Annual report on the medical services / Sierra Leone.

COLONY OF SIERRA LEONE

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical and Health Services for the Year 1949

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ADMINISTRATION

Dr. F. Maclagan was promoted to Director of Medical Services and Dr. E. A. Renner to Assistant and later to Deputy-Director, both being internal promotions. The Assistant Director of Medical Services, Protectorate, was on sick leave throughout the year. The Director had no assistance at Headquarters for almost half the year whilst the Deputy-Director and the Administrative Secretary were on leave. One Senior Medical Officer (Health), two Medical Officers on agreement and three Nursing Sisters, two on probation and one on temporary agreement joined the staff.

2. In order to assist the Department, two Medical Officers who had retired, returned to the Service as Temporary Medical Officers, and a further Temporary Medical Officer was engaged for approximately four months. One Senior Nursing Sister proceeded on leave early in the year prior to retirement and the vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year. One Temporary Nursing Sister and two Nursing Sisters resigned, the latter two on marriage.

3. The post of Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist has remained unfilled throughout the year. At the end of the year there were the following vacancies:—

Senior Medical Officer (Health)	1
Medical Officer (Health)	2
Medical Officers	4
Senior Nursing Sister	1
Nursing Sisters	4
Medical Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist	1
Sanitary Superintendents	2

4. The Senior Staff position has slightly improved and this has enabled two Protectorate hospitals to be re-opened. But the staff position was not satisfactory. There has been no Senior Medical Officer (Health) available for the Protectorate and it was necessary for the Senior Medical Officer to act not only as Senior Medical Officer (Health) but also as Assistant Director.

5. The Junior Staff position was even more unsatisfactory. The number of dispensers increased after the examination in July but did not reach full strength, but it did enable a dispensary station to be re-opened. The number of trained nurses was inadequate for the requirements of the country. The loss due to termination of services and resignations is too high for the efficient training and the staffing of the existing services. One of the problems of the future will be to create a nursing service, employment in which will appeal to a larger section of the community, and to offer a more extensive training.

6. During the year two clerks proceeded to the United Kingdom having been awarded scholarships financed from Government funds, one for training as a Secretary and the second as a radiographer.

7. The new wing of the Connaught Hospital was opened for Senior Officials and other patients who are prepared to pay fees, less than at Hill Station Hospital, but at a rate higher than at the Connaught Hospital.

8. The Colony Health Office was transferred to the vacant building adjoining the Head Office.

9. The following distinguished visitors visited Sierra Leone during the year in association with this Department:—

Dr. R. Lees, M.D., F.R.C.P., Specialist in venereology at Leeds University, Dr. F. J. Brady of the United States Public Health Service and Professor B. G. Maegraith, Dean of the School of Tropical Medicine in Liverpool.

10. Dr. E. J. Wright, M.B.E., Honorary Consulting Physician to the Government of Sierra Leone, gave valuable assistance and advice during the year.

11. The relations with the Services have continued to be friendly and material assistance has been given when required and so far as shortage of staff has permitted.

2. Finance:—

	£	s.	d.
Personal Emoluments	112,797	0	4
Other Charges	99,278	7	4
	£212,075	7	8

13. In addition the following sums were expended under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act:—

	£	s.	d.
Extension of Yaws D. 890 (terminated in March) ..	2,121	10	2
Endemic Diseases Control D. 1049	7,278	11	1
Malaria Control D 322/322A	18,666	4	3
Health Centre D.866	916	19	1
Connaught Hospital Extension D. 861	800	1	4
Bo Hospital Extension D 274	10	15	1
Sir Alfred Jones Laboratory D 291	5,013	11	0
Civil Aviation 37/11	1,006	17	10
	£35,814	9	10

POLICY

14. Hospital attendances continued to increase and with improved communications and furtherance of knowledge will continue to increase. Medical Officers both in the Protectorate and in the Colony were overburdened with hospital practice in buildings now unsuitable for the increased numbers, and with insufficient staff. Although, in the near future extensions to existing hospitals and the creation of a few new hospitals are being contemplated, yet the avoidance of ill-health by a policy of laying stress on the preventative side of medicine will undoubtedly be of greater service to the people, when health officers are available. Meanwhile the Medical Officers had the added burden of preventative medicine and sanitation.

15. A Board of Health consisting of five nominated members, of whom three are Paramount Chiefs, and the Director and Deputy Director of Medical Services was formed towards the end of the year. The terms of reference were to consider and make recommendations on such matters as concern the maintenance of public health and the prevention of disease in the territory, and to review and report upon such other relative problems as may be referred to it by the Government. The Board made recommendations regarding the capital and recurrent grants to Missions and the latter were encouraged to promote facilities in such areas as will benefit the people, who have not access to Government institutions. The mission hospitals and dispensaries are enumerated in Appendix V.

16. The development of the Health Centres has been slow owing to the inability of the Public Works Department to cope with the numerous projects requiring attention. Meanwhile staff is being trained at Bo. The activities of these centres will consist of maternity and sanitary work associated with a dispensary. But the referring of the more seriously ill patients will throw a further strain on the existing hospitals which are insufficient for the needs of the people.

17. The Endemic Diseases Control Unit has been handicapped by shortage of Senior Staff, but in addition to treating trypanosomiasis and yaws, has commenced investigating other diseases, as well as supervising those districts where treatment had previously been given. In Penguia Chiefdom the incidence of trypanosomiasis and yaws had dropped from 1.3 per cent and 7.1 per cent to 0.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively. During the years 1941 to 1945 a great effort and considerable time were spent in attempting to control sleeping sickness in Sao, Gbana-Kando and Mafindo Chiefdoms, and the results had not been encouraging. In 1946 massed prophylactic treatment, using Pentamidine or Antrypol, was given to approximately 15,000 persons. A re-examination of 16,918 persons during the year showed an incidence of only 0.25 per cent. Further prophylactic treatment was given to 16,112 people. Similarly in 1946 Mofindo section of Luawa Chiefdom showed an incidence of sleeping sickness of 3.9 per cent which had fallen this year to 0.3 per cent after pentamidine prophylaxis. Further Pentamidine prophylaxis was given to Niawa, Dangrama and Koya Chiefdoms in which an incidence of 0.45 per cent was found in 8,757 people. Later in the year the teams were engaged in Wande and Simbaru, Dodo, Leppiama and Kando Chiefdoms. The census teams now also investigate the presence or past history of some diseases as well as the usual census particulars. The latter showed a diminution of about 5 per cent in the population of most of the chiefdoms, and the people were questioned and superficially examined for the presence of yaws, ulcers, schistosomiasis, tuberculosis, leprosy, elephantiasis, goitre, smallpox, vaccination, blindness and hernia. Further the women were questioned on the number of children who were born alive or dead and who are still alive or who have died. Figures so obtained cannot be regarded as accurate for they were obtained from indifferent witnesses and by attendants unskilled in medicine. But the figures for infant mortality rates are disquieting. The census teams investigated four areas, two chiefdoms in Kono District, three sections in Kailahun District and three chiefdoms to the North and also to the South of Kenema District. In the Northern Province a Sampling Survey was commenced but unfortunately could not be continued. In these areas among 3,000 people, almost as many cases of infectious yaws were found as were found in one year in almost 80,000 people in the South-eastern Province. The following up of patients treated for sleeping sickness has not proved very satisfactory, but 426 people in some villages in Kissi country were questioned and definite information obtained of 382 who had been treated nine and ten years previously. The five-year survival rate was 90 per cent and of these almost 3 per cent were blind. It should be pointed out that many of those treated originally were in an advanced stage of the disease and are now in excellent health, and also that blindness was often only a temporary disablement. The total number of patients treated by the personnel of the Unit for yaws and trypanosomiasis was 8,004 and 967 respectively.

