel strain might be used as a live vaccine for mass immunization. It is too early yet to assess the potentialities of this method. Investigations continue.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Hospitals in the Nairobi area, in common with hospitals in many other parts of the world, have experienced infections caused by organisms resistant to various antibiotics. A number of such infections were investigated by the laboratory staff.

E. coli, considered to be the causative organism of infantile diarrhoea was isolated in Nairobi for the first time in 1958. A number of different strains were detected.

Tests of skin allergy were undertaken once again after a lapse of several years. In the interim period such investigations were carried out by a private pathologist.

Strains of tubercle bacilli were tested for sensitivity to streptomycin, para-amino-salicylic acid, isoniazid thiosemi-carbazone and viomycin. This work has been considerably expanded.

Investigations into meningitis caused by *Cryptococcus neoformans* were completed.

The numbers of estimation of blood respiratory gases and of acid base balances and body fluid electrolytes have continued at a high, though at not quite so high a level, as in the previous year which was an epidemic year for poliomyelitis. Requests for such investigations are steadily becoming more numerous, as the use of the method of assisted positive pressure respiration is extended to other serious illnesses besides bulbar-spinal poliomyelitis.

Investigations have continued into the elaboration of methods of detecting, identifying and estimating minute excreted quantities of certain therapeutic substances such as isoniazid and para-amino-salicylic acid. An encouraging degree of success has already been achieved.

Dietary recommendations and evaluations have, as in previous years, occupied a significant proportion of the biochemists' attention.

The table below indicates the range and number of examinations performed in the laboratory.

Histopathological examinations	3537
Bacteriological examinations	31559
Skin allergy tests (June to December)	80
Drug sensitivity tests to tubercle bacilli	1700
Haematological examinations	19230
Blood grouping	7796
Kahn's tests	25319
Friedman's tests	273
Prothrombin tests	241
Biochemical examinations	4539

The manufacture of vaccines and agglutinable suspensions for the diagnosis of enteric diseases continued. £5,849 was earned from the sale of these preparations to other territories and the amounts produced and issued is shown in the table below:—

	Vaccine Prepared	Issued in Kenya	Issued to other Territories	Total Issues
Vaccine Lymph (doses)	2,060,000	1,578,049	3,114,450	4,692,529
Typhoid Vaccine (mls.)	374,070	235,880	35,565	271,445
Anti-Rabies Vaccine (mls.)	52,400	32,140	16,000	48,140
Plague Vaccine (mls.)	47,600	24,100	Nil	24,100
Agglutinable Diagnostic Suspension (mls.)	161,570	161,570	Nil	161,570

VISITORS

The following visitors from overseas were received and shown various aspects of the work of the department:—

DR. A. WILSON RAE, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office.

PROFESSOR A. A. MONCRIEFF, C.B.E., Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London.

PROFESSOR A. MAIRS, Professor of Public Health, Aberdeen University.

DR. C. K. CHU, Chief of Public Health Administration, W.H.O.

DR. J. R. REES and DR. E. KRAPF, World Federation for Mental Health, W.H.O., Geneva.

MR. RICHARD GREENOUGH of the Public Information Division of U.N.I.C.E.F. H.Q., New York.

MR. A. DENTON OGDEN, M.B.E., and MR. P. A. WELLS, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Royal Society of Health, London.

DR. P. O. WILLIAMS, SIR GORDON COVELL, PROFESSOR G. MACDONALD, DR. R. LEWTHWAITE of the Medical Research Council, London.

DR. H. M. FOREMAN, M.B.E., Physician Superintendent Sully Hospital, Cardiff, and Lecturer in Tuberculosis at the Welsh School of Medicine.

DR. F. MORTARA, Maternity and Child Health Section, W.H.O., Geneva.

DR. ROBERT M. JANES, Sims Professor of Surgery, Toronto, Canada.

DR. M. A. C. DOWLING, Malaria Adviser, W.H.O., Brazzaville

DR. E. ROELSGAARD, W.H.O. Tuberculosis Survey Team, Brazzaville.

DR. C. A. EGGER, Regional Director of Europe and Africa, U.N.I.C.E.F.

MR. PERRY HANSON and MR. N. B. S. HEWETT, of U.N.I.C.E.F.

DR. M. GANZIN, Nutrition Officer for Africa, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome.

DR. McMULLEN and MR. RAINEY, W.H.O. Advisors on Bilharzia Control.

