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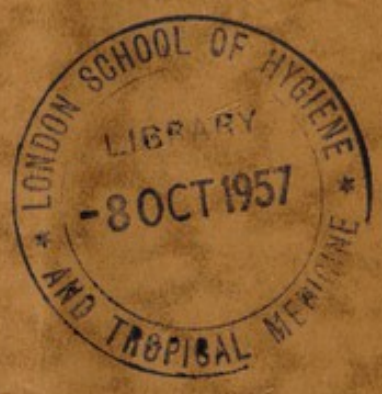
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**1955 REPORT  
ON THE  
MEDICAL AND HEALTH  
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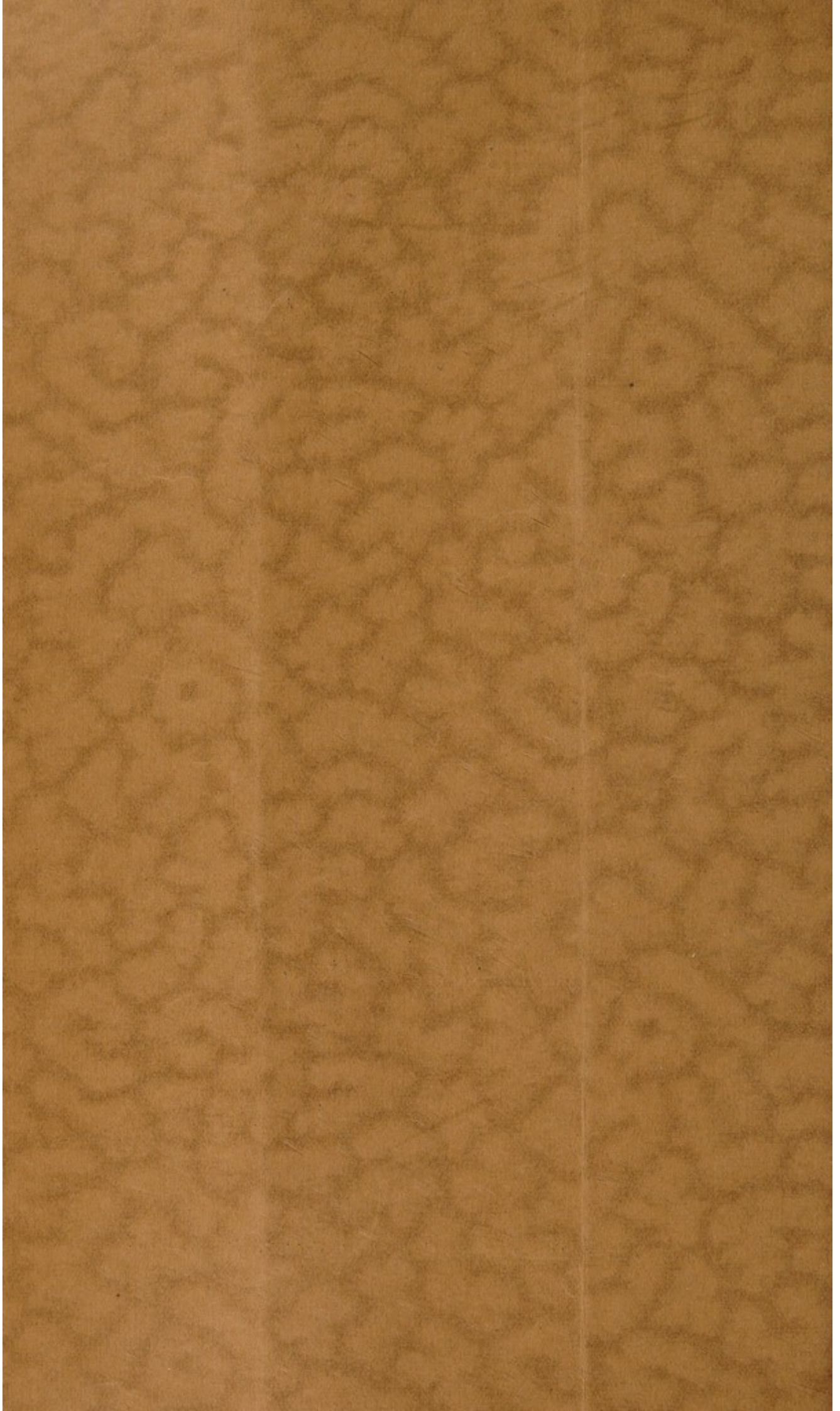


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# REPORT ON THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1955

## PART I—GENERAL REVIEW

### I—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

1. The Department suffered a severe loss during the year through the sudden death of Dr. E. A. Renner, O.B.E., who died immediately after he had retired in April. Dr. Renner was the first African to be appointed Director of Medical Services in Sierra Leone.

2. The shortage of medical staff commented upon in last year's review became even more acute during 1955. The full establishment should contain 48 qualified medical practitioners, but at the end of September, this was reduced to 30, less than two-thirds of the full strength; of these 8 were absent on leave, leaving an effective strength of 22 medical practitioners, 5 of whom were on administrative, laboratory or health duties, leaving only 17 practitioners to do the work of a total of 15 hospitals. This has imposed a great strain upon medical officers stationed in the larger centres at Freetown and Bo; in Freetown the Medical Department received help from medical officers of the R.A.M.C., but for whom it would have been extremely difficult to maintain services without closing hospitals. The Director, Deputy Director, Senior Surgical Specialist and eight medical officers left during the year, a total loss of eleven medical practitioners. The position improved considerably towards the end of the year, and there has been a total of twelve medical appointments including one houseman, a pathologist, and a medical specialist. Some of the appointments are temporary contracts made locally—pensioners who have returned to the service or married women—who are not expected to give permanent service, so the establishment still allows no room for complacency. At the end of the year the establishment was 10 medical officers, one surgeon specialist, one senior pathologist, a total of twelve medical practitioners below strength. In a total establishment of 48 medical practitioners this means that the Department is as about three-quarters of its full medical strength.

3. More expatriate medical officers are promised in the new year and three or four newly-qualified Sierra Leone medical officers are expected, two of whom are lady medical officers. It appears that the most acute stage of the shortage may now have passed but the position will not be altogether satisfactory until we can be sure of replacing some of the over-age contract medical officers who cannot be expected to work much longer; also there will be additional commitments when new hospitals open, and with increased field activity of the Endemic Diseases Control Unit when it starts a yaws campaign.

4. The Sierra Leone Medical Service is extensively Africanised. During the year Africans were appointed to senior posts of Assistant Director of Medical Services, Physician Specialist, Senior Medical Officer of Health and Senior Medical Officer. Of the total strength of 36 medical practitioners, 21 are Africans, or about 58 per cent. There are still numbers of Sierra Leone state registered nurses and

state certified midwives, trained in United Kingdom hospitals, who can be recruited into the senior grades of the nursing service with a view to later promotion as nursing sisters. Seven state registered recruits were taken on during the year and more are to be appointed in the New Year. Out of a total of 20 nursing sisters, including health sisters and senior nursing sisters, 15 are Sierra Leoneans; there are 8 Sierra Leoneans out of a total of 14 health superintendents. All other technical staff—laboratory attendants, radiographers, physiotherapists, etc., are Sierra Leoneans.

#### DEVELOPMENT

5. *New Hospitals.*—The temporary tuberculosis hospital at Lakka, on the coast road 10 miles from Freetown, completed its first full year's work. Though the hospital has not yet been fully developed and many arrangements are still temporary, there is no doubt that the careful selection of cases for treatment there, and the substantial success that has been gained with treatment has done more than anything else to remove fear, and to bring hope and real recovery to sufferers from tuberculosis. With the Colonial Development and Welfare grant of £38,640 (Scheme D2405) for development of this hospital, further progress can be expected. Under the terms of the scheme the hospital is to be specifically designated for clinical research, and it has been agreed at the first meeting of the West African Council for Medical Research in March, 1955, that there should be the fullest co-operation with this Unit as it develops, and with the programme of tuberculosis research being undertaken by the West African Council for Medical Research.

6. Apart from this special unit, five new hospitals are under construction in the Protectorate, under Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. These are:

<i>Name of Hospital</i>	<i>No. of Scheme</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i> £	<i>Number of Beds</i>	<i>Estimated Date of Completion</i>
Magburaka .. ..	D 1994	89,200	67	March, 1956
Kenema .. ..	D 1994	37,389	32	March, 1956
Lungi .. ..	D 1994	39,775	32	December, 1956
Kambia* .. ..	D 2982	40,061	32	December, 1956
Koidu .. ..	D 1994	53,000	35	1957.

\* Included in Scheme D2982 is an extension to the out-patient dispensary and theatre block, and a new twelve bedded ward at Port Loko on which work is now in progress.

7. Work was also started during the year on essential conversions and extensions at the old Princess Christian Mission Hospital which Government acquired in 1954. This work is planned as the first stage of a scheme to provide more room in the overcrowded Connaught Hospital, Freetown, particularly in the first place for out-patients, and also to provide suitable amenity beds for midwifery cases. The Senior Civil Servants Association have complained for some years about the lack of such accommodation for officers' wives, and this development should meet these complaints. The maternity and child welfare clinics will be moved out of the Connaught Hospital, so providing much-needed extra space.