18. Provision had been made in the departmental development programme for schemes dealing particularly with tuberculosis. This programme has been delayed owing to the lack of available staff, and of buildings. Due to other commitments, the Public Works Department have been unable to undertake the erection of the latter. Methods for the prevention of tuberculosis have, however, been continually considered, and in particular with reference to the recent work in the United Kingdom on the use of B.C.G. vaccine among non-immunes. Further information is essential before any such immunisation is attempted in this country.

19. Prior to the inauguration of any developmental plan it is essential to have available experienced Junior Staff, and the training of nurses takes three years with a fourth year to obtain the local diploma in midwifery. The training of a dispenser takes longer. An adequate number of trained staff has not been maintained due to resignations and the dismissal of student nurses who have not been found suitable for training. Lack of Senior Staff who are to guide and teach the Junior Staff has also hindered the attainment of an adequate number of trained staff.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

20. The new wing of the Connaught Hospital was opened and the Government Protectorate Health Centre at Mano was commenced and will be ready for occupation early in 1950. The Native Administration Health Centre at Lunsar was completed and staffed.

21. It was impossible to obtain the staff to commence the leprosy survey.

22. It is regretted that so little has been achieved in the development programme, but lack of staff has prevented both the erection of the buildings as well as increasing the existing facilities.

LEGISLATION

23. The following Ordinances and Rules were enacted during the year:—

1. An Ordinance to Amend the Medical Practitioners, Dentists and Druggists Ordinance—No. 7 of 1949.
2. The Public Health Ordinance (Cap. 190)—Public Notice No. 9 of 1949.
3. The Building Lines Regulation (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949—Public Notice No. 27 of 1949.
4. The Diplomatic Privileges (World Health Organisation) Order in Council, 1949—Public Notice No. 94 of 1949.
5. The Public Health (Protectorate) (Health Areas) (Amendment) Order in Council, 1949—Public Notice No. 43 of 1949.
6. Proclamation: The Dogs Ordinance, 1925 (Cap. 67)—Public Notice No. 41 of 1949.

VITAL STATISTICS

24. The registration of Births and Deaths in Freetown and in the Colony is compulsory and the following table gives comparative statements:—

BIRTHS AND DEATHS—FREETOWN AND COLONY

BIRTHS

	1947			1948			1949		
District	M.	F.	*Total*	M.	F.	*Total*	M.	F.	*Total*
Freetown ..	1,127	1,138	2,265	1,302	1,298	2,600	1,183	1,130	2,313
Rest of the Colony ..	1,046	880	1,926	1,091	967	2,058	1,149	1,053	2,202
Total ..	2,173	2,018	4,191	2,393	2,265	4,658	2,332	2,183	4,515

DEATHS

	1947			1948			1949		
District	M.	F.	*Total*	M.	F.	*Total*	M.	F.	*Total*
Freetown	875	635	1,510	911	631	1,542	854	692	1,546
Rest of the Colony ..	865	654	1,519	914	769	1,683	1,029	722	1,751
Total ..	1,740	1,289	3,029	1,825	1,400	3,225	1,883	1,414	3,297

25. *Infant Mortality*—Out of the 2,313 births in Freetown 366 deaths under one year were registered, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 158.2. The figures for the past five year are:—

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
160	208	182	159	158.2

Of the 366 deaths under one year 58 per cent died during the first month of life.

26. Registration in the Protectorate is voluntary although legislation to introduce compulsory registration has been enacted. The following table shows the number of births and deaths registered in the Protectorate in 1949:—

	Births	*Deaths*
Male	1,835	1,162
Female	1,575	1,080

PUBLIC HEALTH

27. The general health and the standard of sanitation throughout the country has remained fairly satisfactory, considering the conditions prevailing. An outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever occurred during the first half of the year, and at the end of the year there were three cases of yellow fever. The incidence of broncho-pneumonia in infants living in the East-ward of Freetown suddenly rose during October.

28. Nutritional diseases have been reported from various parts of the country and appear to be increasing. The signs of these diseases are usually found during routine examinations of schools or else in individuals reporting sick for other diseases. Methods of combating these nutritional diseases were considered and towards the end of the year it was considered that propaganda by suitable posters was desirable.

29. Refuse disposal was mainly in the form of controlled tipping. The tip at King Tom has been efficient and has caused little, if any, nuisance, and has provided much excellent soil dressing.

30. There has been an increase in the installation of septic tanks in the residential area, but any major change to water-borne sanitation will have to await an adequate water supply. Conservancy and cesspits continue to be the main methods of night-soil disposal.

31. The Lakka Infectious Diseases Hospital which is situated 10 miles South of Freetown was ready for the reception of quarantinable diseases but none occurred.

32. Under the Colony Public Health Ordinance, 74 persons were prosecuted with 68 convictions and 6 cases were withdrawn. These figures compare with 140 prosecutions and 104 convictions and 34 withdrawals in 1948. Total fines amounted to £25 : 6s.

33. There were no major improvements to the water supplies in the Protectorate. The Freetown water supply continued to be inadequate during the dry season, and the curtailment of the supplies during the dry season was not only a great hardship to the people but endangered the facilities given by the Connaught Hospital. A recommendation that this hospital should be provided with a direct supply was made towards the end of the year.

AIRFIELDS

34. Health measures at Lungi Airfield were continued. Further housing for the Junior Staff has been planned. Provision was made for the conversion of a building on the airport into a small hospital for emergency use, and an improved dispensary. The water supplies are adequate and satisfactory. In accordance with Article 36 (5) of the International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation, some 400 regular staff and employees at the Airport were immunised against yellow fever. The Airport has not been declared a 'Sanitary Aerodrome' owing to the standard not attaining the requirements of the International Sanitary Convention.