DR. ESTELLE WARNER, Vice-President U.S. Public Health Association and Consultant in Community Development.

DR. J. M. WEIR, Rockefeller Foundation, U.S.A.

DR. F. N. MACNAMARA, West African Council of Medical Research, Lagos, Nigeria.

DR. E. E. CLAXTON, Secretary, British Medical Association, London.

PROFESSOR B. G. MAEGRAITH, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool.

DAME ENID RUSSELL SMITH, D.B.E., Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Health, London.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT LIBRARY

Articles Published by Members of the Department, 1958

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- MANSON-BAHR, P. E. C.—“Typhoid Fever in the African.” *Cent.Afr.J.Med.* Vol. 4, p. 120.
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RETURN OF DISEASES—OUT-PATIENTS, 1958

CODE	DISEASES	EUROPEAN			ASIAN			AFRICAN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
001-008	INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES									
010-019	Respiratory Tuberculosis ..	12	7	19	515	404	919	5,952	4,423	10,375
020-029	Other Tuberculosis ..	1	3	4	8	3	11	1,275	765	2,040
030-035	Syphilis ..	1	—	1	3	2	5	2,898	1,949	4,847
036-039	Gonorrhoea ..	2	—	2	8	—	8	14,803	6,017	20,820
045	Other Venereal Diseases ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	826	582	1,408
046	Bacillary Dysentery ..	48	22	70	64	93	157	4,533	2,675	7,208
055	Amoebic Dysentery ..	18	17	35	11	11	22	1,272	1,070	2,342
056	Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	15	4	19
057, 340	Whooping Cough ..	9	12	21	21	34	55	4,185	4,943	9,128
058	Meningitis (excluding Tuberculosis)	1	—	1	—	—	—	160	66	226
060	Plague ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	8	17
061	Leprosy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	598	215	813
062	Tetanus ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	319	254	573
071	Anthrax ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	241	174	415
073	Relapsing Fever ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	23	17	40
080	Yaws ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,227	929	2,156
084	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	2	2	4	—	1	1	179	105	284
085	Varicella Major ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	3	17
086	Measles ..	1	4	5	1	—	1	100	49	149
087	Rubella ..	23	19	42	10	1	11	3,227	4,141	7,368
088	Chicken-pox ..	2	—	2	4	—	4	10	13	23
089	Herpes Zoster ..	32	25	57	15	7	22	1,517	1,097	2,614
092	Mumps ..	13	5	18	—	—	—	810	192	1,002
095	Infectious Hepatitis ..	34	53	87	12	10	22	819	569	1,388
110	Trachoma ..	5	6	11	1	1	2	394	361	755
111	B.T. Malaria ..	3	—	3	90	23	113	2,686	1,989	4,675
112	Q.T. Malaria ..	7	3	10	2	2	4	3,759	2,657	6,416
115	S.T. Malaria ..	3	—	3	—	—	—	900	578	1,478
121	Blackwater ..	109	28	137	107	39	146	13,445	9,580	23,025
123, 1	Trypanosomiasis ..	—	—	—	1	—	1	31	2	33
126	Schistosomiasis (Haematobium)	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	20	52
127	Schistosomiasis (Mansoni)	4	1	5	2	—	2	2,404	1,030	3,434
129	Tapeworm ..	1	11	12	4	1	5	694	387	1,081
130, 0	Onchocerciasis ..	6	5	11	5	3	8	6,655	4,129	10,784
131	Ankylostomiasis ..	—	2	2	1	7	8	16	11	27
135	Ascariasis ..	4	1	5	1	—	1	1,853	1,836	3,689
	Tinea ..	3	7	10	21	25	46	4,380	4,335	8,715
	Scabies ..	76	48	124	13	5	18	1,414	782	2,196
		—	1	1	2	5	7	5,602	5,022	10,624