8. Hospital visiting committees have been appointed for all institutions, Government and non-Government, in the Colony and Provinces. Their terms of reference are—

- (i) to pay regular visits to patients in hospital and in particular those who have no one to visit them;

- (ii) to make recommendations concerning the comfort and well-being of patients;
- (iii) to make recommendations concerning the development of the Medical Service as far as it relates to patients; and
- (iv) to make recommendations regarding the dieting of patients.

9. During the year, the salaries of all Government staff were revised and are competitive with those of other West African territories. The salaries of senior posts (Senior Medical Officer grade and above) have been consolidated; this means that there is no difference in these higher grades between the pay of expatriate and African officers.

10. *Health Centres.*—Under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 866, 20 health centres were to be built for the Protectorate, each staffed by a dispenser, midwife and health inspector. All but two of these have now been completed, and they are being staffed.

11. Under Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D 1641 two larger types of centre were to be provided for the Colony at Waterloo and York. Waterloo has been opened, York is complete except for quarters which will soon be ready.

12. UNICEF aid has been received for equipping these centres.

#### RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF STAFF

13. The recruitment of students to the three training schools has been good during the year 1955. 106 student nurses and midwives and 23 health inspectors-in-training were recruited during the year. The new scheme for training of health inspectors was commenced in May, 1955, and the training school was moved from Freetown to Bo as envisaged in last year's Report.

14. Nurses were trained at the Connaught and Bo hospitals during the year and with the availability of staff it was possible for regular courses of lectures to be given. The main problem is the high percentage of wastage among students who leave the Service early in their career to pursue further training as nurses in the United Kingdom. While this problem exists, the Department is faced with the difficulty of providing an adequate number of trained junior nurses for service in the various institutions.

15. Midwives were trained at the Maternity Hospital, Freetown, and at Bo and are entitled to local registration after successfully sitting the Midwives Examination. Twelve Government candidates and one private took the midwifery certificate and were registered as midwives.

16. Dispensers were trained at the Connaught Hospital and licences granted after they successfully passed the examination. Five Government candidates passed the Druggists Examination this year and were awarded the certificate.

17. Health inspectors were trained in Bo during the year and the course extends over a period of three years before the final examination is taken. One health inspector attempted the examination for the R.S.I. Certificate (West Africa) and was successful.

18. A new class of village maternity assistants for service with Native Administrations was created and 50 women were enrolled for training in hospitals and health centres for service in their chiefdom.

UNICEF has provided midwifery kits for these maternity assistants. The course includes lectures and demonstrations in the conducts of normal confinements and deliveries but the standard will be lower than that of registered midwives. On completion of the course, the trainees will be posted for duty with Native Authorities and the objective is to make it possible in some chiefdoms at least for every woman in labour to have the services of some one who has had some training in simple hygiene and the conduct of labour.

## 2—GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICES

### HOSPITAL SERVICES

19. The Government medical service is responsible for the bulk of the country's hospital services. There are base hospitals at Freetown and Bo, with rural hospitals either already in existence or now being built in the principal town of each Administrative District. Ancillary to the hospital services are a number of health centres for which District Councils now have financial responsibility with the aid of grants from the Government. A health centre contains dispensary, a small maternity and child welfare unit, and a sanitary office and store, with a staff of a dispenser, a midwife and a health inspector.

20. All institutions worked to full capacity during the course of the year despite shortage of staff and no institution was closed. In-patient admissions to Government hospitals during the past twelve months were approximately 12,200; out-patient and dispensary attendances were approximately 960,000.

21. While the development referred to in paragraph 7 is in progress the Princess Christian Mission Hospital continues to serve as an extension of the Connaught Hospital to accommodate convalescent women. This arrangement has proved satisfactory in releasing much needed bed space in the Connaught Hospital until the Maternity Hospital is moved to the reconstructed P. C. M. Hospital.

22. Work has started on the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Lakka and is being financed from funds provided locally.

23. With a network of dispensaries and health centres spread over the country and linked to base hospitals centred in the main towns it is hoped that every area will in time be provided with medical facilities for the benefit of inhabitants in the area. This, however, will depend on funds available and its apportionment among essential priorities in the plan of development.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

24. The maternity units of the various Government institutions have worked to full capacity during the year and the need for increased facilities is still being felt. Every effort is, however, being made to improve the service in providing additional accommodation and staff for both institutional and domiciliary work and it is hoped that the position will be greatly eased when the development of the Princess Christian Mission Hospital referred to in paragraph 21 is completed together with the additional units referred to in last year's report.

25. This has been the first full year of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Freetown. Clinics were held regularly and the service was well patronised. Eighty patients were recorded in the ante-natal clinic, twenty-seven of whom were delivered at home and forty-three admitted for complications.

26. There is no doubt that the introduction of a Domiciliary Midwifery Service in the Provinces will meet the same success as in Freetown and as already mentioned the village maternity assistants under the supervision of a registered midwife from the health centres will be able to attend at confinements in the homes of mothers in the case of normal deliveries thereby releasing hospital beds for cases requiring hospitalization.

27. The statistics for the Maternity Home in Freetown have again showed an increase over past years. Approximately 59 per cent. of the births registered in Freetown was actually delivered in the Maternity Hospital, that is, 2,038 out of a total of 3,467 births registered during the year. Attendances at the ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics amounted to well over 51,000 as against 38,900 in 1954. Ante-natal and infant welfare home visits by health visitors amounted to over 26,000 as against 24,000 in 1954.

28. In the Freetown Maternity Hospital there were 2,756 admissions as compared with 2,338 in 1954. Total deliveries amounted to 1,912 of which 1,507 were normal.

29. In the Provinces 844 admissions and 700 deliveries were recorded in Government hospitals.

30. The plan for maternity services in the Provinces under the control and supervision of Local Authorities has been discussed in paragraph 18. It is expected that the assistants will complete their training early in 1956 when they will be posted to work in the various chiefdoms.

31. The school medical service in Freetown was maintained throughout the year under the supervision of a lady medical officer except for brief periods when a senior health visitor was left in charge owing to the absence through ill health of the Lady Medical Officer-in-Charge. Total attendances recorded at the clinic were over 40,000 as compared with 24,440 in 1954. The St. Joseph's School Clinic which is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from Government recorded over 21,000 attendances as compared with 15,633 in 1954.

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL

32. Dr. Wilson Rae, Deputy Chief Medical Officer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies visited this institution during his visit to this country in 1955 and gave valuable advice in connection with the development of the hospital mentioned in the last report. The main problems continue to be overcrowding and the classification of patients. These problems are, however, receiving the active consideration of Government in connection with plans already approved for the development of this institution.

#### INSTITUTIONS

33. The King George V Memorial Home incorporating the Male and Female Infirmaries and the Leper Home continued to provide a refuge for the aged and infirm both from the Colony and the Protectorate.

#### PRISONS

34. The general health of the prisoners including the Remand, Female Section and the New England Prison Camp was fairly good.



## ENDEMIC DISEASES CONTROL UNIT

35. Shortage of medical officers and the absence on leave of the Medical Officer-in-Charge during the year reduced this unit to care and maintenance. A great deal of preparatory work was done, however, for the projected Yaws Campaign which is to start early in 1956. No fresh surveys have been made during the year. The number of new cases of trypanosomiasis treated remains small between 60 and 70, nearly all of whom came from the endemic area around Kailahun. The number of new cases of leprosy reporting has shown a sharp drop, and the number of attendances of lepers has also declined. This is believed to be partly due to the very great clinical improvement of many cases, who believe themselves to be cured, but lack of adequate medical supervision may also be a factor. Yaws is referred to below under UNICEF aid.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORY

*Malaria Control*

36. No changes were made in the method of malaria control employed. Considerable reliance is still placed on residual spraying particularly in the suburban areas. Houses are treated quarterly with formulations containing B.H.C. During the year more than twenty thousand houses were sprayed in the Freetown area.

37. Anopheline densities were higher than recorded since the introduction of residual spraying in 1952. In the urban areas the density recorded was of the same order as that found in the period immediately preceding the introduction of residual spraying. In the western suburban area anopheline densities were higher than have been recorded for some years. The increase in the anopheline density as compared with previous years was probably due to some extent to weather conditions. The rains were longer than usual while heavy showers which could be expected to assist control by washing out breeding places were infrequent. Reduction in supervision also appears to have contributed to this increase, particularly in the western suburban area, where lapses on the part of junior staff in the early rains was a major reason for the considerable increase in anopheline density in this area.

38. In contrast to the increase in the number of vectors the incidence of malaria as shown by the infection rate in school children and by the number of positive films recorded among adults attending the Connaught Hospital remained stable. The latter data, viz: hospital records, are suspect and may reflect staffing difficulties rather than a reduction in malaria transmission. The record differs from those of previous years in that there is virtually no increase in the number of positive films recorded in the month of July. Records of previous years show an increase in positive films in this month which parallel the June anopheline peak. Should these data reflect a true stability in the infection rate during the rains then it would appear that the increase in anopheline density did not exceed the critical density, which should now be higher than prior to the introduction of residual spraying.