ENDEMIC DISEASES

35. *Malaria.*—The Malaria Control Unit continued its work in Freetown and its environs and achieved good results. In the Protectorate the anti-malarial measures were confined to swamp drainage and canalisation in the vicinity of the large towns. During the year there were 29,598 cases of malaria with 22 deaths treated at Government hospitals and dispensaries throughout the territory as compared with 29,309 cases and 29 deaths for 1948.

36. The Malaria Control Unit employed the following measures:—

(i) *Insecticides:*

(*a*) Anti-adult measures—no routine use was made of either residual or knockdown insecticides directed against adults. Pyrethrum was used for purposes of obtaining information besides the routine spraying of the control houses.

(*b*) DDT. emulsion—it was found possible to use a waste product from the Freetown Soap Company's Works in making up the emulsion, and when supplies were available this was used to replace the bar soap.

(ii) *Permanent Works:*

(*a*) Wellington bund—the empolderment at Wellington was cropped with rice during the year, mainly by local farmers but under the direction of the Agricultural Department. An agricultural instructor was stationed there during the growing season to carry out the department's policy of preventing the accumulation of water. As a result mosquito breeding was at a minimum and there was no opportunity of investigating control by larvicides. This experiment is certainly suggestive that swamp rice cultivation need not be a menace to health if the native cultivator is willing to work under the guidance of the Agricultural Department. It is even further suggestive that properly controlled swamp rice cultivation may be advantageous, for A. melas was not found inside the bund but was found breeding on the Kissy side of the empolderment and was also found during observations on daytime-house population in groups of nearby houses.

(*b*) Aberdeen bund—an extension of the bund was commenced and new sluice gates will be required. This area is definitely associated with the breading of A. melas and two foci of intense breeding were discovered towards the end of the year. Attempts to establish trees have continued and after many failures, the most promising species have been the Melaleuca and Ficus.

37. The following table shows the monthly mosquito density indices for Freetown for the years 1943–1949:

Months	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
January	0.24	0.20	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.002
February ..	0.22	0.23	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.003	0.000
March	0.63	0.26	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.003	0.000
April	0.30	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.006	0.000
May	0.43	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.01	0.035	0.001
June	0.46	0.26	0.33	0.68	0.12	0.045	0.091
July	0.28	0.45	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.020	0.082
August	0.17	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.001	0.014
September ..	0.22	0.05	0.2	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.003
October	0.16	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.001
November ..	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.001
December ..	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.004

38. The annual average room density indices for the different areas during 1945–1949 were as follows:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Freetown	0.05	0.08	0.027	0.011	0.017
Kissy	—	0.30	0.169	0.036	0.019
Western area	—	0.34	0.095	0.095	0.106
Wellington	—	4.67	3.788	3.206	2.66

The slight increase in the Freetown figure was due to a breakdown in control during June and the figure remained high for July, until control was established again. Otherwise the average figure would have been less than that of 1948.

39. The Western or Ex-Army area showed an increase in the average Room Density Index and the specimens caught in the control and other houses of the area were —

A. gambiae Giles	971
A. gambiae *v.* melas Theo	3,007
A. funestus Giles	2

40. The average parasite rates for infants attending the Infant Welfare Clinic for the years 1944–1949 were:—

1944	37.9 per cent
1945	20.1 „ „
1946	16.4 „ „
1947	11.8 „ „
1948	19.2 „ „
1949	25.3 „ „

41. The percentages of school children with positive blood films for the years 1944–1949 are shown below:—

Area	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Urban	21.3	15.7	11.1	7.6	8.2	14.1
Suburban	42.7	18.1	17.2	14.4	17.9	23.0
Rural—Kissy and Wellington only	47.4	37.6	20.0	27.5	28.	37.0
Controlled Rural	—	—	—	18.0	31.0	28.0
Uncontrolled Rural ..	—	—	—	36.0	36.0	45.0

42. The average parasite rates at the ante-natal clinic between 1944–1949 were:—

	Per cent
1944	33.6
1945	16.3
1946	12.0
1947	9.5
1948	11.4
1949	19.4

43. In 1948 a rise was noticed in the parasite rate in infants and expectant mothers attending the hospital clinics; this has increased and the rise has also now appeared in the school children, all areas being affected. Yet the anopheline density in Freetown has been reduced, except for the breakdown in control in June. Also the anopheline density in the control and additional houses in Kissy showed the lowest figure ever recorded. The discrepancies in these findings are difficult to explain but one possibility is the loss of immunity which has occurred during the past few years in the regular Freetown residents due to the reduced transmission rate. But transmission is still at a sufficiently high level to give the large proportion of positive blood films.

44. *Yaws and Sleeping Sickness.*—The treatment of these diseases by the Endemic Diseases Control Unit has been discussed earlier in the report under "Policy". In addition to the 8,004 and 967 patients treated for yaws and sleeping sickness by the Unit 7, 399 patients suffering from yaws were treated at Government hospitals and 14,906 treated at Government dispensaries. A further 44 patients suffering from sleeping sickness were reported.

45. *Tuberculosis.*—There were 258 cases of tuberculosis reported during the year with 30 deaths in Government institutions. The prevention of this disease is one of the major problems of this territory and has already been discussed under "Policy". As stated in the annual report for 1948, advances in the social and economic conditions are factors of major importance.

46. *Smallpox.*—The incidence of this disease, again showed a decrease with a still further decline in the mortality figures. There were 157 cases and 2 deaths reported, as opposed to 200 cases with 30 deaths reported in 1948. The Vaccination Campaign continued its work in the North-eastern and Eastern frontiers of the Protectorate and performed 149,763 vaccinations as opposed to 118,192 vaccinations in 1948. A further 129,936 vaccinations were performed in the Colony and in the Protectorate making a grand total of 279,699 vaccinations for the year. The reduction in the incidence of smallpox is most gratifying, but in order to continue to keep this disease in check, it is most necessary not to relax preventive measures.

47. *Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.*—This is the second year during which an epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever occurred during the dry season, and 193 cases were reported with 42 deaths as opposed to 246 cases and 83 deaths in 1948. The Paramount Chiefs promptly notified the Authorities of the disease and this allowed preventative measures to be quickly instituted and were probably responsible for the lowered incidence and mortality rate.

48. *Venereal Diseases.*—Venereal diseases are prevalent throughout the territory. Gonorrhea accounted for 74 per cent of all cases of venereal diseases treated in the hospitals and dispensaries; 8,726 patients suffering from gonorrhea were treated and 1,190 patients suffering from syphilis—the latter accounts for 10 per cent of all cases of venereal diseases.

49. *Dysentry.*—The number of reported cases of amoebic and bacillary dysentry were 143 and 674 respectively. Twelve patients, who were treated in hospital for amoebic dysentry, died. But many patients suffering from these diseases were not definitely diagnosed and the incidence is higher than the figures suggest. Further details of the laboratory examination of the specimens are given in Appendix I.

