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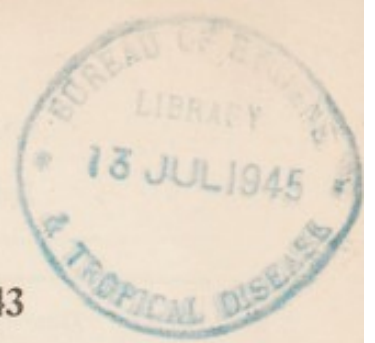
**Report on the Medical Services
for the Year 1943**

*Laid on the Table of the Legislative Council
as Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1945*

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Report on the Medical Services for the Year 1943

I. — ADMINISTRATION

A. — STAFF

Despite continued shortage of staff there has been no falling off in the volume of work performed by the Department, and in many hospitals the number of cases treated has increased greatly; of Zaria, where the in-patient increase is 73 per cent; Jos, where in-patients increased from 2,802 in 1942 to 4,089 in the year under review and out-patient figures from 14,114 to 16,606. Kano City Hospital had 6,950 admissions, the highest on record. Considerable increases are also reported from the Cameroons. In the African Hospitals in-patients increased from 83,741 to 99,229 while out-patients showed an increase of 21,631, total out-patients totalling 773,980.

2. One Senior Medical Officer, twelve Medical and Health Officers and one Pathologist were released from service with the Military Authorities during the year. Nine Medical Officers and one Specialist remain with the Armed Forces and one Senior Medical Officer is posted for anti-malarial control for Merchant Seamen. The depletion of the Nursing Sisters service as a result of marriage is very great and has caused a great deal of worry. We have only been able to carry on by employing married women and the help of the Military Authorities.

3. The Department suffered a heavy loss by the death by enemy action of four of its members. Drs. E. C. Smith, E. C. Savona, V. V. Muir and J. R. Soddy. The loss of Dr. Smith, Assistant Director of Laboratory Service, is not only a loss to the Department but to all workers in Tropical Medicine.

4. The relationship between the Department and the three Services has as in previous years been most cordial and mutual aid has been given and received.

5. The year's legislation as affecting medical and public health work is given in Schedule B.

B. — LEGISLATION

LIST OF ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH ENACTED DURING THE YEAR 1943

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
		<i>Ordinances</i>	
1	29.4.43	Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943.	Amending section 4 (2) of Ordinance No. 20 of 1934.
2	24.4.43	The Venereal Diseases Ordinance, 1943.	Ordinance making it compulsory for persons suffering from venereal diseases to have themselves treated till cured, etc.
3	1.9.43	The Dogs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1943	Amends section 11 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1942.
		<i>Regulations</i>	
4	24.2.43	The Control of Trade Cattle Regulation, 1943	Providing for the control of Trade Cattle.
5	18.5.43	The Hospital Fees (Amendment) Regulations, 1943	Hospital Fees for Europeans and Africans in His Majesty's Forces.
6	1.6.43	The Poisons and Pharmacy Regulations, 1943	Regulations for examinations and Diplomas.
7	20.7.43	The Quarantine (Amendment) Regulations, 1943	Amendment to Regulations No. 2 of 1930—Exempting ships operating solely in Nigerian Waters.
8	21.9.43	Quarantine (Port Harcourt Amendment) Regulations, 1943	Amendment of regulation 3 of Regulations No. 2 of 1930.

LIST OF ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR 1943—*continued*

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
<i>Orders in Council</i>			
1	19.1.43	Sleeping Sickness (Declaration of Restricted Areas) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1943	Amendment of the Sleeping Sickness (Declaration of Restricted Areas) Order in Council No. 19 of 1941.
4	25.1.43	Public Health (Application to Makurdi Aerodrome Labour Camps) Order in Council, 1943	Application of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance Chapter 56 No. 2 of 1917 to Makurdi-Abinsi Road.
5	2.2.43	Births, Deaths and Burials (Obubra Cemetery) Order in Council, 1943	Defining the boundaries of Public Cemetery, Obubra.
10	10.3.43	Births, Deaths and Burials (Kano Cemeteries) Order in Council, 1943	Amending Order in Council No. 23 of 1929—Christian Cemetery—Kano.
11	24.2.43	Births, Deaths and Burials (Military Cemetery at Oyo) Order in Council, 1943	Insertion of "Military Cemetery—Ibadan" under Head "B"—The Southern Provinces" Sub-head "4—Oyo Province" in Order in Council No. 23 of 1929.
16	21.6.43	Births, Deaths and Burials (European (Military and Civilian) Cemetery at Aba)	Military and Civilian Cemeteries at Aba.
19	27.7.43	Births, Deaths and Burials (Kano Cemeteries) (Additional) Order in Council, 1943	Imperial War Graves Commission Cemetery, Kano.
20	17.8.43	The Births, Deaths and Burials (Jebba African Cemetery) Order in Council, 1943	Provision for African Cemetery—Jebba.
23	20.7.43	Public Health (Application to Onitsha Township Area) Order in Council, 1943	Application of Rules No. 2 of 1917—Chapter 56 to the Township of Onitsha.
25	12.10.43	The Births, Deaths and Burials (Kafanchan Roman Catholic Cemetery) Order in Council, 1943	Provision of a Roman Catholic Cemetery—Kafanchan.
27	16.11.43	The Public Health (Application to Onitsha Town Native Authority Order) Order in Council, 1943	Application of Public Health Rules No. 2 of 1917 and Chapter 56 to Onitsha Town, etc.
30	16.12.43	The Births, Deaths (Jos Township) Registration Order in Council, 1943	Compulsory registration of all births and deaths occurring amongst natives in Jos Township on or after 1st January, 1944.
<i>Rules</i>			
4	4.3.43	The Townships (Eastern Provinces) Building Rules, 1943	General Building Rules.
5	4.3.43	The Third-class Township Building Rules, 1943	Building Rules.
12	26.4.43	The Midwives (Amendment) Rules 1943	Amending Schedule VII of Midwives Rules, 1931.
14	22.6.43	The Midwives (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1943	Amending Schedule VII of Midwives Rules, 1931.
16	22.10.43	The Township (Forcados and Burutu) (Amendment) Rules	Amendments to Rules 15 of 1939.
<i>Orders</i>			
4	18.2.43	The Calabar Township Boundary Order, 1943	Defining the boundaries of Calabar Township.
5	25.2.43	The Western Provinces (Application of Ordinance) Order, 1943	Application of provisions of Part II of the Dogs' Ordinance to Western Provinces.
15	15.4.43	The Onitsha Township (Abolition) Order, 1943	Cessation of Onitsha as a Township.