39. Malaria control by residual spraying was continued at the airport at Lungi. Collection of data in the Rokupr area prior to treatment of this area with Dieldrin was continued. It is anticipated that treatment of this area with Dieldrin will be undertaken in 1956.

40. Some attention was paid to non-anopheline mosquitoes during the past year. Regular collections of peridomestic mosquitoes were made in the Freetown area to assess the aedes index for comparison with the indices derived from collections made by section health inspectors, with particular reference to the establishment and maintenance of an aedes free zone in the vicinity of the Queen Elizabeth II Quay. A survey of the prevalence of vectors of yellow fever in the Kono District was also undertaken.

41. Investigation of the culicine mosquitoes of the Freetown area has shown that two species are of major importance as "nuisance mosquitoes," and also as possible vectors of disease. *Culex thalassius* was very common in many areas during the early rains and is largely responsible for the mosquito nuisance at that time of year. *Culex fatigans* is also common. This latter mosquito has not been previously recorded from Sierra Leone. Although common in Freetown, a brief survey of the Colony villages failed to produce examples of this mosquito as did surveys of Bo, Rokupr, Lungi and part of the Kono District. The surveys were not exhaustive but they do suggest that fatigans is a recent arrival and that it may have been introduced, via Freetown, in the recent past. The possible role which this mosquito may take in the transmission of bancroftian filariasis is being investigated.

42. The Tonkolili District was visited to observe the entomological survey being made by Dr. Lewis. This survey was mainly concerned with the distribution of *Simulium damnosum* within the Sierra Leone Development Company's concession.

#### PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

43. A pathologist was recruited and joined the staff of the laboratory in April, 1955. It has, however, not been possible to recruit a senior pathologist, but efforts are still being made to secure the services of one. The absence of this officer on the staff of the laboratory has thrown an extra amount of work on the Pathologist who has found very little time to devote to the training of technical staff. In 1955, over 56,000 examinations of various kinds were done by this laboratory—a great amount of work for the small staff.

#### PORT HEALTH

44. The general sanitation at Lungi Airport was maintained throughout the year. No case of *aedes* mosquito breeding was discovered during the year though regular searches were carried out. This is due mainly to the improved methods of dealing with the coconut crop and the removal of the trees mentioned in last year's report.

45. An intensive yellow fever scratch vaccination campaign was carried out in the Kaffu Bullom Chieftdom around Lungi Airport in conjunction with the Federal Laboratory Service of Nigeria. (See paragraphs 64-66).

46. The Port Health Officer worked in collaboration with the Port Management during the year and sanitary conditions including the control of vaccination and rodent control in and around the quay were satisfactorily maintained.

47. There was no case of quarantinable disease in the neighbourhood of any port or airport during the year.

### MEDICAL STORES

48. The supply position was satisfactorily maintained during the course of the year though difficulties were experienced in transporting supplies from the store to provincial hospitals. Efforts were, however, made in co-operation with the Railway Authorities to expedite the dispatch of supplies and an attempt was made with very good results to transport supplies by road instead of by rail. It is hoped that with the provisions of additional lorries it will be possible to make more use of the road than the rail service.

### 3—LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES

49. This year has seen the management of health centres, dispensaries and the sanitation of towns and districts under the supervision and control of District Councils. With assigned and transferred staff from the Central Government the District Councils have had to shoulder a responsibility formerly borne by the Central Government and they have acquitted themselves creditably. This has, to a large extent, served as preparatory for future and greater responsibilities which they will have to shoulder in the gradual process of the transference of powers and responsibilities from the Central Government to Local Government bodies in the management of their own affairs.

50. The Rural Areas Council continued to be the Sanitary Authority in the Rural Areas and though the pace has been tardy in their acceptance of responsibility for medical and sanitary facilities, it is hoped that in the near future the Council will find it possible to take over these services on the same conditions as its counterpart in the Provinces.

51. Plans for the handing over of sanitary services in Freetown to the City Corporation are nearing completion but agreement has still to be reached on the financial commitments. When final agreement is reached the operation and maintenance of the sanitary services in Freetown will be the responsibility of the City Council, and staff at present employed by Government will either be assigned or transferred. No definite date has as yet been fixed for the handing over of the services.

52. Environmental sanitation in the health areas scheduled in the Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance as mentioned in the last report inevitably varies with the resources and development of the particular areas, and upon the ability and energy of the respective Health Authorities. The work is, however, fraught with its own problems due to local customs and ignorance and the lack of adaptability and readiness of the people to co-operate in the general improvement of their areas. The process, however, must be gradual and much depends on the education of the people in order that a full appreciation might be obtained of general sanitary measures and their effect on the health of the inhabitants. The following extracts quoted from the reports of the Medical Officers at Kenema, Kailahun, Pujehun and Bonthe give a picture of what the position is and the difficulties which have to be surmounted:—

i. *On a District Headquarters Town with a Special Health Authority.*

(a) This town presents four features which from the point of view of sanitation are very unsatisfactory and these are:

- (1) A large swamp in the centre of the Town.
- (2) Poor water supply.
- (3) Overcrowding.
- (4) Heavy traffic on untarred roads which churns up a terrific amount of dust.

This town, of the three Special Health Areas, presents the biggest problem to the Special Health Authority—the chief reason being the recent influx of people, and a large shifting population. Nevertheless some progress has been made and in time the people will come to recognise the Special Health Authority as a body with authority. There are five Native Administration labourers and an overseer who are at present undergoing training in Kenema. A lorry park is in the process of construction and the main roads are to be tarred early in 1956. Private wells provide the main source of water. There is only one public latrine. Refuse disposal is by composting. The market and slaughterhouse were kept fairly satisfactorily. The town for the most part was dirty and overgrown with grass and various weeds. The labour force for a town the size of this one was inadequate and supervision poor.

- (b) There is only one public latrine and that is in the old town. The two in the new town have been allowed to fall into utter destruction and no action has been taken despite repeated letters. One public market in the new town with a meat stall is in a poor condition. There is as yet no slaughterhouse. There is one large otway pit in the residential area, which is almost full. A new one is in progress. Public latrines are needed in the old and new towns.

ii. *On Towns in Scheduled Health Areas.*

- (a) During the course of the year a Special Health Authority was appointed for each of the following two Health Areas:—Yengema and Gandohun. A maternity centre was also formally opened at Gandohun on the 30th of September by the Native Administration of the Gbane Chiefdom. An extensive vaccination campaign was carried out on the school children throughout the medical district. The Alluvial Diamond Mining Areas in the Kono District have become a major health problem.

Disease incidence has remained high as in all other underdeveloped areas. This could hardly be improved until poverty, ignorance and superstition are dispelled. A considerably high proportion of illness is due to the preventable diseases and curative methods are no substitute for the less spectacular preventive measures. Preventive measures would not be effective except the authorities could get the complete co-operation of the people which is not so easy to obtain at this stage.

- (b) There are about 55 houses in this town, but only 2 of these have latrines. This means that faeces are deposited into or by the banks of the river which is indeed the main supply of drinking water.

iii. *On Towns not in Scheduled Health Areas.*

- (a) A fine little town brisk with trade. The sanitary condition of this place was appalling at the beginning of the year, owing to the inefficiency of the Health Overseer. With the transfer there of another Overseer the situation had changed for the better by the end of the year. The health centre buildings were taken over on 29th December, 1955, and the clinic was held on 30th December, 1955, when the Government dispenser was transferred there.
- (b) The scourge of this town is due mainly to wandering cows and flies. The Government health inspector spent four days here cleaning the town, but, with little co-operation from the inhabitants, the place is as dirty as ever. No better example can be given of the need of a fully trained health inspector to be appointed to these places instead of health overseers.

iv. *On a Principal Town in the Sherbro Urban District Council Area.*

The sanitary conditions of this large town are deplorable. There are about 1,025 houses in the town proper. The average number of persons in a house is about seven. Of these there are only about a third of the houses with bucket latrines. The rest of the population defecate indiscriminately about the town. Almost every culvert and waste land in the town is a public latrine. The nuisance this causes could best be imagined especially in the dry season. The public latrines erected in certain parts of the town have not been maintained, and as a result are no longer in use. Unless something is done to remedy the situation the danger of an outbreak of typhoid is very real.

#### 4—PUBLIC HEALTH

53. The general health and the standard of sanitation throughout the country remained fairly satisfactory but there are disquieting features. No epidemic occurred during the course of the year and the ports at Freetown and Lungi were free from quarantinable diseases.

54. The diamond mining industry with the infiltration of people from areas adjacent to Sierra Leone and the concentration of large numbers of illicit diamond miners and traders in the alluvial diamond mining areas has, however, created special health problems. With such highly concentrated areas especially in the Kono District, the risk of an outbreak of epidemic is very considerable as every factor conducive to the spread of disease and the enhancing of virulence of an infection appears to be present: there is a combination of densely crowded population living in completely insanitary conditions with very con-

siderable population movement of a very mixed population. These conditions which are ideal for the development and spread of epidemic diseases received the attention of this Department. Every effort was made to reduce the possibility of any outbreak of epidemic.