50. *Typhoid Fever.*—There were 136 notifications of typhoid fever and there were 21 deaths of patients who were treated in hospitals. This is a marked increase in the incidence since 1948 when 48 cases were reported.

51. *Diseases of the Respiratory System.*—The total number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries, excluding pulmonary tuberculosis, was 31,017 and there were 51 deaths.

52. *Rheumatic Conditions.*—A total number of 14,148 with no deaths were treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year. This category consisted of various different ailments including probably yaws.

53. *Typhus (Murine).*—There were four cases of murine typhus notified and there was one death.

54. *Rabies.*—There were no cases of human rabies during the year. In the examination of nineteen dogs' brains, ten were found by the Laboratory to be positive for Negri bodies. During the year 1,385 dogs were destroyed in a campaign to reduce the stray dog population.

55. *Plague.*—No case of plague was reported during the year and 3,137 rats were examined and spleen smears for plague infection were all found to be negative.

56. *Yellow Fever.*—No cases of yellow fever had been reported since 1942, when two Europeans in an Army Camp near Freetown developed the disease, until the end of the year when an African from Koinadugu district arrived in Freetown and died the same day. Serological tests on African patients from the same area who had suggestive symptoms were performed and two further cases were proved. Both these patients recovered.

57. *Maternity and Child Welfare.*—All the hospitals offer facilities for dealing with maternity work. During the year there were 1,833 admissions with 1,279 deliveries and of this number 1,487 were admitted to the Maternity Hospital, Freetown, where 1,027 were delivered and of these deliveries, 413 were abnormal. Of 1,033 infants born 873 were discharged alive.

58. There have been decreased attendances at all the clinics and the following tables show the comparative figures for the past three years:—

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

	1947	1948	1949
New cases	2,863	3,146	2,328
Subsequent attendances ..	6,577	8,411	7,222
Home visits	3,701	3,453	2,406

POST-NATAL CLINIC

New cases	721	947	787
Subsequent attendances ..	583	743	664

INFANT WELFARE CLINIC

New cases	3,196	3,680	1,660
Subsequent attendances ..	9,987	12,358	10,926
Home visits	17,471	23,291	21,830

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

59. The School Medical Officer was also in charge of the Infant Welfare Clinic and the Venereal Diseases Clinic for women. The children of the following schools were examined, Buxton School Annexe, Samaria, Amaria, Bethel, Cathedral Boys' School, Lumley and St. John's Brookfields.

60. A low grade of polyavitaminosis and malnutrition was common among the school children, the vitamin deficiency being mainly due to lack of the B 2 complex. A moderate degree of polyavitaminosis was present in between 2 per cent and 7 per cent and a mild degree was found in one school up to 80 per cent, but usually the figure was around 25 per cent. In all schools the head teacher was given detailed advice together with a list of affected children and requested to contact and advise the parents. A further 1,204 children were medically inspected for the first time and the total number who now have medical record cards is 4,551.

LABOUR CONDITIONS AND HOUSING

61. Owing to shortage of staff a routine inspection of Labour Camps could not be undertaken. There has been no improvement in the housing accommodation in Freetown or in Bo and this is an acute problem, but the Town and Country Planning Board have considered layouts in different areas of Freetown and also rehousing in Freetown. The cost of living has risen during the year.

PORT HEALTH WORK

62. Port Health work was carried out by a Sanitary Inspector under the general supervision of a Senior Medical Officer of Health, and a lay Malaria Officer, appointed and paid by the Ministry of Transport, was responsible for anti-malaria propaganda. The latter appointment was terminated towards the end of the year and the officer responsible was re-employed by this Government as Port Malaria Officer.

63. During the year 686 vessels visited Freetown and no cases of quarantinable diseases occurred.

64. Two European merchant seamen died of yellow fever in Nigeria and as a result all European crews arriving in Freetown were advised to be vaccinated against yellow fever. The following received vaccination in the port of Freetown:—

African seamen	2,665
European seamen	248
Chinese seamen	8
Stowaways	15

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

65. As mentioned previously, two hospitals at Pujehun and at Kabala, and the dispensary at Regent were reopened during the year. A list of hospitals is given in Appendices II and III and dispensaries in Appendix IV.

66. The following statistics show the number of patients treated at the various Government institutions during the year and during 1948:—

	1948	1949
1.—*Colony*		
(*a*) CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL		
In patients	1,945	3,696
Out-patients (exclusive of Europeans):		
New cases	41,084	42,489
Subsequent attendances	90,602	83,533
(*b*) HILL STATION HOSPITAL		
In-patients	387	359
Out-patients:		
New cases	458	446
Subsequent attendancess	802	837
(*c*) COLONY DISPENSARIES		
New cases	44,098	44,751
Subsequent attendances	180,161	213,546
(ii) *Protectorate*		
(*a*) BO HOSPITAL		
In-patients	1,400	1,595
Out-patients:		
New cases	15,974	16,819
Subsequent attendances	19,478	59,911
(*b*) OTHER HOSPITALS		
In-patients	2,504	1,930
Out-patients:		
New cases	54,551	35,967
Subsequent attendance	167,517	86,419
(*c*) DISPENSARIES		
New cases	98,887	107,889
Subsequent attendances	197,098	207,289

67. The Senior Specialist performed 3,865 operations at the Connaught Hospital during the year. Of this number 2,922 were cured, 877 were relieved, 27 were not relieved and 39 died.

KISSY MENTAL HOSPITAL

68. The general health of the patients has been fair, intestinal complaints being the most prevalent, especially worm infestations. Some of the inmates had a marked degree of anaemia and signs suggestive of a mild avitamonosis. The latter was probably due to defective absorption rather than a dietary deficiency. Revision of the diet scale was undertaken at the end of the year.

69. Gardening, basket making, tailoring, mattress and pillow making, domestic tasks such as laundering and assisting in the kitchen and other duties were undertaken. Books, newspapers and periodicals were kindly supplied by individuals and organisations. Organisations also visited the hospital and provided local luxuries to the inmates.

70. The hospital was designed to accommodate 112 patients. The following gives a statistical comparison with the figures for 1948:—

	1948	1949
Admissions	93	67
Discharges	56	45
Deaths	13	9
Number of inmates on 31st December	176	189

TRAINING OF JUNIOR SERVICE STAFF

71. *Nursing.*—Male and female student nurses were trained in the Connaught Hospital or Bo Hospital. The course last for three years but the failure to recruit a Sister Tutor has greatly hampered the training, but of 58 student nurses who took their examinations during the year 31 were successful.