LIST OF ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH

ENACTED DURING THE YEAR 1943—*continued*

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
		<i>Orders—</i>	<i>continued</i>
22	22.7.43	The Koko Township (Abolition) Order, 1943	Cessation of Koko in Warri as a Township
		<i>Public</i>	<i>Notices</i>
40	25.1.43	The Mining Industry (Compulsory Service, Northern Provinces) Wage Fixing Notice, 1943	Giving scale of wages and rations.
89	11.3.43	The Mining Industry (Compulsory Service, Northern Provinces) (Cooks—Amendment) Wage Fixing Notice	Wages for female cooks.
99	22.2.43	The Public Health Rules (Pigs) Notice, 1943	Keeping and landing of pigs in Lagos Township.
102	25.3.43	The Control of Trade Cattle (Eastern Provinces Application) Notice, 1943	Establishment of inspection stations and control posts in Eastern Provinces.
103	25.3.43	The Control of Trade Cattle (Western Provinces Application) Notice, 1943	Establishment of inspection and control posts in Western Provinces.
104	25.3.43	The Nigeria Defence (Declaration of Departments of Government) (Medical) Order, 1943	Adding the Medical Department to the list of Essential Workers.
108	27.3.43	The Control of Trade Cattle (Northern Provinces Application) Notice, 1943	Establishment of inspection and control posts in Northern Provinces.
139	18.1.43	The Dogs Ordinance (Licensing Provisions—Eastern Provinces) Application Order, 1943	Application of Part II of the Dogs Ordinance, 1942 to all Townships in the Eastern Provinces and to certain areas.
151	10.4.43	The Dogs Ordinance (Licensing Provisions—Northern Provinces) Application Order, 1943	Application of Part II of the Dogs Ordinance, 1942, to all Townships in the Northern Provinces and to certain areas.
160	6.5.43	The Control of Trade Cattle (Eastern Provinces Application) Amendment Notice, 1943	Amendment to Public Notice No. 102 of 1943.
197	8.5.43	The Control of Trade Cattle (Northern Provinces Application) (Amendment) Notice, 1943	Amendment to Public Notice No. 108 of 1943.
249	16.7.43	The Compulsory National Service (Essential Mines, Northern Provinces) (General Regulations) (Blankets—Amendment) Order, 1943	Amendment to Public Notice No. 200 of 1942—Issue of Blankets to Mines' Labourers.
262	14.7.43	The Dogs Ordinance (Licensing Provisions—Eastern Provinces) (Amendment) Application Order, 1943	Amendment to Public Notice No. 139 of 1943.
299	1.9.43	The Leprosy (Jos Division, Bauchi Province) (Cancellation of Settlement) Notice, 1943	Cancellation of Notice No. 24 of 1925.
329	20.9.43	The Dogs Ordinance (Licensing Provisions—Eastern Provinces) (Amendment—Onitsha Town) Application Order, 1943	Application of Part II of the Dogs Ordinance, 1942 to Onitsha.
336	28.9.43	The Lagos Town Council Abattoir Bye-Laws, 1943	Rules for the Abattoir.

LIST OF ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, ETC., AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR 1943—*continued*.

<i>Serial No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Short Title</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
		<i>Public</i>	<i>Notice:—continued.</i>
367	19.11.43	The Dogs Ordinance (Licensing Provisions—Eastern Provinces) (Amendment No. 2—Onitsha Town) Application Order, 1943	Application of Part II of the Dogs Ordinance, 1942, to the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Onitsha Town Native Authority.
368	20.9.43	The Dogs Ordinance, 1942	(ii) Revoking Public Notice No. 329 of 1943.
377	10.12.43	The Mining Industry (Compulsory Service, Northern Provinces) (Ration Scale—Amendment) Wage Fixing Notice, 1943	Appointment of Onitsha Town Native Authority as Authority under the Dogs Ordinance, 1942. Amending Public Notice No. 40 of 1943—Rations for Mines' Workers.
		<i>Native Authority</i>	<i>Public Notices</i>
2	11.1.43	The Public Health (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1942	Public Health Rules for the Northern Provinces.
26	21.4.43	The Building (Northern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1943	Building Rules for Northern Provinces.
28	10.4.43	The Badagri Town Council Native Authority (Registration of Births and Deaths) Rules, 1943	Providing for compulsory registration of Births and Deaths.
71	5.6.43	The Public Health (Eastern Provinces Native Authorities) Rules, 1943	Public Health Rules for Eastern Provinces.
78	21.9.43	The Onitsha Town Native Authority (Building) Rules, 1943	Building Rules for Onitsha.
79	20.9.43	The Onitsha Town Native Authority (Bakehouse) Rules, 1943	Bakehouse Rules for Onitsha Town.

C. — FINANCE

6. Below are financial statements for the financial year 1942-43 :—

A. — Medical, Health and Laboratory Services

			£	s	d
Total Revenue, 1941-42	..	..	60,279	1	2
Total Revenue, 1942-43	..	..	60,134	16	2
Total Expenditure, 1941-42	..	..	423,745	2	10
Total Expenditure, 1942-43	..	..	491,689	19	6

B. — Sleeping Sickness Service

Total Expenditure, 1941-42	..	..	21,930	10	7
Total Expenditure, 1942-43	..	..	30,497	14	5

D. — MEDICAL STORES

7. In spite of transport delays incidental to war-time and to losses by enemy action there has been no shortage of essential drugs, dressings and equipment. The work of the Central Store has increased enormously but no hold-up has occurred. This is due to the efficient system evolved by the Storekeepers concerned. To conserve the quinine supply it has been necessary to use mepacrine or quinacrine as substitutes for prophylactic purposes.

II. — PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL REMARKS

European Health

8. The general health of the European community has been relatively good considering the increase in work, fewer opportunities for recreation and the prolonged tours. The resultant effect is not shown yet to a great extent, but the number of extensions of leave give an index of what toll is being taken. Children particularly in the Cameroons appear to be maintaining remarkably good health. In those cases where dietetic deficiencies have been suspected the indications point to a deficiency in calcium and vitamin B complex.

9. The malaria rate has dropped from 35.4 per cent of total admissions to 30 per cent but this is still much too high.

African Health

10. The figures for the last three years show the steady increase in the work of the hospitals.

			1941	1942	1943
In-patients	..	..	75,665	83,741	99,229
Out-patients	..	..	676,959	752,349	773,980

11. As in previous years that large group " Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissues, Bones, and Organs of Locomotion " heads the list with 14.2 per cent of all admissions.

12. Pregnancy and the diseases accompanying it account for 10.08 per cent, Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) 8.2 per cent.