55. A wide-spread vaccination campaign against small-pox was carried out in the South-eastern Province under the supervision of the Health Superintendent and the whole area especially in the Kono District was completely vaccinated. There was a scare of an unusual epidemic in the Kono District and a few fatal cases were reported. Consequent on this, a full investigation was conducted by a medical team comprising the Acting Director of Medical Services (Protectorate), the Medical Officer, Kailahun and two Health Superintendents, but no definite outbreak of an epidemic disease was discovered.

56. There was no major improvement 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 had to be resorted to as in previous years. All water samples taken were bacteriologically negative, except that on one occasion a sample of the Freetown water-supply was found to be unsatisfactory.

57. Government proclamations for the control of canine rabies were in force during the year in Freetown and in certain districts in the Provinces. Over a thousand dogs were destroyed in the Freetown area and two dog brains were found positive for negri bodies. The Veterinary Department inoculated some dogs with fleury strain vaccine on payment. But, as stated in the report for 1953, a mass campaign is impossible until the method of control by licensing is effective. There was no case of human rabies during the course of the year.

58. There was a marked increase of culicine breeding in Freetown and the main offender is *culex fatigans*. This problem has become one of increasing public health importance and the matter is receiving the serious attention of the Department.

59. Trapping and poisoning of rats were continued.

60. Refuse disposal in the Freetown area continued to be in the form of controlled tipping at King Tom, and the tip has been efficient and has caused little, if any, nuisance.

#### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

(See also paragraphs 35-42)

61. No major epidemic has occurred, and the port and airport of Freetown have remained free of quarantinable diseases. There have, however, been disquieting incidents and in particular there has been anxiety about sanitary conditions in the illicit diamond diggings in the South-eastern Province. There has been a combination of highly insanitary condition with large numbers of immigrants seeking their fortunes. The many who are unlucky are said to suffer severely from malnutrition, and there have been persistent rumours of very considerable sickness and mortality in these places.

62. A feature of the changed economy is the very greatly increased importation of food and drink to these areas. There is evidence that the old methods of village sanitation, adequate enough to deal with local produce, is failing to handle the large quantities of

old tins, bottles, and other containers which have been imported to some places in greatly increased quantity. There is a resulting deterioration in mosquito infestation, particularly of *Aedes aegypti*.

63. *Yellow Fever*.—A fatal case of yellow fever proved by liver-section occurred at the Methodist Mission at Segbwema, South-eastern Province. The patient—a woman—had apparently been infected in her village a few miles away. Another suspected case was notified in a male African at the same hospital; this case recovered and a convalescent serum gave a positive mouse protection test. Investigation showed serious *Aedes aegypti* breeding in a number of the larger towns between Segbwema and Yengema in the South-eastern Province, but not at the village from which the diagnosed case was supposed to have been infected.

64. By arrangement with the Federal Government of Nigeria, and the Chief Medical Adviser, the Sierra Leone Medical Department was able to co-operate with the Chief Pathologist to the Federal Government, Dr. D. A. Cannon, in a trial of a 17 D scratch-vaccine, produced in the Federal Government laboratories at Yaba in Nigeria. It was arranged that the vaccine should be used in villages in the Kaffu Bullom Chiefdom around the Freetown airport at Lungi; this chiefdom is scheduled as a compulsory vaccination area under the Yellow Fever Inoculation Ordinance. Dr. D. A. Cannon, Dr. P. D. Meers and Mr. Dewhurst of the Federal Government and some Nigerian technicians, were responsible for arranging and carrying out a serum survey before and after vaccination, and a Sierra Leone vaccination team under a Chief Health Superintendent co-operated with them and performed vaccinations in the villages. The area was ideal for a field trial, as it is inhabited by a typical African farming community, but the presence of housing, electric power, and hospital-laboratory facilities at the airport, greatly simplified the pathological and technical work and villages are comparatively easily accessible from a motor road.

65. In November 600 pre-vaccination bloods were taken and the vaccination campaign started. In December persons who had given pre-vaccination sera were traced and post-vaccination serum was taken. Unfortunately at the final stage there was considerable unrest due to tax disputes in the district, and only 330 second sera could be obtained, of which 293 were submitted to test. These paired sera showed a rise in overall immunity rate from 17.4 per cent before vaccination to 90.8 per cent after vaccination; these being the proportions showing full immunity, disregarding inconclusives. The mass vaccination campaign vaccinated over 13,200 persons in the area, vaccinations being done by health inspectors-in-training, who were taught the technique on the spot.

66. The total population of the vaccinated area was estimated at between 14,000 and 16,000, so that about 90 per cent of the village population around the airport have been vaccinated. This is of course additional to the vaccination of every person employed at the airport in accordance with Article 73 of the International Sanitary Regulations. These employees are still vaccinated with injected 17 D approved by World Health Organisation.

67. *Smallpox*.—There was an increase of notifications of smallpox, 49 cases with three deaths being notified during the year. There was a considerable epidemic of smallpox outside Sierra Leone borders

in French Guinea, and two outbreaks here were caused by the entrance of an infected person by lorry from French Guinea. Both entered Sierra Leone at Kambia, Northern Province. One travelled about 90 miles by lorry and started a small outbreak in Kambia Town. Intensive vaccination stopped the spread of these outbreaks, and vaccination was continued around the main entrance roads and around the airport. A number of subsequent notifications were very doubtful, and may not have been smallpox.

68. *Tuberculosis*.—Reference has been made earlier to the Tuberculosis Hospital at Lakka. Dr. Roelsgaard of the Tuberculosis Research Office of World Health Organisation paid a short visit during the year in connection with a proposed tuberculosis-survey. It is proposed that World Health Organisation should do a tuberculosis-survey in Sierra Leone late in 1956 or early in 1957.

## 5—GENERAL

### UNICEF AID

69. Two schemes of UNICEF aid were approved during the year. One was for maternity and child welfare and training of nurses, midwives and health inspectors. This includes equipment for 4 health centres and for training centres at Freetown and Bo for nurses and midwives, material for training health inspectors at Bo, with a 3-ton truck for transport on practical training. 200 midwifery kits for village maternity assistants with charts and simple models, and 66,000 lb of skimmed milk, total cost \$22,000.

70. The second is for equipment and penicillin for a yaws campaign to treat the whole population of the Northern Province (estimated 774,000) in accordance with World Health Organisation recommendations. The incidents of yaws from previous sample surveys is believed to exceed 10 per cent and those not diagnosed as overt cases of yaws will be treated as latent cases of contacts. The campaign is to take two years, and may then be continued to cover the whole country. UNICEF is providing 200,000 vials x 10 cc Penicillin, 4 motor vehicles with spares, syringes, sterilisers, etc. Serological laboratory unit, at a total estimated cost of \$63,000. Sierra Leone Government is providing staff, travelling expenses, equipment and treatment centres at cost of approximately £14–15,000 per annum, for the two-year period.

### IMPORTANT VISITORS

71. The following visitors gave valuable advice during their stay in Sierra Leone:—

1. Dr. Wilson Rae, Deputy Chief Medical Officer, Colonial Office.
2. Dr. D. A. Cannon, Chief Pathologist of the Federal Government of Nigeria and Party.
3. Mr. C. D. Biggs of the Amalgamated Dental Company, Limited, London.
4. Mr. R. J. Vile, Assistant Secretary, West African Department, Colonial Office.
5. Mr. D. Oakley, Architect of the Staff of the Housing Advisers to the Colonial Office.
6. Mr. P. H. M. Stevens, Town Planner of the Staff of the Advisers to the Colonial Office.



7. Mr. P. C. G. Isaac, Senior Lecturer, University of Durham.
8. Dr. Roelsgaard, World Health Organisation Tuberculosis Officer.
72. Dr. E. Bradbury, Deputy Director of Medical Services, attended the W.H.O. Environmental Sanitation Seminar in Ibadan, Nigeria, in December.
73. Dr. T. P. Eddy, Director of Medical Services, attended the annual meeting of the West African Council for Medical Research and the Sixth Conference of Directors of Medical Services in West Africa at Lagos, Nigeria, in March. Dr. M. C. F. Easmon, Medical Officer, also attended the annual meeting of W.A.C.M.R.

#### LEGISLATION

74. Two new ordinances were enacted during the year, the Nurses Ordinance and the Midwives Ordinance. The Nurses Ordinance provides for a representative Nurses Council and for the registration and control of nurses. There has been no registration of nurses in Sierra Leone up to the present. There was a Midwives Ordinance with a Midwives Board and registration before, but this has been redrafted to make it similar to the Nurses Ordinance and to provide for registration of village maternity assistants.