72. *Midwives.*—Midwives who train at the Maternity Hospital sit for the examination which entitles them to the local diploma. The course lasts for 18 months and this is reduced to 15 months if the student is a trained nurse. Out of 14 candidates 11 were successful. Students are also trained at Bo Hospital for staffiing the Native Administrative Health Centres. Seven students underwent this training during the course of the year.

73. *Sanitary Inspectors.*—Two distinct training courses were held during the year:—

(i) *For Sanitary Inspectors-in-training:*

Eight sanitary inspectors-in-training attended a departmental training course in Freetown which extends over a period of three years.

(ii) *Training for the Royal Sanitary Institute (West Africa) examination:*

Ten locally-trained inspectors and one Sanitary Superintendent sat for the examination and two were successful.

74. *Sanitary Overseers.*—The courses last from October to June and during the year 14 students completed the course, and of these 6 successfully passed the examination, and nine students began the new course. The students are trained for Native Administrations and when under training are maintained from the Protectorate Mining Benefit Fund.

75. *Druggists.*—Two examinations were held during the year and 16 Government and 1 non-Government candidates presented themselves, and 11 Government candidates were successful.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRISON FREETOWN

76. The general health of the prisoners, including the remand, female section and the New England Prison Camp was fairly good.

77. The Statistical returns are shown below:—

	1948	1949
Daily average number of prisoners ..	665	554
Admitted to hospital	226	302
Deaths	6	8
Out-patients—New cases	8,059	11,751
Subsequent attendances	44,560	50,057

DENTAL CLINIC

78. Two Dental Surgeons and one locally-trained mechanic are employed. During a portion of the year only one Dental Surgeon was available due to the incidence of leave.

79. Many schools in Freetown were inspected and also the Harford Girls' School at Moyamba. The School Medical Officer referred school children suffering from defective dentition to the Dental clinic.

80. The Dental Surgeons made several extended visits to the larger centres in the Protectorate where in addition to treatment, inspection of school children was also carried out.

81. The following table briefly indicates the amount of work done in the past three years:—

Date	*Patients*	*Fillings*	*Extractions*	*Scalings, etc.*	*Local Anaesthetics*	*General Anaesthetics*
1947 ..	7,221	1,296	7,583	1,005	5,892	4
1948 ..	9,866	1,240	9,391	751	7,556	18
1949 ..	10,088	1,822	6,957	781	2,337	16

PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

82. Appendix I gives the details of the work done in the Laboratory during 1949. The work was chiefly diagnostic and no original research was attempted, except preliminary work on a simplified precipitation test for yaws and syphilis, which might be of use in out-stations.

83. The total number of specimen received was 36,858 with an additional number of 3,175 examined at Bo, making a total number of 40,033, as compared with 38,723 in 1948. There has been an increase in the number of specimens, in spite of an attempt to reduce some of the routine work by arranging that simple examinations of urine from the in-patients should be examined in the wards by the nursing staff. This has reduced the number of urine examinations by 1,819.

84. The percentage of blood films positive for malaria was 17.9 per cent in 13,366 examinations. This was the highest percentage since 1944. An interesting event was the occurrence of three cases of P. vivax infections, which is a rare occurrence in Freetown.

85. Anthrax bacilli were found in a blood smear from a bullock dying in the slaughter house in Freetown.

86. In addition to the work summarized in Appendix I, 163 autopsies were performed and 4,190 inoculations against yellow fever were given.

CONCLUSION

87. Further appendices are given with this report:—

Appendix I—Details of the laboratory investigations.
Appendix II—Government Hospitals and their bed strength.
Appendix III—Attendances at Government Hospitals.
Appendix IV—Attendances at Government Dispensaries.
Appendix V—Mission and Mining Hospitals.
Appendix VI—Classification of diseases from the hospital returns.

E. A. RENNER
Acting Director of Medical Services.

MEDICAL HEADQUARTERS,
FREETOWN,
5th May, 1950.

APPENDIX I

DETAILS OF EXAMINATIONS, 1949

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
BLOOD FILMS			13,366
"	P. falciparum	2,393	
	P. malariae	8	
	P. vivax	3	
	P. ovale	1	
	Gametocytes P. falciparum ..	25	
PLACENTAL FILMS			48
FAECES			2,307
	Taenia, segments & ova	13	
	Ascaris lumbricoides, ova ..	438	
	Ankylostome ova	247	
	Oxyuris vermicularis	15	
	Strongyloides stercoralis larvae ..	78	
	Trichuris trichiura ova	164	
	S. mansoni ova	2	
	Undigested starch	109	
	Undigested meat	5	
	Flagellates	4	
EVIDENCE OF DYSENTERY			
	Blood	344	
	Pus cells	524	
	Epithelial cells	551	
	Macrophages	98	
	Mucus	383	
CYSTS			
	Ent. histolytica	30	
	Ent. coli	27	
	Giardia lamblia	6	
	Iodamoeba butschlii	9	
AMOEBAE			
	Ent. histolytica	11	
URINE			3,403
	Albumen	774	
	Sugar	242	
	Acetone	63	
	Bile	53	
	Urobilin	2	
	Haemoglobin	1	
	Pus	433	
	Blood	255	
	Casts	65	
	S. haematobium ova	27	
	Trichomonas	40	
	Sulphonamide crystals	26	
	Ca. oxalate crystals	48	
	Spermatozoa	6	
	N. gonorrhoeae	6	
SPUTUM			829
	M. tuberculosis	245	
	Blood	12	
VENEREAL DISEASES			
	Urethral smears male		884
	N. gonorrhoeae	427	
	Vaginal & cervical smears ..		381
	N. gonorrhoeae	23	
	Trichomonas vaginalis	26	
	D.G.I.		137
	Tr. pallidum	6	
	Frei tests		7

APPENDIX I—*continued*

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
SEROLOGICAL ..	Kahn reactions (blood)		5,216
	Strongly positive	619	
	Positive	1,182	
	Weak positive & doubtful ..	905	
	Unsatisfactory	21	
	Kahn reactions (C.S.F.)		27
	Positive	5	
	Laughlen & Ide tests		129
	Strong positive	6	
	Positive	19	
	Weak positive	1	
	Agglutination tests		847
	Agglutination over 1/50 (excluding T.A.B. vaccine)		
	Salm. typhi H.	245	
	Salm. typhi O	139	
	Salm. typhi Vi	15	
	Salm. enteritidis	3	
	Paul-Bunnell reaction		1
HAEMATOLOGY			
	Blood counts		2,347
	Anaemia normocytic	326	
	Orthochromic severe	191	
	Normocytic hypochromic ..	369	
	severe	200	
	Microcytic anæmia	57	
	Macrocytic hypochromic ..	14	
	Macrocytic hyperchromic ..	19	
	Leucocytosis	131	
	Eosinophilia	196	
	Erythrocyte sedimentation rate ..		346
	Blood grouping		28
	Bleeding time		1
	Clotting time		1
	Fragility test		3
	Bone marrow biopsy		7
BIOCHEMISTRY ..	Blood Urea		58
	increased	13	
	„ Non-protein nitrogen ..		21
	increased	7	
	„ Sugar		11
	increased	7	
	Protein		2
	Alcohol		1
	Diastase		2
	Van den Bergh Reactions		41
	Direct immediate positive ..	25	
	delayed	8	
	Indirect	1	
	Icteric index		1