13. Admissions for Helminthic Disease (5.2 per cent) and for the Dysentery-Diarrhoea groups (5.5 per cent) show how far we have still to go in the matter of improved sanitation.

14. Hospital cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have doubled during the year, while cases of Smallpox have increased nearly three hundred per cent.

Tuberculosis and other Respiratory Disease

15. Hospital statistics reveal little signs of increase of Tuberculosis. Admissions for tuberculous disease amount to only 1 per cent of all cases treated.

16. Invaliding figures of African officials from this disease are disquieting *e.g.* in the Police Department 39 per cent of all invalidings of officials was due to Tuberculosis. In the Railway the figure was 29 per cent, Public Works Department 21 per cent, Medical Department 17 per cent.

17. Rice pneumokoniosis is reported from the Cameroons. This had a high incidence during the last quarter of the year and is attributed by the Medical Officer to the inhalation of rice dust during the hulling. The symptoms are out of all proportions to the scanty physical signs.

Venereal Disease

18. This problem remains one of the most serious in the country. In the Hospitals in the Kano Division the number of cases is 18 per cent of total cases of disease, and more than double that of Malaria. Of mines selected labour examined in the Kano Division 7 per cent were found to be suffering from syphilis and 9 per cent from gonorrhoea. In the Zaria area, it is reported that many fewer than was expected were infected. The Senior Medical Officer, Victoria, writes "The rate of dissemination of venereal diseases especially of gonorrhoea is becoming increasingly difficult to discern owing to the acquisition and sale of private stocks of sulphapyridine and similar compounds by unlicensed dealers. Police and Customs confiscations point to an alarming increase in home-medication. If cures were being maintained by this method of treatment the number requiring hospital treatment would show a corresponding decline—but this is far from being the case".

19. Only mass treatment will eradicate these diseases. Hospital cases seldom remain long enough to assure cure.

Guinea-Worm

20. A serious incidence of guinea-worm infection was seen in most parts of Katsina Province during the rains. Surveys involving about 25,000 were made in various areas. In Malumfashi Town over 26 per cent of the population had Guinea-Worm, but in one ward of the town which had a well with coping and steining the percentage dropped to eight.

21. In Numa Town, during 1942, 500 out of a population of 700 had Guinea-Worm. The well was repaired and a survey in 1943 revealed only ten suffering from the disease.

Hospital Buildings

22. In order to meet the demand for increased medical facilities on the minesfields, a new sixty-two bedded hospital was built and equipped at Barakin Ladi—and a thirty-two bedded ward was added to Kafanchan Hospital, while Jos African Hospital had the following extension :—

- (a) 14 Bed Clerks' Ward (b) X-ray and Store Blocks (c) Laundry and Kitchen Blocks.

23. At Victoria, the site for the new African Hospital was finally selected in a commanding position on the Victoria-Buea road and it is hoped building will be commenced shortly. Extensions to or replacement of other hospitals are to be considered in 1944. The erection of new hospitals must await the provision of increased medical staff which is not possible in war-time. The new Military ward at Ilorin hospital had 410 military patients during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare

24. The number of deliveries in Government and Native Authority institutions rose from 9,678 in 1942 to 11,520 in the year under review.

25. The growth of this work is widespread throughout the country and is the result of pressure and appeals from the indigenous population. The staff can hardly cope with the present rush far less take on new commitments, cf. Aba, where despite no increase in staff, the total deliveries have increased from 805 in 1942 to 1,171 in 1943, the ante-natal attendances from 16,425 to 20,420 and infant welfare attendances from 17,990 to 20,420. In the Ibadan Medical area the total attendances are in the region of 100,000. In Ondo Province the work started by Dr. Robinson goes on unremittingly, and in all Native Authority Dispensaries, except four, a Native Authority Grade II Midwife is attached. Even in the North there is steady progress. In Kano Division there were 397 hospital confinements as against 264 in the previous year. Women living under "Purdah" conditions being reluctant to visit hospitals during the day, a "Dusk Clinic" was started at Katsina during the evening hours with satisfactory results. In Kano visits to compounds increased from 8,237 to 29,887.

26. There is a danger that this rapid increase in maternity services throughout the country may get out of control—and the question of how best to tackle it is being studied closely.

Minesfields

27. The Medical work in the Minesfields is recorded in Appendix C.

School of Medicine

28. Since its establishment in 1930, the School of Medicine at Yaba has produced thirty-seven Medical Practitioners.

29. The number of students attending Classes in 1943 were as follows :—

Seven students in their first year

Six „ „ „ second year

Three „ „ „ third year

Six students in their fourth year (of whom one resigned and proceeded to the United Kingdom to study medicine)

Eight „ „ „ fifth year (four qualified at the July examination and four at the December examination).

More particulars about the medical and pharmacy schools will be found in Appendix D.

Lunacy

30. There has been no change in the unsatisfactory position where there is a complete lack of facilities for the treatment of mental disease.

Native Authority Dispensaries

31. Below are comparative figures giving number of cases treated, and total attendances at Native Authority Dispensaries in the northern and southern groups of provinces of Nigeria.

	<i>Northern Provinces</i>		<i>Southern Provinces</i>	
	1942	1943	1942	1943
Cases treated	482,189	462,862	784,654	907,390
Total attendances	2,233,614	2,237,668	2,550,745	2,871,584

III.—VITAL STATISTICS

32. Non-native births and deaths are compulsorily registrable in the whole of Nigeria.

33. Amongst the local population, compulsory registration of births and deaths is enforced in the townships of Lagos, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Enugu and Aba, in the township and adjoining foreign native settlement (Sabon gari) of Kano, in a limited part of Minna, and in Bida, Abuja and Kontagora. Native Authority have made rules for, and adopted, the registration of births and deaths in Makurdi and Onitsha towns, in the Egba Division of Abeokuta Province, in the Oyo Division and the Ife-Ilesha District of Oyo Province, in the Lagos Colony towns of Badagri and Ikorodu.

34. For Lagos town, compulsory registration has been in force for many years and some data for 1942 and 1943 are compared below :—

	1942	1943
Estimated population	167,600	169,800
Births (live)	5,929	6,653
Crude birth-rate (per thousand) ..	35.4	39.2
Corrected birth-rate (per thousand) ..	31.5	34.8
Deaths	3,098	3,734
Crude death-rate (per thousand) ..	18.5	21.9
Corrected death-rate (per thousand) ..	25.4	23.2
Deaths within the first year after birth	733	934
Infant mortality rate (per thousand births)	123.8	140.3

	1942	1943
Stillbirths	194	236
Stillbirth rate (per 100 live births) ..	3	3.5
Deaths in pregnancy or childbirth ..	74	65
Maternal mortality rate (per thousand live births)	12.5	9.8

The above figures do not include non-native births and deaths. The estimated population figures given above for Lagos are based on a forecast table prepared by the Government Statistician as a result of the last census, in 1931. There is no doubt that the Lagos population, mainly owing to immigration from the province, is considerably larger than stated above ; but the actual figures can only be guessed rather than estimated in the absence of an adequate staff to conduct a careful enumeration.