RETURN OF DISEASES—OUT-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	DISEASES	EUROPEAN			ASIAN			AFRICAN		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
490-493 N.O.S. 470-527	RESPIRATORY DISEASE									
	Pneumonia	4	8	12	43	29	72	8,327	7,554	15,881
	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (including Coryza, Pharyngitis and Bronchitis)	1,420	1,182	2,602	3,678	1,907	5,585	102,700	67,917	170,617
530-535 537 536-538 560-561, 570 571.0 571.1 N.O.S. 539-587	ALIMENTARY DISEASES									
	Dental Caries—Other Diseases of Teeth and Gums	48	54	102	87	92	179	14,455	7,543	21,998
	Glossitis	3	1	4	—	5	5	749	538	1,287
	Stomatitis and Other Diseases of the Buccal Cavity and Salivary Glands	122	227	349	189	184	373	6,173	4,338	10,511
	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	26	12	38	4	1	5	1,223	269	1,492
	Gastro-enteritis under 2 Years	39	32	71	92	128	220	12,346	11,445	23,791
	Gastro-enteritis over 2 Years	175	123	298	359	210	569	13,584	8,401	21,985
613 N.O.S. 590-617	Other Diseases of Alimentary System	617	464	1,081	750	504	1,254	37,620	23,361	60,981
	GENITO-URINARY DISEASES									
	Hydrocele	—	—	—	—	—	—	679	—	679
636 N.O.S. 620-637	Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Male Genital Organs	130	14	144	67	—	67	4,374	547	4,921
	Sterility (Female)	—	31	31	—	4	4	—	1,743	1,743
	Other Diseases of Uterus and Female Genital Organs	—	770	770	—	168	168	—	8,848	8,848
650-652 N.O.S. 640-689	Normal Pregnancy	—	548	548	—	30	30	—	11,206	11,206
	Abortion	—	20	20	—	14	14	—	3,056	3,056
	Other Diseases of Childbirth	—	22	22	—	13	13	—	471	471
690-698 715 N.O.S. 700-716 720-759	SKIN AND MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISEASES									
	Boils and Infections of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues	513	323	836	346	280	626	16,705	9,441	26,146
	Chronic Ulcers	16	8	24	53	63	116	14,630	7,794	22,424
	Other Diseases of the Skin	282	269	551	215	154	369	10,219	5,988	16,207
	Diseases of Bones, Joints, Muscles and Malformation	464	409	873	629	502	1,131	23,005	12,144	35,149

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			ASIANS			AFRICANS		
			ADMISSIONS		Total Deaths	ADMISSIONS		Total Deaths	ADMISSIONS		Total Deaths
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
GENERAL INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES—(Contd.)											
N.O.S. 124-130	A:	Other Diseases due to Helminths	1	—	1	—	—	—	60	57	117
036	42	Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	9
037	43	Lymphogranuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	4	13
038	43	Granuloma Inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	16
039	43	Other Unspecified Venereal Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	38	68
049	43	Food Poisoning, Infective and Toxic (excepting Salmonella Infections)	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	46	130
071.0	43	Relapsing Fever (Louse Borne)	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	5	9
071.1	43	Relapsing Fever (Tick Borne)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
072	43	Well's Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
073	43	Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	45	117
086	43	Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
087	43	Chicken Pox	7	3	10	2	3	5	709	288	997
088	43	Herpes Zoster	—	—	—	1	—	1	31	16	47
089	43	Mumps	—	—	—	1	—	1	126	51	177
090	43	Dengue	9	3	12	—	—	—	2	—	2
095	43	Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	245	446
096.7	43	Sandfly Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
120	43	Leishmaniasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	91	227
121.0	43	Trypanosomiasis (Gambiense)	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	27
121.0	43	Trypanosomiasis (Rhodesiense)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
121.2	43	Other Unspecified Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	22
131	43	Dermatophytosis (Tinea)	2	—	2	2	—	2	14	16	30
135	43	Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	162	344
N.O.S. 054-122	43	Other Infectious and Protozoal Diseases	—	1	1	—	3	3	13	19	32
N.O.S. 132-138	43	Other Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	35	88
140-148	44	Malignant Neoplasm of Mouth and Pharynx	—	—	—	1	1	2	37	10	47
150	45	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	1	1	49	4	53
151	46	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	—	—	—	1	1	2	62	48	110