APPENDIX I—*continued*

BIOCHEMISTRY—*continued.*

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
	Liver function tests (takata Ara & thymol turbidity)		72
	Takata ara positive	30	
	Urea clearance tests		5
	Urea concentration		1
	Glucose tolerance tests		6
	Fractional test meals		16
	Hyperchlorhydria	2	
	Achlorhydria	2	
	Faecal fat		1
C.S.F. GENERAL EXAMINATION ..	.. ..		51
	Increased cells lymphocytes ..	13	
	Leucoytes ..	7	
	Increased protein	7	
	Increased globulin	3	
	Low chlorides	2	
	Blood	3	
VETERINARY SPECIMENS			
	Rats Examination for plague ..		3,137
	Fleas (rats)		539
	X. cheopis	410	
	X. braziliensis	129	
	Dogs. Brains		19
	Negri bodies	10	
	Blood films		4
	Cats. Brains, etc.		3
	Rabbit tissues		1
	Cattle Blood films		5
	Anthrax	1	
	Tissues		2
	Pleuro-pneumonia	1	
	Angioma	1	
MISCELLANEOUS ..	Examination of seminal fluids ..		27
	Total azoospermia	6	
	Abnormal forms	3	
	Pus, fluids, ulcers		21
	Gonococcal fixation test		3
	Colloidal gold curves		2
	Eye smears		37
	N. gonorrhoeae	10	
	Koch-Weeks bacillus	1	
	Skin scrapings.		17
	Positive Leprosy	1	
	Positive fungi.	1	
	Gland punctures		5
CHEMICAL EXAMIATIONS			
	Water and sand for chloride content		7
	Deposit on turbine blades.. ..		2
	Ground nut oil		15
	Vomited material		2
	Various		16

APPENDIX 1—*continued*

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
Bacteriological Cultures	.. .. ..		1,880
	Faeces	749	
	Urine	207	
	Blood	272	
	Throat and Nose	264	
	Pus and Fluids	69	
	Cervix and Urethra	188	
	C.S.F.	21	
	Eyes	63	
	Miscellaneous	47	
Organism Isolated			
Faeces			
	Salm. typhi	10	
	Shigella flexneri untyped ..	6	
	,, ,, V	7	
	,, ,, W	11	
	,, flexneri Z	7	
	,, ,, 103	1	
	,, ,, 119	3	
	newcastle	2	
	,, sonnei	7	
	,, schmitzi	2	
	,, boydi	1	
	,, shigae	1	
Blood			
	Salm. typhi	32	
Other Specimens			
	Streptococci, haemolytic ..	70	
	D. pneumoniae	2	
	Staph. aureus	29	
	N. gonorrhoeae	11	
	Salmonella group	3	
Water Examinations			
	Bacteriological		140
	Unsatisfactory results (coli test)		
	Freetown supply, Laboratory tap	4	
	Reservoir	4	
	Clinetown, swimming pool ..	3	
	,, Loco	1	
	Transit camp	2	
	Brookfields, bungalows ..	2	
	Leomys spring	2	
	Juba	3	
	Well, 3rd Street	1	
	Makeni	1	
	Musaia	1	
	Regent Village	1	
	Hastings	1	

APPENDIX 1—*continued*

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
MEDICO-LEGAL			
	Rape. smears, etc.		26
	Gonococci	1	
	Spermatozoa	2	
	Garments for stains, etc.		33
	Human Blood	11	
	Blood not identified	2	
	Weapons		7
	Human Blood	2	
	Vomited matter & stomach contents		5
	Sasswood bark	2	
	Thymol	1	
	Drugs & chemicals Food & drink ..		14
	Charcoal	1	
	Red lead	1	
	Pot. Iodide	1	
	Arsenic	4	
	Palm wine	1	
	Spirit	2	
	Plants		8
	Cannabis sativa	7	
	Sasswood	1	
	Stains on car covers		1
	Charcoal	1	
	Blood grouping		2
	Alcohol content of blood		12
	Various		8
HISTOLOGY			254
	New growths. Malignant		
	Skin carcinoma squamous ..	8	
	melanotic sarcoma ..	1	
	Lymphatic glands, lympho-sarcoma	2	
	2nd carcinoma	2	
	Uterus, cervix carcinoma ..	4	
	Connective tissues, sarcoma ..	5	
	Periosteum sarcoma	1	
	Liver, primary carcinoma ..	1	
	Salivary glands, mixed tumour ..	3	
	carcinoma	1	
	Breast, carcinoma	6 (1 male)	
	New growths. Non-malignant.		
	Skin papilloma	3	
	cyst adenoma	2	
	fibroma	2	
	Connective tissues, haemangioma	5	
	fibroma	2	
	lipoma	2	
	Cervix, breast, thyroid & ovary, 1, each	4	
	Jaw, adamantinoma	1	
	epulis	1	
	Inflammations		
	Encephalitis	2	

APPENDIX 1—*continued*

Examinations	*Positive Findings*		*Total Examined*
HISTOLOGY—*continued*			
	Typhoid fever	2	
	Appendicitis	5	
	Various	20	
	Granulomas, Tuberculosis		
	Adenitis	3	
	Cervix	1	
	Miliary	3	
	Lung	1	
	Aortitis	1	
	Lymphogranuloma	1	
	Yellow fever. Liver, etc.	1	
	Animal parasites		
	Onchocerca volvulus	2	
	Malaria	2	
	Amoebiasis	4	
	Schistosomiasis, appendix	1	
	Gynaecological, endometrial biopsies	9	
	Products of conception	1	
	Total		36,858
	EXAMINATIONS AT BO SUB-LABORATORY		
BLOOD FILMS			931
	P. falciparum	282	
	Gametocytes	1	
	P. malariae	2	
FAECES			894
	Taenia	12	
	Ankylostome ova	339	
	Ascaris lumbricoides	197	
	Trichuris trichuria	15	
	Strongyloides larvae	13	
	Cysts. Ent. histolytica	40	
	Ent. coli	22	
	Giardia lamblia	1	
	Amoebae Ent. histolytica	22	
	Ova S. mansoni	2	
URINE			970
	Ova S. haematobium	63	
BLOOD COUNTS			118
SPUTUM			198
	M. tuberculosis	30	
V.D.	Urethral smears, etc.		25
	N. gonorrhoeae	14	
GLAND PUNCTURES			11
	Trypanosomes	1	
MISCELLANEOUS			28
	Total		40,033