75. The following were enacted during the year:—

Public Notice	No. 6/1955—	The Lunacy Regulation Ordinance, Cap. 131.	
"	"	No. 7/1955—	The Dogs Ordinance, Cap. 67
"	"	No. 8/1955—	The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 191.
"	"	No. 9/1955—	The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 191.
"	"	No. 23/1955—	The Dogs Ordinance, Cap. 67
"	"	No. 30/1955—	The Births and Deaths (Protectorate) Registration Ordinance, 1948 (No. 14 of 1948).
"	"	No. 37/1955—	The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, 191.
"	"	No. 38/1955—	do. do.
"	"	No. 39/1955—	do. do.
"	"	No. 40/1955—	do. do.
"	"	No. 41/1955—	The Dogs Ordinance, Cap. 67.
"	"	No. 62/1955—	The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 191.
"	"	No. 67/1955—	The Public Health (Protectorate) Ordinance, Cap. 191.
"	"	No. 73/1955—	The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, Cap. 19.
"	"	No. 78/1955—	The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, Cap. 58.
"	"	No. 86/1955—	The Dogs Ordinance, Cap. 67.
"	"	No. 105/1955—	The Births and Deaths (Protectorate) Registration Ordinance, 1948 (No. 14 of 1948).
"	"	No. 125/1955—	The Dogs Ordinance, Cap. 67.

T. P. EDDY,  
*Director of Medical Services.*

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PART II  
STATISTICAL INFORMATION

1—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

ESTABLISHMENT

*Administration*

1 Director	1 Assistant Stock Verifier
1 Deputy Director	2 Hospital Secretaries
1 Assistant Director	1 Chief Clerk
1 Administrative Secretary	3 First Grade Clerks
1 Stock Verifier	38 Second and Third Grade Clerks.
1 Financial Assistant	

*General*

1 Senior Specialist	32 Medical Officers (including Lady Medical Officers)
3 Specialists	3 Medical Officers—Endemic Diseases Control Unit.
1 Senior Medical Officer (Health)	2 Physiotherapists.
2 Medical Officers (Health)	
1 Senior Medical Officer	

*Nursing*

3 Senior Nursing Sisters	1 Senior Surgical Assistant
13 Nursing Sisters	1 Surgical Assistant
4 Health Sisters	30 Probationer Infectious Diseases Nurses
6 Senior Staff Nurses	1 Linen Store Supervisor
12 Staff Nurses, Grade I	1 Laundry Supervisor
14 Staff Nurses, Grade II	1 Senior Health Visitor
194 Nurses and Midwives	1 Health Visitor, Grade I
220 Student Nurses and Student Midwives	3 Health Visitors, Grade II
1 Chief Surgical Assistant	9 Health Visitors, Grade III.

*Laboratory*

1 Senior Pathologist	1 Laboratory Assistant, Grade II
1 Pathologist	6 Laboratory Assistants, Grade III
1 Laboratory Superintendent	5 Laboratory Assistants-in-training.
1 Laboratory Assistant, Grade I	

*Pharmaceutical*

1 Chief Dispenser	7 Dispensers, Grade I
3 Assistant Chief Dispensers	59 Dispensers, Grades II and III.
2 Senior Dispensers	

*Radiological*

3 Radiographers.

*Dental*

4 Dental Officers

2 Dental Mechanics.

*Mental*

1 Keeper

60 Senior Attendants and Attendants

1 Matron

*Health*

3 Chief Health Superintendents	7 Health Inspectors, Grade I
1 Entomologist	10 Health Inspectors, Grade II
11 Health Superintendents	43 Health Inspectors, Grade III
1 Registrar of Births and Deaths	38 Health Inspectors-in-training
2 Entomologist Assistants	1 Malaria Inspector.

*Medical Stores*

1 Storekeeper and Inspecting Pharmacist	6 Store Assistants, Grade II
3 Assistant Storekeepers & Inspecting Pharmacists	3 Store Assistants, Grade III
3 Store Assistants, Grade I	12 Store Issuers.

*Endemic Diseases Control Unit*

2 Senior Attendants, Class I	43 Attendants and Learners.
15 Senior Attendants, Class II	

*Transport*

1 Transport Foreman	3 Senior Drivers
1 Motor Mechanic	37 Drivers.

*Miscellaneous*

Stokers, Cooks, Porters, Ward Attendants, Messengers, Packers, Telephone Operators, Sewing Maids, Mosquito Spotters, Special Constables, Carpenters, etc.

## FINANCE

Expenditure during past three years:

	1953		1954		1955
	£	£	s.	d.	£
Personal Emoluments ..	196,286	228,062	4	6	
Other Charges ..	198,358	208,355	15	11	
<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>£ 394,644</b>	<b>436,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	

In addition there was the following expenditure on medical schemes under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act:—

	Revised Estimated Total Cost of Scheme	Expenditure to 31st December, 1955
	£	£
Protectorate Health Centres ..	83,583	—
Health Centres—Colony ..	41,740	—
New Hospital, Kenema ..	37,389	—
New Hospital, Koidu ..	53,000	—
New Hospital, Magburaka ..	89,200	—
Lungi Hospital ..	39,775	—
New Hospitals, Kambia and Port Loko ..	40,061	—

## 2—GOVERNMENT MEDICAL SERVICES

*Hospital Services*

## GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL BEDS

## NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS

Name and Location of Hospital	NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS					Remarks
	General	Obstet- rical	Tuber- culosis	Infec- tious	Mental	
<b>A. COLONY:</b>						
Connaught ..	165	—	13	7	—	+23 cots
Connaught Annexe ..	20	—	—	—	—	+2 "
Hill Station ..	38	—	—	2	1	+3 "
Maternity ..	—	58	—	—	—	+34 "
Murray Town ..	60	—	—	—	—	
Lakka Tuberculosis ..	—	—	49	—	—	
Kissy Mental ..	—	—	—	—	112	
King George V Me- morial Home ..	66	—	—	9*	—	} For the aged and indigent
Female Infirmary ..	29	—	—	—	—	
Princess Christian ..	16	—	—	—	—	+3 cots
<b>B. PROTECTORATE:</b>						
Bo ..	76	10	10	—	—	+12 cots
Bo Annexe ..	4	—	—	—	—	
Bonthe ..	32	6	—	2	—	+2 cots
Moyamba ..	16	2	—	—	—	+1 cot
Pujehun ..	22	—	—	—	—	+2 cots
Kailahun ..	20	2	—	1	—	+1 cot
Makeni ..	21	4	—	—	—	+2 cots
Port Loko ..	18	—	—	—	—	+4 cots
Kabala ..	39	2	—	—	—	+4 cots
Lungi ..	12†	—	—	—	—	
Kenema ..	10	—	—	—	—	
	<b>664</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>+93 cots</b>

\* For Leprosy.

† The twelve beds in this Institution are reserved for emergency and in the event of an accident to aircraft.

## ATTENDANCES AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS

## OUT-PATIENTS

Name of Institution	In-patients	OUT-PATIENTS		
		New Cases	Subsequent Attendances	Total Attendances
<b>A. COLONY:</b>				
Connaught ..	2,541	41,696	102,939	144,635
Hill Station ..	326	810	801	1,611
Maternity ..	2,798	—	—	—
Cline Town ..	—	23,406	57,320	80,726
Total ..	5,665	65,912	161,060	226,972
<b>B. PROTECTORATE:</b>				
Bo ..	2,277	21,055	81,249	102,304
Njala ..	—	8,387	6,544	14,931
Bonthe ..	685	9,350	21,189	30,539
Moyamba ..	817	8,617	17,618	26,235
Makeni ..	596	10,119	12,261	22,380
Pujehun ..	536	10,743	6,492	17,235
Kenema ..	294	9,648	38,292	47,940
Kailahun ..	411	5,122	23,597	28,719
Port Loko ..	369	15,602	31,607	47,209
Kabala ..	538	8,596	14,182	22,778
Lungi ..	—	3,980	4,097	8,077
Total ..	6,523	111,219	257,128	368,347
COLONY HOSPITALS ..	5,665	65,912	161,060	226,972
PROTECTORATE HOSPITALS ..	6,523	111,219	257,128	368,347
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,188	177,131	418,188	595,319

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Attendances and bed space are included under Hospital Services above.

*Freetown Maternity Home.*

In Freetown, out of a total of 1,912 deliveries there were 1,616 normal cases and 245 abnormalities excluding 51 deliveries before admission. 454 admissions for other complications of pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium were recorded and 111 operations under general anaesthesia were performed.

Forty-four of the total 1,912 deliveries were twin deliveries. 2,038 babies were born, of these 141 were described as premature including 19 sets of premature twins.

One hundred still births and 31 post-natal deaths occurred in the 1,897 full-term infants.

Forty-three still births and 38 post-natal deaths occurred in the 141 premature infants.

There were 26 maternal deaths.

*Domiciliary Midwifery Service.*

This has been the first full year of the Domiciliary Midwifery Service in Freetown. Eighty patients were booked of whom 27 were delivered at home. Forty-three were admitted to the Maternity Hospital for complications and 10 made other arrangements for delivery.

In the provincial hospitals 639 women were admitted for normal deliveries, with 136 admissions for complications of pregnancy, childbirth, or the puerperium.

Seven hundred total deliveries were reported. Of these 335 deliveries took place at Bo Hospital of which 266 were normal deliveries and 69 complications.