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			Total Deaths	ASIANS			Total Deaths	AFRICANS			Total Deaths	
			ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS				
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
		NEW GROWTHS—(Contd.)													
152, 153	47	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	13	8	21	7
154	48	Malignant Neoplasm of Rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	12	2
161	49	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	11	1
162, 163	50	Malignant Neoplasm of Trachea, Bronchus and Lung not Specified as Secondary	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	6	17	6
170	51	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	101	101	13
171	52	Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	101	101	14
172, 174	53	Malignant Neoplasm of other Unspecified Parts of Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	77	77	4
177	54	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	56	—	56	18
190, 191	55	Malignant Neoplasm of Skin	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	1	—	83	43	116	5
196, 197	56	Malignant Neoplasm of Bone and Connected Tissue	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	67	33	100	10
155	57	Malignant Neoplasm of Liver and Bile Passages (Primary)	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	1	3	51	31	82	28
N.O.S. 156, 199	57	Malignant Neoplasm of all other and Unspecified Sites	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	156	129	285	56
204	58	Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	35	26	61	27
200-203, 205	59	Lymphosarcoma and other Neoplasm of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Systems	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	57	42	99	16
210-239	60	Benign Neoplasms and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	8	240	358	598	24
		ALLERGIC, METABOLIC AND BLOOD DISEASES													
250, 251	61	Non-toxic Goitre	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	39	58	1
252	62	Thyrototoxicosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	9	—
260	63	Diabetes Mellitus	1	2	3	—	—	—	30	11	41	133	49	182	22
280	64	Beri-beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10	1
281	64	Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	44	113	6
282	64	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	9	1
286, 6	64	Kwashiorkor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	574	497	1,071	270
283-286	64	Other Deficiency States	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	225	199	424	79
290	65	Pernicious and other Hyperchromic Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	50	49	99	10
291	65	Iron Deficiency Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	115	159	274	18

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			Total Deaths	ASIANS			Total Deaths	AFRICANS			Total Deaths
			ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS			
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
292-293 241 N.O.S. 240-299	A.	ALLERGIC, METABOLIC AND BLOOD DISEASES—(Contd.)												
	65	Other Anaemias	—	1	1	—	5	6	380	467	847	77		
	66	Asthma	—	1	1	—	15	11	661	295	956	14		
	66	Other Allergic, Endocrine, Metabolic and Blood Diseases	5	2	7	1	9	2	180	109	289	11		
300-309 310-324, 326 325 330-334 340.0 340.1 340.2 340 345 353 370-379 385 387 390 391-393 394 N.O.S. 341-369 395-398 N.O.S. 380-389	67	Psychoses	28	24	52	—	23	14	419	257	676	3		
	68	Psychoneuroses and Disorders of Personality	3	3	6	—	5	4	356	68	424	—		
	59	Mental Deficiency	—	—	—	—	3	1	171	131	302	5		
	70	Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	5	—	101	33	134	25		
	71	Meningitis due to H. Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	—	25	23	48	9		
	71	Meningitis due to Pneumococcus	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	86	215	95		
	71	Meningitis due to Other Organisms except Tuberculous and Syphilitic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	71	Meningitis (except Meningococcal and Tuberculous)	1	—	1	—	—	—	85	56	141	43		
	72	Multiple Sclerosis	—	1	1	—	—	—	160	99	259	67		
	73	Epilepsy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—		
	74	Inflammatory Diseases of Eye	—	1	1	—	3	4	244	115	359	3		
	75	Cataract	1	—	1	—	27	10	482	316	798	1		
	76	Glaucoma	—	—	—	—	6	9	266	146	412	—		
	77	Otitis Externa	—	—	—	—	2	—	27	13	40	—		
	77	Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	1	1	2	—	1	—	42	29	71	1		
	77	Other Inflammatory Diseases of Ear	2	1	3	—	10	5	337	259	596	4		
N.O.S. 341-369 395-398 N.O.S. 380-389	78	All other Diseases of Nervous System, Sense Organs and Auditory System	3	1	4	—	28	8	318	185	503	10		
	78	All other Diseases and Conditions of Eye	—	—	—	—	10	2	347	195	542	1		