IV.—HYGIENE AND SANITATION

I.—PREVENTIVE MEASURES

(i) *Mosquito and other Insect-borne Diseases*

(a) *Malaria*

35. Preventive measures against malaria have been continued. Close liaison has been maintained with the Armed Services and considerable improvements in the form of drainage and control of borrow-pit digging have been carried out under the direction of the Area Board and its Malaria Adviser in the Apapa area of Lagos and in the airport areas at Kano and Maiduguri. The area adviser and his staff have made useful malaria surveys of the Igbobi, Ikeja and Apapa areas in the colony of Lagos, and of Army and Air Force hospital and barrack or camp areas in Ibadan, Kaduna, Enugu, Abeokuta and Ijebu Ode. Useful drainage has been constructed by the army for the protection of army camps or hospitals in Abeokuta, Ibadan, Kaduna and Enugu.

36. On the civil side, the mosquito control officer has made surveys of a number of provincial towns, including Kaduna, Enugu, Burutu, Forcados, Lokoja, Ikeja and Sapele.

37. Reclamation works by drainage and filling have been completed in the swamps known as Okepa I, Okepa II and Okepa III situated north-west of Ikoyi (Lagos) and useful progress with drainage and other methods of reclamation has been made in the extensive swamps to north-east and south-west of the Ikoyi part of Lagos island. Much new surface drainage work by the civil health authorities has been constructed in Abeokuta and in the Makurdi airport area.

38. To reduce the incidence of malaria in merchant seamen, the Port Health Officer at Lagos has investigated and reported on the malaria preventive measures available on each ship visited. This is now being carried on by a lay propaganda officer appointed by the Ministry of War Transport. On board merchant ships and Nigeria Marine craft, sleeping accommodation has been periodically dusted with pyrethrum which has proved very useful against cockroaches as well as against mosquitoes.

(b) *Yellow Fever*

37. Two suspected cases of yellow fever were reported but neither was confirmed. The campaign against the domestic breeding of mosquitoes has continued.

(c) *Typhus Fever*

38. One case of tick-borne typhus was reported in a European in the Bauchi area. Eighteen cases of murine typhus were notified in Lagos township. One case was notified from Sapele.

(d) *Trypanosomiasis*

39. A special section of the report deals with this subject.

(e) *Plague*

40. No cases have been seen. In Kano, market areas are regularly trapped and 1,327 rats were thus destroyed. In Lagos, 12,108 rats and 4,784 mice were accounted for by health personnel: 10,880 rats were dissected, but none were found positive. Seven merchant ships and four naval vessels were fumigated with cyanide in Lagos harbour. At Port Harcourt, second port in Nigeria, 13,634 rats were caught, 2,570 examined for plague with a negative result and a flea-count was made on 440 rats giving a flea-index of 3.35 and a cheopis index of 1.60.

(ii) *Epidemic Diseases*

(a) *Smallpox*

41. 6,360 cases were notified, with 1,234 deaths. A special vaccination campaign was undertaken in Sokoto Province, and the unit engaged in the work performed over 74,000 vaccinations. About one million and a half vaccinations against smallpox were performed during the year, exclusive of troops vaccinated by military staff.

(b) *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis*

42. 2,389 cases with 558 deaths are known to have occurred. The increased movement of people in connection with increased minesfield labour and with army requirements, and the very overcrowded conditions on trains, no doubt contributed to spread of the disease. A proportion of the cases would doubtless have escaped notice by the medical authorities were it not for improved organisation of epidemic staff. The efficacy of the sulphanamide drugs against this disease must also encourage reporting by communities who were inclined to conceal cases before the coming of these chemotherapeutic agents, when the measures available in the presence of an outbreak were more or less limited to the isolation of cases and contacts.

(c) *Enteric Fever*

43. Forty cases with nine deaths occurred. All cases notified were sporadic.

(d) *Dysentery*

44. A total of 5,085 cases with 258 deaths were reported, but it is considered that notification is still very incomplete. An epidemic occurred in the Cameroons where 2,893 of the total cases were recorded. The death rate there was low, only fifty-eight of the cases proving fatal.

(e) *Yaws*

45. There is nothing new to report regarding yaws. It is one of the commonest diseases treated at some Hospitals and Native Authority Dispensaries.

(iii) *Other Infectious Diseases*

(a) *Tuberculosis*

46. Tuberculosis still appears to be on the increase and 1,218 cases were notified, of which 407 were fatal. In Lagos a Tuberculosis Hospital of fourteen beds has been completed and equipped. The Lagos branch of the Red Cross held a Tuberculosis Week and has started a dispensary for examination of contacts. Women Tuberculosis Visitors have been appointed by this organisation. The urgent need for some such step is shown by the fact that 481 cases of which 304 proved fatal, occurred in Lagos township during the year. 134 cases were reported in the Western Provinces but it is stated that only those in the last stages attend the hospitals.

47. The disease is becoming more and more evident as a cause of invaliding of Africans from the civil and the fighting services. Thus, 39 per cent of invalidings out of the Police Force were due to it, so were 29 per cent of Railway Staff invalidings and 17 per cent of Medical Staff invalidings.

(b) *Pneumonia*

48. 4,274 cases with 898 deaths were notified but it is certain that very many cases occurred about which nothing was heard.

(c) *Undulant Fever*

49. Two cases occurred in the Gusau area. These were treated with sulphapyridine and one showed no relapse after four months.

(d) *Rabies*

50. There were three cases of human rabies, confirmed by post-mortem tissue examination; they occurred in Onitsha, Bamenda and Jos respectively.

51. Canine rabies was demonstrated in dog tissues received from Lagos (9 cases) Abeokuta (3), Calabar (2), Onitsha (2), Makurdi (2), Sapele (2), Oshogbo (1), Zaria (1) Opobo (1), Ibadan (1), Akure (1) and Victoria (1)—twenty-six cases in all. There was also one case of rabies in a cat from Victoria.

(iv) *Helminthic Infections*

52. The reports of the laboratory service show that helminth infestation is extremely prevalent. 32,905 specimens of stools were examined in several widely separated hospitals with the following results:—

849 or 2.6 per cent showed *Taenia* infestation.

7,878 or 23.9 per cent showed *Ascaris* infestation.