### Maternity and Welfare Clinics.

#### ATTENDANCES AT FREETOWN CLINICS

	New Cases		Subsequent Attendances.	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics ..	6,268	8,430	16,626	21,242
Gaenycological V.D. Clinic ..	272	425	3,281	3,788
Infant Welfare Clinic ..	4,220	2,976	11,710	19,164

#### HOME VISITS BY FREETOWN HEALTH VISITORS

	New Cases		Subsequent Visits	
	1954	1955	1954	1955
Ante-natal Visits ..	2,104	2,530	2,984	3,290
Post-natal and Infant Welfare Visits ..	3,594	6,221	19,590	20,468

#### ATTENDANCES AT BO ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

	1953	1954	1955
New Cases ..	669	831	942
Subsequent Attendances ..	2,842	2,563	4,019

#### ATTENDANCES AT BO INFANT WELFARE CLINIC

	1953	1954	1955
New Cases ..	513	778	801
Subsequent Attendances ..	2,050	3,530	3,958

#### SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICES

	First Attendances		Subsequent Attendances		Total Attendances	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
Freetown School Clinic ..	12,933	25,173	11,507	15,179	24,440	40,352
Saint Joseph's Convent ..	8,644	13,007	6,989	8,468	15,633	21,475

#### MENTAL HOSPITAL

Numbers of Patients admitted to Kissy Mental Hospital during the year:

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1954 ..	138	55	193
Admissions ..	38	26	64
Discharges ..	23	20	43
Absconded ..	—	—	—
Deaths ..	15	11	26
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1955 ..	138	50	188

The causes of death were reported to have fallen into three main groups:—

- (i) Diseases of old age; (ii) Syphilis; (iii) Intestinal parasites and Infection.

#### INSTITUTIONS

Admissions and discharges at the Kissy Female Infirmary and the King George V Memorial Home were:

	Males	Females	Total
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1954 ..	69	30	99
Admissions ..	34	15	49
Discharges ..	3	2	5
Absconded ..	2	—	2
Deaths ..	18	16	34
Remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1955 ..	80	27	107

## ENDEMIC DISEASES CONTROL UNIT

Sixty-eight new cases of Sleeping Sickness were diagnosed and treated during the year, an increase of 16 over the 1954 figure. Of these, 49 came from the Kailahun Endemic Area, 12 from Kenema District and 7 from Kono. It was significant that the majority of these cases were treated in centres nearest to the borders of French Guinea and Liberia.

### TREATMENT CENTRE RETURNS

	S.S.	Yaws	B'zia	Dysentery		Leprosy	Intestinal Diseases	Total	
				Amoebic				New Cases	Subsequent Attendances
South-Eastern Province	68	1,845	2,630	1,255	136	6,833	63,702	107,474	
Northern Province	—	858	12	61	68	617	4,516	10,995	

There are 22 treatment centres in the South-eastern Province and 3 treatment centres in the Northern Province.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL LABORATORY

Full statistics are given in the Laboratory's reports which are published half-yearly.

### PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

#### *Examinations Performed in the Freetown Laboratory.*

BLOOD FILMS .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,313
				<i>Total</i>				
				<i>Attendances</i>	<i>P. falc.</i>	<i>P. mal.</i>	<i>Gamet</i>	
Africans .. .. .	..	..	..	10,228	1,071	—	2	
Europeans .. .. .	..	..	..	1,085	6	—	—	
FAECES .. .. .	..	..	..					4,016
Africans .. .. .	..	..	..		3,810			
Europeans .. .. .	..	..	..		206			
				<i>Africans</i>	<i>Europeans</i>			
Taenia .. .. .	..	..	..	16	—			
Ascaris .. .. .	..	..	..	623	2			
Ankylostomes .. .. .	..	..	..	173	2			
Strongyloides .. .. .	..	..	..	175	—			
Trichuris .. .. .	..	..	..	87	2			
Ent. Histolytica .. .. .	..	..	..	91 (Veg.)	—			
Ent. Histolytica .. .. .	..	..	..	46 (Cysts)	1			
Giardia .. .. .	..	..	..	26 (Cysts)	1			
Iodamoebae .. .. .	..	..	..	10 (Cysts)	—			
Trichomonas .. .. .	..	..	..	46	—			
Sch. Mansoni .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—			
Blood .. .. .	..	..	..	322	12			
Pus .. .. .	..	..	..	548	27			
Balantidium Coli .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—			
Ent. Coli .. .. .	..	..	..	18	—			
URINE .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..			3,910
				3,744	166			
Albumen .. .. .	..	..	..	1,860	98			
Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	98	3			
Acetone .. .. .	..	..	..	11	—			
Casts .. .. .	..	..	..	103	1			
Trichomonas .. .. .	..	..	..	60	—			
Sch. Haematobium .. .. .	..	..	..	27	—			
Pus .. .. .	..	..	..	1,063	46			
Blood .. .. .	..	..	..	128	3			

## PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY—continued

## Examinations Performed in the Freetown Laboratory—continued

SPUTUM .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,592	
				<i>Africans</i>	<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Asiatics</i>	
				1,547	36	9	
Positive .. .. .	..	..	..	223	—	—	
VENEREAL DISEASES .. .. .	..	..	..	217	26	—	
Urethral Smear .. .. .	..	..	..	156	14	—	
Gonococci .. .. .	..	..	..	67	3	—	
Vaginal Smear .. .. .	..	..	..	55	—	—	
Gonococci .. .. .	..	..	..	6	—	—	
Trichomonas .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—	—	
Eye Smear .. .. .	..	..	..	6	—	—	
Gonococci .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	
D. G. I. .. .. .	..	..	..	3	9	—	
T. Pallidum .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—	—	
SEROLOGICAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,034	
Kahn .. .. .	..	..	..	8,948	86	—	
Strong Positive .. .. .	..	..	..	342	—	—	
Positive .. .. .	..	..	..	1,723	—	—	
Doubtful .. .. .	..	..	..	610	2	—	
LAUGHLIN TESTS .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	9,115	
WIDAL REACTION .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	309	
				<i>Africans</i>	<i>Europeans</i>		
AGGLUTINATION OVER 1:25 .. .. .	..	..	..	296	13		
S. Typhi H .. .. .	..	..	..	52	7		
S. Typhi O .. .. .	..	..	..	24	—		
S. para typhi A .. .. .	..	..	..	10	4		
S. para typhi B .. .. .	..	..	..	6	1		
S. para typhi C .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—		
S. Enteritidis .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—		
S. Group .. .. .	..	..	..	4	1		
BLOOD SEDIMENTATION RATE .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,388	
	..	..	..	1,280	108		
HAEMATOLOGY .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,146	
Red Cell Count .. .. .	..	..	..	1,128	73=1,201		
Haemoglobin .. .. .	..	..	..	2,625	160=2,785		
Cell Volume .. .. .	..	..	..	2,504	151=2,655		
White Cell Count .. .. .	..	..	..	1,485	162=1,647		
HAEMOGLOBIN .. .. .				<i>Over 12 gm.</i>	<i>10-12 gm.</i>	<i>7-10 gm.</i>	<i>Under 7</i>
African—Male .. .. .	..	..	..	351	341	240	62
" Female .. .. .	..	..	..	334	375	209	80
Maternity .. .. .	..	..	..	160	252	169	52
European—Male .. .. .	..	..	..	89	3	—	—
" Female .. .. .	..	..	..	60	8	—	—
BACTERIOLOGY .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330
<i>Faeces</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	666
Salm. typhi .. .. .	..	..	..	—	..	..	..
Sh. Flexneri W .. .. .	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
" " Z .. .. .	..	..	..	15	..	..	..
" " VZ .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Sonnei .. .. .	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
" Schimitzi .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
" Newcastle .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
" Flexneri 103 .. .. .	..	..	..	5	..	..	..