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			Total Deaths	ASIANS			Total Deaths	AFRICANS			Total Deaths
			ADMISSIONS		Total		ADMISSIONS		Total		ADMISSIONS		Total	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female		
CIRCULATORY DISEASES														
A.														
400-401	79	Rheumatic Fever	1	1	2	5	2	7	239	147	386	9		
402	79	Chorea	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	9	11	—		
410-416	80	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	2	2	2	1	3	115	109	224	29		
420-422	81	Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	5	1	6	7	—	7	38	30	68	27		
430-434	82	Other Diseases of Heart	1	—	1	15	5	20	260	172	432	123		
440-443	83	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	—	1	22	—	22	61	42	103	17		
444-447	84	Hypertension without Mention of Heart Disease	—	1	1	16	3	19	25	9	34	2		
450-456	85	Diseases of Arteries	—	1	1	21	4	25	24	17	41	4		
460-468	86	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	4	7	27	12	39	215	145	360	18		
RESPIRATORY DISEASES														
470-475	87	Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	49	29	78	76	28	104	985	720	1,705	24		
480-483	88	Influenza	1	2	3	62	19	81	640	338	978	10		
490	89	Lobar Pneumonia	1	—	1	15	4	19	3,184	1,889	5,073	270		
491	90	Bronchopneumonia	5	4	9	6	2	8	3,759	2,991	6,750	1,068		
492, 493	91	Primary Atypical, other and Unspecified Pneumonia	2	1	3	5	—	5	1,012	648	1,660	88		
500	92	Acute Bronchitis	7	9	16	74	19	93	3,011	2,160	5,171	77		
501, 502	93	Bronchitis, Chronic and Unqualified	2	—	2	9	4	13	1,396	1,135	2,531	35		
510	94	Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	6	11	17	258	123	381	556	445	1,001	1		
518, 521	95	Empyema and Abscess of Lung	—	—	—	14	2	16	69	22	91	8		
519	96	Pleurisy (other than Tuberculous)	6	5	11	—	1	1	153	70	223	4		
523	97	Pneumoconiosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	8	45	2		
N.O.S.														
511-527	97	All other Respiratory Diseases	1	4	5	25	—	25	418	265	683	23		
ALIMENTARY DISEASES														
530	98	Dental Caries	—	1	1	1	4	5	108	48	156	—		
531-535	98	All other Diseases of Teeth and Supporting Structures	—	—	—	7	4	11	128	98	226	—		
540	99	Ulcer of Stomach	4	—	4	6	—	6	120	44	164	8		
541	100	Ulcer of Duodenum	3	1	4	14	3	17	133	41	174	1		
543	101	Gastritis and Duodenitis	13	4	17	15	10	25	359	307	666	—		
550-553	102	Appendicitis	10	7	17	134	61	195	156	71	227	3		

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			Total Deaths	ASIANS			Total Deaths	AFRICANS			Total Deaths	
			ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS				ADMISSIONS				
			Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
ALIMENTARY DISEASES—(Contd.)															
560, 561, 570 571.0 571.1 572 581 584, 585 536-587	A. 103 104	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis between Four Weeks and Two Years	6	—	6	—	61	7	68	1	858	192	1,050	98	
	104	Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis, Ages Two Years and over	6	3	9	—	28	17	45	2	1,984	1,521	3,505	510	
	104	Chronic Enteritis and Ulcerative Colitis	21	10	31	—	38	17	55	—	1,244	862	2,106	189	
	104	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	234	144	378	18	
	105	Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis	1	—	1	1	9	1	10	1	235	109	344	103	
	106	Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	3	4	—	12	18	30	—	38	29	67	5	
	107	Other Diseases of Digestive System	5	11	16	—	52	13	65	1	901	786	1,687	32	
GENITO-URINARY DISEASES															
590 591-594 600 602, 604 610 620, 621 613 634 N.O.S. 601-617	108 108 110 111 112 113 114 114	Acute Nephritis Chronic, other and Unspecified Nephritis Infections of Kidney (other than Tuberculous) Calculi of Urinary System Hyperplasia of Prostate Diseases of Breast (not Neoplastic) Hydrocele Disorders of Menstruation	1 — 7 3 — — — —	— — 1 — 2 — 5	1 — 8 3 — 2 5	— — — — — — — —	5 4 20 14 13 — 2 —	2 2 5 16 — 9 — 30	7 6 25 30 13 9 2 30	— — — — 1 — — —	108 107 96 41 118 — 208 —	60 65 98 8 — 348 891	168 172 194 49 118 348 208 891	13 29 10 1 11 4 — —	
	114 N.O.S. 601-617	Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System and Male Genital Organs	12	1	13	—	61	—	61	—	873	60	933	9	
	114 N.O.S. 622-637	Other Diseases of Uterus and Female Genital Organs	—	11	11	—	—	129	129	—	—	2,261	2,261	11	
	DISEASES OF PREGNANCY PUERPERIUM														
	640-641 681/2/4 642, 652, 685, 686 643, 644 650 650 660	115 116 117 118 119 120	Sepsis of Pregnancy Childbirth and the Puer- perium Toxaemias of Pregnancy and the Puerperium Haemorrhage of Pregnancy and Childbirth Abortion without Mention of Sepsis of Toxaemia Abortion with Sepsis Delivery without Complication	— — — — — —	2 2 3 8 2 60	2 2 3 8 2 60	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	5 7 7 33 29 85	— — — — — —	— — — — — —	326 218 652 2,344 297 12,700	19 18 24 1 3 —		