12,573 or 38.2 per cent showed *Ankylostome* infestation.

455 or 1.4 per cent showed *Schistosoma mansoni* infestation.

53. Of 27,546 specimen of urine examined, 2,838 or 10.3 per cent showed ova of *Schistosoma haematobium*.

II. — GENERAL MEASURES

(a) *Sewage Disposal*

54. In the Northern Provinces, composting of refuse and nightsoil has been continued with marked success and several new installations have been constructed. At Kano there is a very brisk demand for the compost and 4,500 tons have been disposed of to farmers. In the Southern Provinces results have been more variable and while a successful plant has been established at Benin another has had to be abandoned at Ogwashi-Uku. At Ibadan the appearance of the compost was poor, but the results are good in that no nuisance arises from the process.

(b) *Refuse Disposal*

55. Except where composting stations have been established, refuse disposal is mainly by incineration. Controlled tipping of refuse has been carried out in certain areas—notably Lagos and Apapa, etc. Considerable stretches of swampy ground have been reclaimed in this way.

(c) *Water Supplies*

56. The public water supplies at Lagos, Kano, Kaduna, Zaria, Port Harcourt, Enugu, Aba and Jos have been controlled by routine bacteriological examination throughout the year and no serious purification breakdowns of any duration have been encountered. The major water supply scheme at Ibadan has come into operation. Two deep boreholes fitted with pumps and suitable storage and (local) delivery plant have been very popular in Sokoto. In the Ondo province, the programme of simple protection of springs has been continued. Twenty-six new public wells were constructed by the Geological Department in the Northern Provinces during the year.

III. — SCHOOL HYGIENE

57. Medical Officers have continued to carry out school medical inspections and a number of minor epidemics such as tinea and scabies were dealt with. The dispensary at the Middle School, Katsina, was reopened. In the District Elementary Schools in the Northern Provinces, schistosomiasis, mild hookworm infection and tinea infections were found to be common.

58. The school clinic at Lagos had a total of 17,903 attendances of which 4,848 were new cases. 139 cases of avitaminosis were recognised amongst the children attending.

IV. — LABOUR CONDITIONS — AFRICAN HOUSING

59. Labour welfare amongst the specially recruited mines labour was looked after by a number of Labour Officers seconded from the Administrative Service working under the direction of the Administrative Director of Minerals Production. The ration scales laid down by Defence Regulations for this labour proved of great value. Leading mining companies instructed their managers to stock the articles of food laid down in the scales for sale to their voluntary labour—evidence that the advantage of better diet for better production is recognised.

60. The Labour Department continued to develop and its report for the year should be consulted.

61. The housing scheme for the Enugu Colliery labour continued to make progress.

62. The poor conditions of African housing continue to be one of the main problems of public health in Nigeria.

63. The continued influx into such centres as Lagos, Kano, Enugu from other parts of Nigeria aggravates the vicious circle of overcrowding—insufficient housing—exorbitant rents—more overcrowding.

V. — FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE

64. In the Northern Provinces, the late rains caused a food shortage which affected the health of the population. In Katsina province this was regarded as the responsible factor for an increase in the death rate and a decline in the birth rate.

65. Eighty tons of iodised salt were distributed in the Tiv Division where goitre is very prevalent, but larger quantities are required. Rice production is being developed in the Western Provinces. Meat has been very scarce and expensive in most areas, and the cost of essential foodstuffs has increased. Southerners have much difficulty in obtaining such southern staples as gari (kassava flour) when stationed in the Northern Emirates.

66. Interesting studies in what is believed to be riboflavin deficiency have been initiated in Lagos.

VI. — PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION

67. No seaport or airport had to be declared infected during the year.

VII. — TRAINING OF HEALTH PERSONNEL

68. At the Ibadan Sanitary Training School, fifteen students passed out in March and thirty-six students entered in July.

69. At the Kano Sanitary Training School, eleven students in all completed their course—four in the first quarter and seven in the last quarter of the year. Nineteen students remained in training.

70. Six other students were taken into the Kano school during the year for training in elementary nursing and sanitation for employment in the form of epidemic teams.

VIII. — MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

71. The Infant Welfare Clinic of Lagos Council has carried on its excellent work during the year. Two hundred Clinics were held during the year and there were 7,650 attendances at these. 51,573 home visits were made by the Health Visitors.

72. In the Northern Provinces, there is considerable difficulty in getting local women to take up this type of work. Attempts are being made to instruct the local women who attend childbirths in elementary hygiene measures. It is frequently difficult to get Mohammedan mothers to attend Child Welfare Clinics with their children and an experiment is being tried in Katsina in the holding of "dusk" clinics, which the mothers may more readily attend.

73. The number of confinements in Government (or Native Authority) Institutions, or attended by midwives sent out from such institutions was 10,844, exclusive of ninety-two cases in European Hospitals.

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1943

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS

Disease					Total In-patients treated	Total Deaths in In-patients	Total Out-patients	Total Deaths in Out- patients
1.	(a)	Typhoid fever	..	..	34	6	2	1
	(b)	Paratyphoid fever	..	..	4	2	—	—
2.		Typhus	..	..	20	—	—	—
3.		Relapsing fever	..	..	—	—	2	—
4.		Undulant fever	..	..	3	—	—	—
5.		Smallpox	..	..	1,347	294	230	3
6.		Measles	..	..	206	4	442	—
7.		Scarlet fever	..	..	—	—	3	—
8.		Whooping cough	..	..	67	3	586	—
9.		Diphtheria	..	..	2	2	2	—
10.		Influenza :—						
	(a)	with respiratory complications	..		202	2	805	2
	(b)	without respiratory complications	..		—	—	—	—
11.		Cholera	..	..	—	—	—	—
12.		Dysentery :—						
	(a)	Amoebic	..	..	1,549	122	1,848	—
	(b)	Bacillary	..	..	427	53	242	—
	(c)	Unclassified	..	..	1,071	108	3,568	—
13.		Plague :—						
	(a)	Bubonic	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(b)	Pneumonic	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(c)	Septicaemic	..	..	—	—	—	—
14.		Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	9	1	13	—
15.		Encephalitis lethargica	..	..	6	1	1	—
16.		Cerebro-spinal fever	..	..	1,273	216	55	—
17.		Rabies	..	..	3	3	—	—
18.		Tetanus	..	..	170	58	24	—
19.		Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	..		764	213	501	—
20.		Other tuberculosis diseases	..		283	32	250	—
21.		Leprosy	..	..	253	6	1,273	—
22.		Venereal diseases :—						
	(a)	Syphilis	..	..	3,675	51	10,423	—
	(b)	Gonorrhoea	..	..	3,796	26	22,815	—
	(c)	Other venereal diseases	..	..	963	3	2,953	—
23.		Yellow fever	..	..	—	—	—	—
24.		Malaria :—						
	(a)	Benign	..	..	8	—	151	—
	(b)	Subtertian	..	..	3,298	38	20,460	—
	(c)	Quartan	..	..	13	—	16	—
	(d)	Unclassified	..	..	3,458	52	56,399	—
25.		Blackwater fever	..	..	35	(93) 3	6	—
26.		Kala-azar	..	..	3	—	8	—
27.		Trypanosomiasis	..	..	660	74	1,216	—
Carried forward ..					23,602	1,373	124,294	6