<i>Urine</i> .. .. .						221
<i>B. Coli</i> .. .. .	56					
<i>Haemolytic Strep.</i> .. .. .	1					
<i>B. Proteus</i> .. .. .	2					
<i>Staph Albus</i> .. .. .	37					
<b>BLOOD</b> .. .. .						110
<i>Styphi</i> .. .. .	2					
<b>C.S.F.</b> .. .. .						24
<i>Pneumococci</i> .. .. .	1					
<b>PUS</b> .. .. .						20
<i>Staph pyogenes</i> .. .. .	9					
<b>EYE SWAB</b> .. .. .						15
<i>Staph pyogenes</i> .. .. .	2					
<b>THROAT SWAB</b> .. .. .						30
<i>Staph Aureus</i> .. .. .	1					
<b>NASAL SWAB</b> .. .. .						1
<b>CERVICAL SWAB</b> .. .. .						21
<b>SPUTUM</b> .. .. .						48
<b>STERILITY TESTS</b> .. .. .						78
<b>VAGINAL SWAB</b> .. .. .						23
<b>BLOOD CLOTS</b> .. .. .						2
<b>PLEURAL FLUID</b> .. .. .						12
<b>SKIN LESION</b> .. .. .						5
<b>ASCITIC FLUID</b> .. .. .						3
<b>KNEE FLUID</b> .. .. .						3
<b>SINUS SWAB</b> .. .. .						1
<b>ULCER SWAB</b> .. .. .						6
<b>URETHRAL SWAB</b> .. .. .						3
<b>ABDOMINAL FLUID</b> .. .. .						3
<b>LUMBAR PUNCTURE</b> .. .. .						1
<b>TONGUE SWAB</b> .. .. .						1
<b>INTESTINAL SWAB</b> .. .. .						1
<b>STOMACH CONTENTS</b> .. .. .						1
<b>EAR SWAB</b> .. .. .						3
<b>VARIOUS</b> .. .. .						28
<b>HISTOLOGY</b> .. .. .						94
Autopsy material .. .. .	9					
Animal brains .. .. .	19					
Biopsy .. .. .	41					
Uterine biopsy .. .. .	25					
<b>SECTIONS OF INTEREST</b>						
Epidermoid carcinoma of cervix						
Cervical erosion						
Squamous epithelioma						
Metastasis from hepatoma						
Foetal adenoma of thyroid						
Adamantinoma of mandible						
Tuberculous adenitis						
Rodent ulcer						
Basal cell carcinoma of orbit						
<b>POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION</b> .. .. .						212
Coroner .. .. .	139					
Hospital .. .. .	38					
Asylum .. .. .	28					
Prisons .. .. .	7					
<b>Cause of Death:</b>						
<b>CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM</b> .. .. .						30
Rupture of aortic aneurysm .. .. .		6				
Aortitis .. .. .		2				
Atheroma .. .. .		1				
Coronary Thrombosis .. .. .		1				
Myocardial infarction .. .. .		1				
Myocardial degeneration .. .. .		6				

*Cause of Death—continued*

Pulmonary embolus .. ..	1	..	..	..
Hypertension .. ..	5	..	..	..
Congestive cardiac failure .. ..	6	..	..	..
Congenital heart disease .. ..	1	..	..	..
<b>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>22</b>
Loba pneumonia .. ..	4	..	..	..
Broncho pneumonia .. ..	1	..	..	..
Hypostatic pneumonia .. ..	1	..	..	..
Abscess lung .. ..	3	..	..	..
Tuberculosis .. ..	13	..	..	..
<b>ALIMENTARY SYSTEM .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>23</b>
Gastro enteritis .. ..	..	..	3	..
Bacillary dysentery .. ..	..	..	2	..
Perforated gastric ulcer .. ..	..	..	1	..
Perforated duodenal ulcer .. ..	..	..	2	..
Volvulus .. ..	..	..	1	..
Intestinal obstruction .. ..	..	..	1	..
Peritonitis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Tuberculous peritonitis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Cirrhosis of liver .. ..	..	..	4	..
Necrosis of liver .. ..	..	..	1	..
Hepatitis .. ..	..	..	2	..
Carcinoma of liver .. ..	..	..	1	..
Carcinoma of pancreas .. ..	..	..	2	..
Lymphosarcoma .. ..	..	..	1	..
<b>HAEMOPOETIC SYSTEM .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>5</b>
Haemolytic Anaemia .. ..	1	..	..	..
Lymphadenoma .. ..	4	..	..	..
<b>RENAL .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>5</b>
Nephritis .. ..	3	..	..	..
Pyelonephritis .. ..	1	..	..	..
Pyelitis .. ..	1	..	..	..
<b>REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>7</b>
Rupture ectopic pregnancy .. ..	..	..	1	..
Rupture of uterus .. ..	..	..	1	..
Retained placenta .. ..	..	..	1	..
Toxaemia of pregnancy .. ..	..	..	1	..
Gonococcal salpingitis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Lymphogranuloma inguinale .. ..	..	..	1	..
Carcinoma of breast .. ..	..	..	1	..
<b>CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>11</b>
Cerebral haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	3	..
Subarachnoid haemorrhage .. ..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis tuberculous .. ..	..	..	2	..
Meningitis meningococcal .. ..	..	..	2	..
Meningitis Haemophilus influenzae .. ..	..	..	1	..
Meningitis unclassified .. ..	..	..	1	..
Syphilis (G.P.I.) .. ..	..	..	1	..
<b>SPECIFIC INFECTIONS, PARASITES .. ..</b>	..	..	..	<b>17</b>
Amoebic dysentery .. ..	..	..	5	..
Amoebic abscess .. ..	..	..	3	..
Amoebic hepatitis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Malaria .. ..	..	..	4	..
Typhoid .. ..	..	..	1	..
Ankylostomiasis .. ..	..	..	1	..
Ascaris .. ..	..	..	2	..

GENERAL .. .. .							16
Malnutrition .. .. .		10					
Senility .. .. .		2					
Septicaemia .. .. .		1					
Cause unknown .. .. .		3					
TRAUMATIC AND ACCIDENTAL .. .. .							76
Fracture of pelvis .. .. .		1					
Fracture of spine .. .. .		3					
Fracture of skull .. .. .		16					
Subdural haematoma .. .. .		2					
Extradural haematoma .. .. .		1					
Laceration of brain .. .. .		1					
Gunshot wounds .. .. .		14					
Ruptured spleen .. .. .		4					
Ruptured heart .. .. .		2					
Multiple injuries .. .. .		7					
Injuries resulting in sepsis or haemorrhage .. .. .		4					
Drowning .. .. .		16					
Inhalation of water, blood or vomit .. .. .		3					
Burns .. .. .		1					
Alcoholic poisoning .. .. .		1					
MEDICO-LEGAL							
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Blood</i>	<i>Spermatozoa</i>	<i>Gonococci</i>		
Clothes .. .. .		17	7	2	—		
Smears .. .. .		43	—	6	9		
Weapons .. .. .		4	1	—	—		
Blood Alcohol .. .. .		18	—	—	—		
P.M. Specimens .. .. .		1	—	—	—		
Sand .. .. .		1	—	—	—		
VETERINARY							
Rats .. .. .	3,832	r. rattus ..	2,933	R. novegicus ..	899		
Fleas .. .. .	54	X. cheopis ..	39	X. braziliensis ..	15		
Dog Brain .. .. .	15	Rabies ..	2				
Cat Brain .. .. .	2						
Monkey Brain .. .. .	1						
Rabbit Brain .. .. .	1						
C.S.F. (Kahn) .. .. .							14
		<i>Europeans</i>	<i>Africans</i>				
Positive .. .. .		2	12				
		Nil	Nil				
C.S.F. (Organisms) .. .. .		Nil	8				8
WATER EXAMINATION .. .. .							430
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>				
Freetown .. .. .		144	1				
Hill Station .. .. .		210	—				
Kissy Reservoir .. .. .		33	—				
Lungi .. .. .		42	—				
Others .. .. .		1	—				
MISCELLANEOUS .. .. .							495
Nasal Swab and Skin Scraping—Africans .. .. .			36				
Europeans .. .. .			9				
Blood Group .. .. .			124				
Gland Puncture .. .. .			13				
Sperm Count .. .. .			27				
Stomach Contents .. .. .			123				
General .. .. .			97				
					<i>Remarks</i>		
					One leaflet is		
					missing—pages		
					3 and 4 con-		
					taining 66 speci-		
					men entries.		

BIOCHEMISTRY .. .. .	513
	<i>Africans</i> <i>Europeans</i>
Blood Urea .. .. .	172                      7
Paul Bunell .. .. .	2                        1
Blood Sugar .. .. .	134                     6
Glucose Tolerance .. .. .	12                      3
Gastric Analysis .. .. .	16                      5
Urine .. .. .	5                        2
Blood Calcium .. .. .	6                        —
Liver Function Tests .. .. .	54                      29
Acid Phosphatase .. .. .	1                        2
Alkaline Phosphatase .. .. .	3                        —
C.S.F. .. .. .	30                      —
Blood Cholesterol .. .. .	4                        3
Plasma Proteins .. .. .	13                      —
Various .. .. .	3                        —
	<hr/> 455                      58 <hr/>
YELLOW FEVER INOCULATIONS .. .. .	5,663

SUMMARY OF THE VARIOUS TESTS UNDERTAKEN IN  
THE LABORATORY DURING THE YEAR 1955

	<i>Total</i>
Blood Films .. .. .	11,313
Faeces .. .. .	4,016
Urine .. .. .	3,910
Sputum .. .. .	1,592
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	243
Kahn Tests .. .. .	9,034
Laughlen Tests .. .. .	9,115
Vidal Reaction over 1.25 .. .. .	309
Haematology .. .. .	3,146
Blood Sedimentation Rate .. .. .	1,388
Bacteriology .. .. .	1,330
Histology .. .. .	94
Medico-Legal .. .. .	84
C.S.F. (Kahn) .. .. .	14
C.S.F. (Organisms) .. .. .	8
Water Examination .. .. .	430
Miscellaneous .. .. .	495
Post-Mortems .. .. .	212
Biochemistry .. .. .	513
Veterinary (Rats examined) .. .. .	3,832
Fleas .. .. .	54
Yellow Fever Inoculation .. .. .	5,663
Grand Total .. .. .	<hr/> 56,795 <hr/>

TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS EXAMINED IN BO  
LABORATORY—1955

Faeces .. .. .	3,121
Blood Films .. .. .	4,444
Urine .. .. .	3,241
Blood Count .. .. .	2,029
Sputum .. .. .	401
Venereal Diseases .. .. .	53
Miscellaneous .. .. .	955
	<hr/> 14,244 <hr/>

## X-RAY UNIT

X-Ray units are available at the Connaught Hospital, Freetown, and at the Bo Hospital, and both are in charge of radiographers. The following table records the number of examinations during the past five years:—

	FREETOWN				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Total patients examined ..	5,689	6,186	5,876	5,795	6,228
Radiographic examinations .. ..	10,229	11,616	8,321		12,979
Fluoroscopic examinations	1,409	673	574		762
Total radiological examinations .. ..	11,638	12,289	8,895		13,741

In Bo 1,503 patients were examined during 1955.