APPENDIX II

HOSPITAL BEDS

Name of Institution	*Number and Category of Beds*				*Remarks*
	General	*Obstetrical*	*Tuberculosis*	*Infectious*	
A. Colony					
Connaught	149	—	—	4	*23 cots
Connaught Annexe	20	—	—	—	* 2 „
Hill Station	30	—	—	2	*1 observation bed, * 2 cots
Maternity	—	42	—	—	*22 cots
Murray Town	50	—	—	—	—
Lakka Infectious Diseases ..	—	—	—	60	—
Kissy Mental	112	—	—	—	—
B. Protectorate					
Bo	70	10	4	6	*4 cots
Bonthe	32	6	—	2	*2 cots
Moyamba	18	—	—	—	—
Pujehun	22	—	—	—	—
Kailahun	23	—	—	—	—
Makeni	26	—	—	—	*1 cot
Port Loko	18	—	—	—	—
Kabala	16	—	—	—	—
	586	58	4	74	57

APPENDIX III

ATTENDANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

A. Colony

Name of Institution	*Inpatients*	*OUT-PATIENTS*		*Total Attendances*
		New Cases	*Subsequent Attendances*	
Connaught	3,696	42,489	83,533	126,022
Hill Station	359	446	837	1,283
Maternity	570	—	—	—
B. Protectorate				
Bo	1,595	16,819	59,911	76,730
Bonthe	645	7,091	16,025	23,116
Moyamba	271	7,055	8,233	15,288
Pujehun	Open as dispensary station until December returns shown in Appendix IV.			
Kailahun	497	4,198	9,573	13,771
Makeni	448	16,254	49,913	66,167
Port Loko	Open as dispensary station only throughout the year; and returns shown in Appendix IV.			
*Kabala	69	1,369	2,675	4,044
	8,150	95,721	230,700	326,421

*Kabala was open as a dispensary station until September when a Medical Officer took charge and reopened it as a hospital.

APPENDIX IV

ATTENDANCES AT THE GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES

		New Cases	*Subsequent Attendances*	*Total Attend-ances*
A.	*Colony*			
	Cline Town	17,063	176,020	193,083
	Kissy	4,105	6,984	11,089
	Wellington	2,101	2,035	4,136
	Hastings	2,103	3,562	5,665
	Waterloo	2,619	3,940	6,559
	Songo	2,151	1,481	3,632
	Regent	2,877	8,028	10,905
	York	7,391	2,478	9,869
	Kent	3, 735	8,672	12,407
	Bananas (June to August)	606	346	952
B.	*Protectorate*			
	Pujehun	5,624	18,431	24,055
	Bauya	4,711	16,661	21,372
	Mabang	3,497	6,235	9,732
	Sembehun, South-western Province	6,736	6,388	13,124
	Mano	7,229	7,022	14,251
	Sumbuya	5,952	18,793	24,745
	Sulima	3,070	9,259	12,329
	Gbap	2,368	2,106	4,474
	York Island	1,010	2,020	3,030
	Blama	6,131	4,999	11,130
	Kenema	7,395	7,167	14,562
	Pendembu, South-eastern Province ..	2,926	7,209	10,135
	Daru	5,620	9,487	15,107
	Koidu	4,415	9,192	13,607
	Port Loko	7,367	12,472	19,839
	Mabonto	6,181	11,681	17,862
	Yonnibanna	10,447	16,310	26,757
	Kambia, Northern Province ..	6,350	9,318	15,668
	Batkanu	4,101	15,196	19,297
	Lungi	2,825	7,698	10, 523
	Kabala (open as dispensary, Jan-Sept.)			
		152,640	420,835	573,475

APPENDIX V

MISSION HOSPITALS

Name of Mission	*Place*	*Bed strength*
American Wesleyan Mission	Kamakwie	25
United Brethren in Christ	Tiama	15
	Rotifunk	21
	Jaima	6
Methodist	Segbwema	59
Church Missionary Society	Freetown	32 & 8 cots
Roman Catholic	Serabu	6 (under construction)

MISSION DISPENSARIES

United Brethren in Christ	Bunumbu	
	Jojoima	
American Wesleyan	Binkolo	
	Kamabai	
United Brethren American Church	Gbangbaia	

MINING HOSPITALS

Sierra Leone Development Company ..	Marampa	23
	Pepel (Dispensary)	—
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	Yengema	24

APPENDIX VI

EUROPEANS

No.	Diseases	In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
		M	F	M	F	M	F
1.	(a) Typhoid fever	—	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	1	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Measles	1	—	—	—	3	1
7.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Diptheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Influenza:—						
	(a) With respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Without respiratory complications	1	—	—	—	1	1
11.	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery:—						
	(a) Amoebic	5	—	—	—	5	—
	(b) Bacillary	4	1	—	—	2	—
	(c) Unclassifled	1	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Plague:—						
	(a) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	
16.	Cerebro-Spinal fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Other tuberculous diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Venereal Diseases:—						
	(a) Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(b) Gonorrhœa	1	1	—	—	18	1
	(c) Other Venereal diseases	5	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria:—						
	(a) Benign	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subtertian	17	10	—	—	3	2
	(c) Quartan	6	—	—	—	2	—
	(d) Unclassified	16	7	—	—	31	12
25.	Blackwater fever	1	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Other protozoal diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—

EUROPEANS—*continued*

No.	Diseases	In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
		M	*F*	*M*	*F*	*M*	*F*
30.	Ankylostomiasis	1	2	—	—	1	—
31.	Schistosomiasis	—	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other Helminthic diseases	3	4	—	—	6	10
33.	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	2	1	—	—	4	3
34.	Cancer and other tumours:—						
	(*a*) Malignant	2	—	1	—	—	—
	(*b*) Non-Malignant	1	2	—	—	2	1
	(*c*) Undetermined	—	—	—	—	1	—
35.	Rheumatic conditions	6	—	—	—	12	2
36.	Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—
37.	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Beriberi	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Pellagra	—	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Other diseases:—						
	(*a*) Nutritional	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Endocrine glands and general ..	—	2	—	—	1	6
41.	Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming organs	1	7	—	—	2	5
42.	Acute and chronic poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
43.	Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Other diseases of the nervous system	4	—	—	—	14	4
45.	Trachoma	—	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Other diseases of the eye and annexa	1	—	—	—	17	3
47.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	8	2	—	—	43	11
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory system:—						
	(*a*) Heart	1	—	—	—	1	—
	(*b*) Other Circulatory diseases ..	1	—	—	—	4	2
49.	Bronchitis	3	2	—	—	8	1
50.	Pneumonia:—						
	(*a*) Broncho-pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Lobar-pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Otherwise defined	—	—	—	—	—	—
51.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	13	7	—	—	35	23
52.	Diarrhoea and enteritis:—						
	(*a*) Under two years of age	3	—	1	—	1	—
	(*b*) Over two years of age	7	5	—	—	12	7
53.	Appendicitis	7	2	—	—	1	2
54.	Hernia, intentinal obstruction ..	3	—	—	—	2	—
55.	Cirrhosis of the liver	—	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Other diseases of the liver and billiary passages	12	4	—	—	—	—
57.	Other diseases of the digestive system	24	10	—	—	29	8
58.	Nephritis:—						
	(*a*) Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Chronic	—	—	—	—	—	—