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1943—*contd.*

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total In-patients treated</i>	<i>Total Deaths in In-patients</i>	<i>Total Out-patients</i>	<i>Total Deaths in Out- patients</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	23,602	1,373	124,294	6
28. Yaws	564	2	38,157	—
29. Other protozoal diseases	19	—	21	—
30. Ankylostomiasis	1,890	17	2,748	—
31. Schistosomiasis	736	14	1,117	—
32. Other helminthic diseases	2,580	9	47,876	—
33. Other infectious or parasitic diseases ..	2,002	59	10,767	—
34. Cancer and other tumours :—				
(a) Malignant	149	19	71	—
(b) Non-malignant	735	20	990	—
(c) Undetermined	161	15	292	—
35. Rheumatic conditions	1,231	8	51,306	—
36. Diabetes	67	11	67	—
37. Scurvy	4	1	61	—
38. Beriberi	65	15	155	—
39. Pellagra	23	—	390	—
40. Other diseases :—				
(a) Nutritional	62	4	2,984	—
(b) Endocrine glands and general ..	110	11	512	—
41. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	1,716	135	14,620	6
42. Acute and chronic poisoning	45	5	645	—
43. Cerebral haemorrhage	321	58	363	—
44. Other diseases of the nervous system ..	1,195	178	5,686	1
45. Trachoma	29	—	48	—
46. Other diseases of the eye and annexa ..	1,246	1	18,818	—
47. Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus ..	245	2	14,480	—
48. Diseases of the circulatory system :—				
(a) Heart	825	175	1,088	1
(b) Other circulatory diseases	1,862	41	6,475	—
49. Bronchitis	2,493	52	54,498	8
50. Pneumonia :—				
(a) Broncho-pneumonia	1,437	235	712	7
(b) Lobar-pneumonia	3,333	292	587	—
(c) Otherwise defined	4,110	527	—	—
51. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1,049	47	7,416	—
52. Diarrhoea and enteritis :—				
(a) Under 2 years of age	293	35	3,999	—
(b) Over 2	2,389	201	23,789	1
55. Appendicitis	170	13	80	—
54. Hernia, intestinal obstruction	4,825	125	3,152	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	57,473	3,173	438,264	30

RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1943—*contd.*

EUROPEANS AND AFRICANS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Total In-patients treated</i>	<i>Total Deaths in In-patients</i>	<i>Total Out-patients</i>	<i>Total Deaths in Out- patients</i>
<i>Brought forward</i>	57,473	3,173	438,264	30
55. Cirrhosis of the liver	165	43	51	—
56. Other diseases of the liver and biliary passages	1,103	91	1,298	—
57. Other diseases of the digestive system	2,646	106	89,174	—
58. Nephritis :—				
(a) Acute	253	52	427	—
(b) Chronic	315	82	247	—
59. Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	6,376	106	20,541	—
60. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state :—				
(a) Abortion	996	10	696	—
(b) Ectopic gestation	84	2	100	—
(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy	634	53	1,095	—
(d) Other conditions of the puerperal state	8,389	113	368	—
61. Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	14,404	136	158,176	—
62. Congenital malformation and diseases of early infancy :—				
(a) Congenital debility	502	93	1,784	6
(b) Premature birth	301	101	201	—
(c) Injury at birth	15	5	4	—
63. Senility	62	23	59	—
64. External causes :—				
(a) Suicide	7	2	—	—
(b) Other forms of violence	7,363	233	69,427	—
65. Ill-defined	795	94	3,602	1
Total	101,883	4,518	785,514	37

LABORATORY SERVICE

STAFF

The loss of Dr. E. C. Smith, Head of the Laboratory Service, has been a grievous one to the Department.

2. The promotion of Mr. Bowrey as Lymph Production Officer shows the important position this branch takes in the Laboratory Service.

GENERAL WORK

3. It is not proposed to give in detail the work done during the year. Suffice to say there has been no falling off either in quality or in quantity. A detailed account of work done for the Armed Forces is given later.

PREPARATION OF VACCINES

4. A drive for increased production of vaccine lymph was initiated during the year and was successful though it taxed the resources of the laboratory to the utmost. The total yield was 17,444 grammes or approximately 205,000 tubes compared with 4,912 grammes in 1942. The average yield per sheep was 24.5 grammes. Owing to pressure on the Institute it was necessary to use 2,675 grammes of the pulp produced during the year and the balance available for issue in 1944, subject to satisfactory bacteriological and potency tests, is 14,468 grammes or 175,000 tubes : *i.e.* 3,500,000 doses.

5. The mortality rate in sheep was much less than in the preceding year. This is in the main due to the provision of a new fly proof animal house.

6. Final potency tests of vaccine after storage for two years at $+4^{\circ}\text{C}$. showed a drop of 25 per cent in the success rate. A proper refrigerator room has been sanctioned by Government and plans have been prepared and sent to the United Kingdom.

7. Approximately 2,000,000 single doses were issued during the year.

Rabies and T.A.B. Vaccines

8. 39,020 c.cs. of the former and 12,450 c.cs. of the latter were issued during the year. The T.A.B. was issued to the Army.

Yellow Fever

9. One hundred and fifty-seven protection tests were made during the year, and 5,654 inoculations were given with Rockefeller vaccine. The total Rockefeller vaccine received for the West African pool during the year was 299,000 doses.