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST NO.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			ASIANS			AFRICANS			Total Deaths
			ADMISSIONS		Total	ADMISSIONS		Total	ADMISSIONS		Total	
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
N.O.S. 645-689	A.	DISEASES OF PREGNANCY PUERPERIUM (Contd.)										
	120	Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium.. ..	—	13	13	—	7	7	—	2,656	2,656	79
690-698 720-725 726-727 730 737, 745-749 715 700-714, 716 731/736, 738-744 751 754 N.O.S. 750-759	121	SKIN AND MUSCULO-SKELETAL DISEASES										
	122	Infections of Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue ..	21	9	30	—	39	6	1,771	795	2,566	15
	123	Arthritis and Spondylitis	2	2	4	—	17	4	480	251	731	—
	124	Muscular Rheumatism and Rheumatism, Unspecified	—	1	1	—	45	8	624	411	1,035	2
	125	Osteomyelitis and Periostitis	—	—	—	—	13	1	386	158	544	5
	126	Ankylosis and Acquired Musculo-skeletal Deformities	—	—	—	—	3	1	84	36	120	—
	127	Chronic Ulcer of Skin	1	1	2	—	15	4	1,069	604	1,673	—
	128	All other Diseases of Skin	3	2	5	—	22	3	692	327	1,019	5
	129	All other Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	19	1	20	—	7	2	421	239	660	1
	130	Spina Bifida and Meningocele	—	—	—	—	—	1	21	33	54	10
760-761 762 764 765 763, 766-768 770 769, 771, 772 773, 776	131	Congenital Malformations of Circulatory System	—	—	—	—	2	1	19	17	36	1
	132	Other Congenital Malformations	—	—	—	—	8	1	77	70	147	11
	133	DISEASES OF NEW BORN										
	134	Birth Injuries	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	21	24	2
	135	Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	1	36	36	72	43
	136	Diarrhoea of Newborn (under Four weeks) ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	119	96	215	23
	137	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6	13	1
	138	Other Infections of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	11	27	6
	139	Haemolytic Diseases of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	11	6
	140	All other defined Diseases of Early Infancy, Ill-defined Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy, and Immaturity, Unqualified	—	—	—	—	—	1	109	105	214	21
			—	—	—	2	2	4	59	73	132	25

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958—(Contd.)

CODE	LIST No.	DISEASES	EUROPEANS			Total Deaths	ASIANS			Total Deaths	AFRICANS			Total Deaths
			ADMISSIONS		Total		ADMISSIONS		Total		ADMISSIONS		Total	
			Male	Female			Male	Female			Male	Female		
794 788.8 793 N.O.S. 780-795	A.	ILL-DEFINED DISEASES												
	136	Senility without Mention of Psychosis	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	34	63	97	26
	137	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	63	38	101	—	14	7	21	—	3,823	2,610	6,433	79
	137	Observation, without need for further medical care	8	9	17	—	25	15	40	—	1,097	905	2,002	4
	137	All other ill-defined Causes of Morbidity	—	2	2	—	4	2	6	—	550	320	870	97
N.800-N.804 N.805-N.809 N.810-N.829 N.830-N.839 N.840-N.848 N.850-N.856 N.860-N.869 N.870-N.908 N.910-N.929 N.930-N.936 N.940-N.949 N.960-N.979 N.950-N.959 N.980-N.999	A.N.	INJURIES												
	138	Fracture of Skull	1	—	1	—	16	6	22	2	281	33	314	58
	139	Fracture of Spine and Trunk	1	—	1	—	18	6	24	1	280	72	352	18
	140	Fracture of Limbs	9	2	11	—	81	12	93	—	2,845	993	3,838	21
	141	Dislocation without Fracture	—	—	—	—	12	2	14	—	409	115	524	3
	142	Sprains and Strains of Joints and Adjacent Muscle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	143	Head Injury (excluding Fracture)	2	—	2	—	26	6	32	—	594	198	792	—
	144	Internal Injury of Chest, Abdomen and Pelvis	2	—	2	—	23	7	30	1	629	170	799	37
	145	Laceration and Open Wounds	—	—	—	—	7	3	10	—	227	57	284	29
	146	Superficial Injury, Contusion and Crushing with Intact Skin Surface	6	3	9	—	88	15	103	—	4,029	1,315	5,344	34
	147	Effects of Foreign Body Entering through Orifice	2	—	2	—	75	19	94	—	1,892	682	2,574	8
	148	Burns	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	228	126	354	4
	149	Effects of Poisons	1	—	1	—	18	18	36	7	954	676	1,630	124
	150	All other and Unspecified Effects of External Causes	1	4	5	—	7	2	9	—	217	145	362	25
			—	—	—	—	20	6	26	3	460	177	637	19
			TOTAL	518	440	958	8	2,372	1,221	3,593	84	80,143	70,578	150,721