EUROPEANS—*continued*

No.	Diseases	In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
		M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	9	5	—	—	18	21
60.	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state :—						
	(*a*) Abortion	—	1	—	—	—	1
	(*b*) Ectopic gestation	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Toxaemias of pregnancy ...	—	1	—	—	—	2
	(*d*) Other conditions of the puerperal state	—	4	—	—	—	—
61.	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	54	12	—	—	95	31
62.	Congenital malformation and diseases of early infancy :—						
	(*a*) Congenital debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Premature birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Injury at birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility	—	—	—	—	—	—
64.	External causes :—						
	(*a*) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Other forms of violence ..	22	—	—	—	11	5
65.	Ill-defined	12	8	1	—	26	24
	Total	263	101	3	—	412	189

AFRICANS

1.	(*a*) Typhoid fever	65	37	16	5	10	7
	(*b*) Paratyphoid fever	—	1	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	2	1	—	1	—	—
3.	Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Small Pox	—	—	—	—	1	—
6.	Measles	2	5	—	1	27	21
7.	Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	1	—
8.	Whooping Cough	2	—	—	—	10	15
9.	Diphtheria	1	—	—	—	1	—
10.	Influenza :—						
	(*a*) With respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Without respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery :—						
	(*a*) Amoebic	63	30	9	3	54	22
	(*b*) Bacillary	17	10	—	1	33	23
	(*c*) Unclassified	19	10	1	—	52	43
13.	Plague :—						
	(*a*) Bubonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Pneumonic	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*c*) Septicaemic	—	—	—	—	—	—

AFRICANS—*continued*

No.	Diseases	In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
14.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	8	7	3	4	7	4
17.	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	50	32	25	15	5	14
19.	Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	61	37	17	12	65	29
20.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	6	1	—	10	1
21.	Leprosy	2	—	—	—	51	32
22.	Venereal Diseases :—						
	(*a*) Syphilis	38	10	6	1	605	178
	(*g*) Gonorrhoea	121	31	—	—	3,269	661
	(*c*) Other Venereal Diseases	158	71	3	—	832	480
23.	Yellow Fever	3	—	1	—	—	—
24.	Malaria :—						
	(*a*) Benign	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Subtertian	134	189	6	1	1,003	422
	(*c*) Quartan	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*d*) Unclassified	303	159	5	10	7,296	4,221
25.	Blackwater Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Kala-azar	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	15	16	—	—	27	15
28.	Yaws	25	13	—	—	4,394	2,967
29.	Other protozoal diseases	6	7	—	—	10	11
30.	Ankylostomiasis	19	19	—	2	188	187
31.	Schistosomiasis	3	5	—	—	48	17
32.	Other Helminthic diseases	10	15	2	—	2,119	2,106
33.	Other Infectious or parasitic diseases	61	19	4	1	242	135
34.	Cancer and other tumours :—						
	(*a*) Malignant	9	13	—	1	1	2
	(*g*) Non Malignant	11	14	—	—	2	2
	(*c*) Undetermined	39	16	1	1	55	19
35.	Rheumatic Conditions	63	41	—	—	4,635	2,418
36.	Diabetes	14	7	—	1	1	—
37.	Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—
38.	Beriberi	—	—	—	—	—	—
39.	Pellagra	—	1	—	—	—	—
40.	Other Diseases :—						
	(*a*) Nutritional	64	73	16	6	1,794	1,800
	(*b*) Endocrine glands and general	—	2	—	—	—	1
41.	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	67	78	12	5	999	819
42	Acute and Chronic poisoning	—	1	—	1	—	1
43.	Cerebral Haemorrhage	16	6	5	3	—	2
44.	Other diseases of the nervous system	51	21	6	2	770	434
45.	Trachoma	—	2	—	—	13	18
46.	Other diseases of the eye and annexa	55	20	—	—	1,338	798
47.	Diseases of the ear and mastoid sinus	12	3	—	—	605	459
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory System :—						
	(*a*) Heart	57	20	19	4	189	74
	(*b*) Other circulatory diseases	25	15	9	—	54	15
49.	Bronchitis	69	43	—	2	3,081	1,727

AFRICANS—*continued*

No.	*Diseases*	*In-Patients*		*Deaths*		*Out-Patients*	
		M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
50.	Pneumonia :—						
	(*a*) Broncho-Pneumonia	81	62	12	11	10	10
	(*b*) Lobar ,, ...	50	38	4	5	17	16
	(*c*) Otherwise defined	112	54	9	2	270	216
51.	Other diseases of the respiratory system	85	31	3	3	2,858	1,609
52.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis :—						
	(*a*) Under two years of age ..	5	4	2	—	224	258
	(*b*) Over two years of age	84	24	5	3	1,220	653
53.	Appendicitis	26	3	3	—	1	|
54.	Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	479	8	15	1	663	35
55.	Cirrhosis of the Liver	26	13	11	6	2	—
56.	Other diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages	69	29	9	5	215	75
57.	Other diseases of the digestive system	83	81	8	2	3,921	2,248
58.	Nephritis :—						
	(*a*) Acute	6	2	—	—	—	1
	(*b*) Chronic	22	8	4	—	25	20
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	138	103	6	3	1,403	1,453
60.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State :—						
	(*a*) Abortion	—	159	—	1	—	98
	(*b*) Ectopic Gestation	—	12	—	2	—	1
	(*c*) Toxaemias of Pregnancy ..	—	32	—	8	—	7
	(*d*) Other conditions of thePuerperal State	—	300	—	11	—	323
61	Diseases of the skin, cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ..	1,209	351	55		911,572	5,313
62.	Congenital Malformation and Diseases of Early Infancy :—						
	(*a*) Congenital Debility	4	7	2	1	—	1
	(*b*) Premature birth	—	93	—	—	—	1
	(*c*) Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility	7	5	2	2	11	5
64.	External Causes :—						—
	(*a*) Suicide	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(*b*) Other forms of violence ..	225	55	10	2	3,124	1,408
65.	Ill-defined	197	272	12	5	1,090	643
	Total	4,654	2,852	339	165	60,523	34,597