10. Drs. J. C. Bugher and R. G. Hahn of the Rockefeller Foundation arrived on November 15th and re-established the Yellow Fever Research Institute in the old grounds adjacent to the Medical Research Institute. The buildings, mouse colony and the residual vaccine were handed over on 31st December.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

11. Dr. B. G. T. Elmes isolated a local (Lagos) strain of typhus at the fifth attempt and maintained it in guinea-pigs for fifteen passages. It behaved as a typical murine strain and corroborated the clinical and serological findings of Drs. W. Hughes and R. B. T. Baldwin in 1942. A murine strain from Accra sent by Brigadier G. M. Findlay was kept for seven passages for comparison, and investigation of an unidentified strain sent by Major W. Young, 44th W.A. General Hospital, was carried out. The latter strain was maintained for twenty passages and gave very interesting results which have been communicated to Major Young. The organism isolated from cases of clinical dysentery in 1942 has been further investigated. Its aetiological relationship is extremely probable and it appears to be an entirely new type in bacillary dysentery. A culture will be sent to the Curator of the National Collection of Type Cultures, London, and an article submitted for publication as soon as opportunity permits. The occurrence of cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Kano has been confirmed and a proved case has also occurred at Minna. *Haemophilus influenzae* has been isolated from two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Lagos infants. These are probably the first recorded isolations of this organism in meningitis in Nigeria. Cases of anthrax occurred during the year in cattle brought to Lagos for slaughter. Specimens were examined at the Medical Research Institute and the organism isolated and identified by culture and pathogenicity tests.

12. The probable occurrence of leptospirosis in Nigeria is indicated by clinical and serological findings in a case at Oshogbo recorded by Drs. Lesh and Cannon.

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT FOR THE ARMED FORCES DURING 1943

A.—HEADQUARTERS, MEDICAL LABORATORY SERVICE (MEDICAL RESEARCH
INSTITUTE, YABA, AND PATHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, AFRICAN HOSPITAL, LAGOS.

EXAMINATIONS :

Blood films for Malarial Parasites	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,823
Biochemical Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Urine Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Stools Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,540
Stools culture	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,297
Urethral smears	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,358
Dark-Ground Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Blood Grouping	..	..	..	..	..	..	317
Kahn Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,416
Agglutination Tests	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
Post-mortems (European 4, African 4)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Histopathology	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	169

Note.—Above examinations performed for U.S.A.A.F.							568
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,900
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,656
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,166

SUMMARY OF WORK CARRIED OUT FOR THE ARMED FORCES DURING 1943—*continued*

VACCINES : c.cs.

T.A.B.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,450
Rabies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(tubes)	1,320
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,393

YELLOW FEVER :

Protection Tests—Army	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
Vaccinations —R.N.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
„ —Army	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,035
„ —R.A.F.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	642

ANTIGENS : c.cs.

Kahn—Army	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,100
Ide—Army	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,010

MEDIA :

Army

Desoxycholate-citrate Agar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000
Litmus Lactose Agar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,000
MacConkey Agar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64,000
Nutrient Agar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,000
Nutrient Broth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,000
Glucose Broth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500
Hartley's Broth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,000
MacConkey Broth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
Peptone Water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,250
Loeffler's Medium	1,500
									182,250

SOLUTIONS, ETC.

Stains and Solutions (various)—Army	3,790
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B. — OUT-STATION LABORATORIES

Clinical Pathology :

Total Examinations for Army	9,270
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Appendix B

SLEEPING SICKNESS SERVICE

1. In 1943 the Sleeping Sickness Service treated about 19,000 cases. Of these 5,321 were found at mass surveys, about 13,100 at dispensaries and 540 at the periodic examination of mines labour. With 830 treated at Mission stations and about 1,500 at general medical stations the year's total was approximately 21,300. This increase over

the previous year's figure was due to concentrating survey work on the re-examination of bad areas which always have been adversely affected by mining, and to the increase in the number of dispensaries established as permanent treatment centres. There was no evidence of any general increase of the disease.

2. Owing to war-time shortage of staff most re-surveys were done by the Sanitary Superintendents in charge of the sleeping sickness control of mines labour in Plateau and Niger Provinces. In the worst area of Jemaa Division of Plateau Province, 39,534 people were examined and 1,434 cases found, an average infection rate of 3.8 per cent. This high figure was partly due to the fact that much of the casual pagan labour had been evading the sleeping sickness restrictions. This has now been put right.

3. In Niger Province the position was reasonably satisfactory. Some 96,803 people were examined and 2,619 cases found, an average incidence of 2.6 per cent. Among 21,686 people examined in the worst areas of Benue Province the average infection rate was 1.0 per cent less than a tenth of the old figure.

4. In Zaria, spot re-surveys were carried out both inside and outside the tsetse-free corridor. Altogether 35,709 people were examined and 503 cases were found, an average of 1.3 per cent. In and near the present area of the corridor infection rates were 0.2 to 0.5 per cent. Altogether 197,307 people were examined at re-surveys and 4,877 cases found, an infection rate of 2.4 per cent. Some 19,616 were examined in a new area in Bauchi Province where the average infection rate was 2.1 per cent.

5. The policy of putting in permanent treatment centres once a survey has been done is gradually being expanded. Eight new sleeping sickness dressing stations were completed in Benue Province and work started on nine more. In all there are now forty-three sleeping sickness dispensaries and dressing stations together with twenty-nine Native Administration dispensaries, at which attendants specially trained in sleeping sickness work have been posted. Over 13,100 cases of sleeping sickness were treated at these centres during the year. The sleeping sickness dispensaries also treated about 75,000 general cases.

6. In the tin areas south-west of Plateau and the gold areas of Niger and Kabba Provinces the systematic control of mines labour has been continued. The whole labour force numbering about 6,000 was examined every six weeks. It was found that an average of 1.4 per cent of the labourers contracted sleeping sickness every six weeks. If these cases had not been diagnosed and treated but had been allowed to infect more and more tsetse fly, while at work, the spread of infection would have been rapid. In a comparatively short time infection rates of 20 to 40 per cent would have been general again on these mines.

7. The removal of the traders and more influential people from Old Anchau to Takalafiya was completed. The various improvements are making this new town increasingly popular. Advantage was taken of this exodus to improve Old Anchau still further by voluntary work. Paths and roads were widened and many of the compounds in the congested areas enlarged. Similar work is being done in other old villages. New markets are being built and, where necessary, people are being moved to new compounds to relieve the worst of the overcrowding.

8. Investigations carried out in the rains showed that the system of partial clearing and barrier clearing used in much of the corridor is completely effective. More clearing is being done and preparations have been made to extend the corridor northwards through Ikara district. Well sinking in this extension area has been started.

9. The long continual propaganda in the new villages is giving good results. The training of both the Provincial Propaganda Team and the Settlement Team is progressing and they have begun work.

10. Progress with the improvement of livestock has on the whole been satisfactory. Pig keeping in the villages is becoming increasingly popular and profitable. Some 272 young pigs mostly from the villages have been sold to the Agricultural Department for fattening. As even more are required as part of the food drive, arrangements have been made to increase the corridor's output of eight-week old pigs to about seventy a month.

11. The programme of communal protective clearing is being maintained and expanded. A new campaign was completed in Zaria Home District and work in Giwa and Soba districts is being started. The Native Authority official in charge of protective clearing in Kano Emirate has been given a special course of training and in future, in order to secure better co-ordination, his activities will be supervised directly from Anchau.