1958—RETURN OF ACCIDENTS (COMBINED) IN- AND OUT-PATIENTS

CODE	LIST	ACCIDENTS	EUROPEAN		ASIAN		AFRICANS	
			Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
E.810-E.835	AE.138	Motor vehicle accidents ..	76	—	129	4	3,062	58
E.800-E.802	AE.139	Other transport accidents ..	3	—	54	—	3,537	13
E.840-E.866	AE.140	Accidental poisoning ..	8	—	9	—	305	5
E.870-E.895	AE.141	Accidental falls ..	105	—	220	—	7,181	23
E.900-E.904	AE.142	Accident caused by machinery ..	6	—	126	—	1,551	4
E.912	AE.143	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ..	1	—	29	8	2,548	54
E.916	AE.144	Accident caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ..	27	—	61	—	1,982	31
E.917, E.918	AE.145	Accidents caused by firearm ..	—	—	1	—	125	6
E.919	AE.146	Accidental drowning and submersion ..	—	—	2	2	11	1
E.929	AE.147	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa ..	32	—	22	—	1,286	—
E.920	AE.147	Foreign body entering other orifice ..	18	—	28	—	1,619	—
E.923	AE.147	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects ..	72	—	1	—	1,470	9
E.927	AE.147	Other accidents caused by animals ..	4	—	—	—	1,255	3
E.928	AE.147	All other accidental causes ..	252	—	440	1	22,131	20
N.O.S.	AE.148	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	9	—	22	—	5,194	107
E.910-E.979	AE.149	Injury resulting from operations of war ..	—	—	—	—	29	1
E.980-E.985	AE.150	TOTAL ..	613	—	1,144	15	53,286	335
E.990-E.999								

RETURN OF DISEASES—IN-PATIENTS, 1958

	EUROPEANS						ASIANS						AFRICANS					
	ADMISSIONS			DEATHS			ADMISSIONS			DEATHS			ADMISSIONS			DEATHS		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
General Infectious and	142	95	237	2	2	4	372	172	544	10	8	18	24,439	15,045	39,484	1,046	855	1,901
Parasitic Diseases ..	3	3	6	—	1	1	29	33	62	4	1	5	922	1,025	1,947	185	97	282
New Growths ..	6	7	13	—	1	1	63	39	102	4	3	7	2,422	1,919	4,341	289	221	510
Allergic Metabolic and	40	33	73	—	—	—	142	58	200	4	1	5	3,585	2,038	5,623	165	102	267
Blood Diseases ..	11	10	21	—	—	—	115	30	145	13	4	17	979	680	1,659	139	90	229
Diseases of Nervous Sys-	80	65	145	—	—	—	544	202	746	6	2	8	15,220	10,691	25,911	939	671	1,610
tem and Sense Organs	71	40	111	—	—	—	378	155	533	4	2	6	6,498	4,252	10,750	631	336	967
Circulatory Diseases ..	23	20	43	—	—	—	119	193	312	1	—	1	1,551	3,791	5,342	56	32	88
Respiratory Diseases ..	—	90	90	—	—	—	—	173	173	—	1	1	—	19,193	19,193	—	144	144
Alimentary Diseases ..	46	16	62	—	—	—	171	32	203	—	—	—	5,644	2,941	8,585	28	22	50
Genito Urinary Diseases	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	8	1	1	2	355	353	708	79	48	127
Diseases of Pregnancy	71	51	122	—	—	—	43	25	68	—	—	—	5,504	3,898	9,402	141	65	206
Puerperium ..	25	9	34	—	—	—	394	103	497	7	7	14	13,024	4,752	17,776	259	121	380
Skin and Musculo-Skeletal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of New Born ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-Defined Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injuries ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