12. A Scheme has been prepared for training the Takalafiya Elementary School boys in the principles and practice of irrigation farming. It is hoped that, by giving their elementary education a strong agricultural bias, the best of the boys will be encouraged to set up for themselves as farmers instead of wandering off to the towns.

13. A West African Tsetse Conference consisting of representatives from the French and Belgian Territories as well from the British Dependencies was held at Lagos at the end of July. Arrangements were made for closer co-ordination of all sleeping sickness work in the various countries. The Conference also brought out the need for further research. Proposals have been framed for a central trypanosomiasis research institute to be established at Kaduna. They are to be submitted with a request for assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

Appendix C

MINESFIELD MEDICAL FACILITIES

1. The building of the new minesfield posts started early in the year. Dispensary attendants were posted and work started in March as soon as some of the out houses were sufficiently advanced to give temporary dispensary accommodation. Almost at once there were large attendances particularly of selected labourers. The building of the new hospital at Barakin-Ladi was started in April and it was nearly finished by the end of the year. The Medical Officer Barakin-Ladi utilised the Native Authority dispensary buildings for out-patients using some of the hospital buildings for rest hut patients. He moved over to the hospital in December as soon as the out-patients block was completed. The extensions to Jos African Hospital and Kafanchan Hospital are nearing completion.

2. The sickness rate among selected labour proved to be even higher than was expected. In the dry season there was much pneumonia and epidemics of bacillary dysentery, cerebro-spinal meningitis and smallpox. At the height of the wet season conditions were even worse. Labour from farther South particularly from Benue Province did not stand up to the cold bleak conditions of the Plateau and went down hill rapidly. Those from the Emirates further North stood the climate better but many became badly affected with chigoes, a disease previously unknown to them.

3. The necessity for keeping large numbers of labourers working at Tente Dam right through the rains was an additional complication. A temporary dispensary was established there and for some months the Medical Officer in charge of the minesfield medical facilities had to devote most of his time to it. Conditions became such that in July it was decided to repatriate all Tiv (Benue) from the Plateau.

4. In the nine months' work in 1943, the minesfield posts treated about 27,000 new cases with a total of about 140,000 attendances. During the same period the Barakin-Ladi unit treated about 12,000 new cases with about 60,000 total attendances. The average daily total attendance for the whole of the new facilities was about 800; of these 250 to 300 were rest hut patients who would otherwise have needed hospitalisation. About half the patients have been selected labourers; the remainder were voluntary mines labourers and local population in about equal numbers.

5. Towards the end of the year it was decided to appoint a Senior Medical Officer to take charge of all medical facilities in the tin-fields. He is assisted by a Medical Officer for Barakin-Ladi hospital, a Medical Officer acting as Assistant Medical Officer of Health, a Medical Officer-in-charge of the Northern field posts, etc., and a Mines Sanitary Superintendent. This staff is additional to the ordinary area medical staff.

Appendix D

THE MEDICAL AND PHARMACY SCHOOLS

1. The permanent staff of the School on duty has consisted during the major part of the year of the Assistant Principal, the Superintendent of the School of Pharmacy and a Laboratory Superintendent.

2. A significant forward step was taken in the posting on 30th September, 1943, of an Assistant Medical Officer, a graduate of the Nigerian School, to the Department of Physiology where he is doing useful work both in lecturing to the Junior Class and supervising practical work. It is hoped that this may prove to be the first of several such appointments in the various departments of the School.

3. It is also gratifying to record that provision has been made for the appointment of a Lecturer in Biochemistry and two Laboratory Attendants, the latter on the same salary scales as obtain in other departments. None of these posts has yet been filled owing to the postponement of the building programme.

4. As in previous years, the greater part of the teaching has been in the hands of part-time teachers recruited from the personnel of the Medical Department stationed in the Lagos Area. The disadvantages of this system, not the least being the frequent changes resulting from the departmental necessities of postings and leave, are so obvious as to need no further comment.

5. *Equipment.*—Under war conditions only replacements of essential apparatus have been made. It is noteworthy that the present system of "bulk supplies" of all scientific and medical materials has considerably speeded up delivery.

6. *Visitors.*—In September the School was honoured by a visit from Colonel the Right Honourable Oliver Stanley, M.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, who was able to see the work of the various departments in full swing.

7. *Dentistry.*—For the first time Final Year Students have been given a short course in Dental Surgery.

8. Six lectures were given commencing on April 28th and finishing on June 2nd and twelve demonstrations were held between May 1st and July 17th. The lectures covered the detailed anatomy of the head, neck, jaws and teeth ; methods and indications for and of extraction, and the insertion of temporary fillings, local anaesthesia and public dentistry, including the care and value of children's teeth. Of necessity the lectures went into no great detail except perhaps in the anatomy of the teeth, methods of local anaesthesia and extraction ; but the students were given an outline which, it is hoped, will assist them to render " First Aid " in any dental cases they may meet after qualification. The apparent interest of the students was very encouraging, many questions being asked concerning the specimens exhibited and many extractions being carried out under supervision at the Demonstrations.

9. *School of Pharmacy—Classes in Attendance.*

JANUARY TO JUNE FOR THE CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S EXAMINATION
(NEW REGULATIONS)

Part II, 1940 class	..	..	ten
1941 class	..	..	twelve

OCTOBER TO DECEMBER FOR THE CHEMIST'S AND DRUGGIST'S
EXAMINATION (NEW REGULATIONS)

Part II, 1941 class	..	..	twelve
Part I, 1943 class	..	..	fourteen

10. No course for the Chemist's and Druggist's examination (old regulations) was held as the superintendent was on leave for most of the Christmas term. From 1943 onwards, students will be admitted each year and no classes for the Chemist's and Druggist's examination (old regulations) will be held after 1944.

11. *Hydrocarpus Oil Preparations.*—During the year 1,750 bottles of sterile hydrocarpus oil containing 4 per cent creosote were sent to the Medical Stores, in addition to 100 bottles without creosote.

12. *General.*—The revision of the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance was completed during the year and the draft forwarded from the unit. It is to be hoped that it will be passed into law during the coming year.

13. The Baby's dusting powder for the Lagos Town Council was prepared from ingredients supplied, as was brilliant green solution for vaccination purposes.

14. The Superintendent has prepared active extracts of Calabar bean (*Physostigma venenosum*) for use in the eye clinic of the African Hospital. The extreme difficulty of obtaining supplies of the beans gives little opportunity for improving the extract, as all that is prepared is immediately needed by the eye clinic.