## PORT HEALTH

## FREETOWN PORT

Nine hundred and fifty ships were boarded during the year of which 461 received radio pratique. 675 passengers were vaccinated against small-pox and 1,297 members of crews were vaccinated of which 97 were Europeans. No ship was subjected to quarantine measures.

## FREETOWN AIRPORT—LUNGI

Five hundred and thirty-three aircraft visited and were sprayed with insecticides. The health documents of all passengers were checked and no passenger or plane was subjected to quarantine measures other than the disinsectisation of aircraft. 566 vaccinations against small-pox were performed including 66 vaccinations on out-going and in-coming travellers. 13,200 persons in chieftom villages around the airport were vaccinated against yellow fever in connection with an intensified yellow fever scratch vaccination campaign carried out in conjunction with the Federal Laboratory Service of Nigeria.

## DENTAL SERVICE

The figures for treatments given in Freetown are:

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Other Treatment</i>
1950 .. ..	8,421	1,085	7,743	341
1951 .. ..	9,399	1,548	7,865	140
1952 .. ..	10,909	2,372	8,377	1,066
1953 .. ..	7,789	1,192	6,120	389
1954 .. ..	6,134	702	5,878	731
1955 .. ..	8,574	1,219	5,031	2,324

The figures for treatments given at Bo are:

<i>Patients</i>	<i>Fillings</i>	<i>Extractions</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
2,176	246	1,148	782

## 3—LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES

All dispensaries and health centres not attached to a hospital are listed here, though in the Colony there has not yet been a complete handing over in some cases:—

## LIST OF DISPENSARIES AND HEALTH CENTRES

<i>Area</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Type of Unit</i>
Colony .. .. .	Regent	Dispensary
	Kent	Dispensary
	York	Health Centre
	Waterloo	Health Centre
	Songo	Lock-up
	Hastings	Dispensary
	Newton	Lock-up
	Kissy	Dispensary
	Wellington	Lock-up
	Bananas	"
	Hamilton	"
	Goderich	"
	Russell	"
South-western Province .. .. .	Bauya	Dispensary
	Mabang	Dispensary
	Mano	Health Centre
	Koribundu	" "
	Sembehun	" "
	Sulima	Dispensary
	Sumbuya	Health Centre
	Gbap	Dispensary
	York Island	Dispensary
	Zimi	Health Centre
Shengé	" "	
Medina	" "	
South-eastern Province .. .. .	Blama	Dispensary
	Pendembu	Health Centre
	Daru	Health Centre
	Koidu	Dispensary
	Kaiyima	Health Centre
Northern Province .. .. .	Magburaka	Dispensary
	Yonibana	Health Centre
	Kambia	Health Centre
	Batkanu	Dispensary
	Lunsar	Health Centre
	Yele	" "
	Numea	" "
	Falaba	" "
	Gbinti	" "
	Bumbuna	" "
Makali	" "	
Kychom	" "	

## ATTENDANCES AT DISPENSARIES AND HEALTH CENTRES

<i>Area</i>	<i>New Cases</i>	<i>Subsequent Attendances</i>	<i>Total Attendances</i>
Colony .. .. .	29,184	55,953	85,137
South-western Province .. .. .	38,729	80,601	119,330
South-eastern Province .. .. .	16,675	29,916	46,591
Northern Province .. .. .	31,591	46,958	78,549
	<hr/> 116,179	<hr/> 213,428	<hr/> 329,607

## 4—THE PUBLIC HEALTH

## VITAL STATISTICS

*Report of Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Freetown and Colony.*

Without a full and up-to-date census it is not possible to give accurate vital statistics of birth rates and death rates. No substantial changes in mortality or disease have been noticed during the year; only a very small proportion of deaths are medically certified by qualified medical practitioners and therefore detailed statistics of mortality from the principal diseases cannot be given but records of diseases and deaths in Government hospitals indicate the most observed cases of disease and mortality. Infant mortality in Freetown has been maintained at a level of approximately 120 infants per 1,000 live births; but outside Freetown where registration is less complete and statistics less reliable and maternity services still relatively undeveloped infant mortality is believed to be much higher.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN FREETOWN AND THE COLONY, 1955

## LIVE BIRTHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Freetown .. .. .	1,739	1,728	3,467
Rural Areas .. .. .	1,038	913	1,951
Bonthe (Sherbro Urban District)	52	61	113
	<hr/> 2,829	<hr/> 2,702	<hr/> 5,531

## DEATHS

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Freetown .. .. .	901	770	1,671
Rural Areas .. .. .	656	560	1,216
Bonthe (Sherbro Urban District)	57	49	106
	<hr/> 1,614	<hr/> 1,379	<hr/> 2,993

## BIRTHS, STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY IN FREETOWN

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live Births .. .. .	1,739	1,728	3,467
Still-births .. .. .	111	83	194
Deaths under one year of age ..	226	207	433

## INFANT MORTALITY RATE

Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births ..	124.9
Still-birth rate, Still births per 1,000 total births	55.9

As 143 of the 194 registered still births occurred in the Maternity Home over half of the total registered still births, it is likely that outside the Home there has been either under registration of still births or mistaken registration of still births as infant deaths.

Of the 433 deaths under one year of age, 234 died in the first month of life, a rate of 67.5 per 1,000 live births.

FREETOWN INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS HAVE BEEN

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
182	159	158	148	119	143	116	110	124.9

The births and the infant deaths registered in the suburban villages were 397 and 66 respectively. A more comprehensive infant mortality rate for Freetown and its suburbs would therefore be:

	Live Births	Deaths under 1 Year
Freetown Registration Area	3,467	433
Suburban Villages ..	397	66
Total ..	3,864	499

Infant Mortality Rate for Freetown and suburban villages = 129 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

Analysis of the Freetown registrations shows that Creoles appear to have a lower infant mortality than children born of women belonging to tribes indigenous in the Sierra Leone Provinces.

### LIVE BIRTHS, INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS OF RACIAL GROUPS, REGISTERED IN FREETOWN

Race or Group	1955			1954		
	Live Births	Deaths under 1 Year	Infant Mortality Rate	Live Births	Deaths under 1 Year	Infant Mortality Rate
Creoles .. ..	850	71	83	1,031	74	73
Sierra Leone Tribal Group ..	2,255	322	138	1,901	259	136
Syrians, Lebanese and Indians ..	90	9	100	104	2	—
Europeans and Americans ..	30	2	66	28	3	—
Other Africans and West Indians (Nigerians, etc.)	242	29	120	32	2	—
Total ..	3,467	433	124	3,096	340	110

#### Rural Areas—Colony.

In the rural areas of the Colony the recorded registrations of births and infant deaths are:

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births .. ..	1,038	913	1,951
Deaths under 12 months	127	111	238

The large villages in which registrations appear to be regular are shown below:

Village	Registered Live Births	Registered Deaths under 1 Year	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live Births	Live Births at Maternity Home	Corrected Infant Mortality Rate
				Registered in Freetown	
Wilberforce .. ..	152	20	131	24	113
Murray Town .. ..	85	19	223	24	174
Kissy .. ..	160	27	170	36	138
Regent .. ..	48	14	291	7	254
Hastings .. ..	92	12	130	2	127
Wellington .. ..	110	27	245	13	219
Waterloo .. ..	118	33	279	3	272
York .. ..	16	2	125	2	111
Newton .. ..	176	22	125	1	124
Goderich .. ..	53	15	283	12	230
Russell .. ..	77	15	194	—	194



No conclusion can be drawn from these statistics as they are of doubtful validity.

*Sherbro Urban District.*

In the Sherbro Urban District, the recorded registrations of births and infant deaths are:

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births .. .. .	52	61	113
Deaths under 12 months	18	17	35
Infant Mortality Rate ..	309		

*Protectorate.*

There are still seven chiefdoms in which registration is compulsory. In only three does registration appear to be at all regular.

REGISTERED NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS, AND DEATHS UNDER 12 MONTHS OF AGE IN SEVEN CHIEFDOMS WITH COMPULSORY REGISTRATION

Chiefdom	Town	Live Births			Total Deaths			Deaths under 12 Months of Age		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Nongowa ..	Kenema ..	405	351	756	240	243	483	93	86	179
Kaiyamba ..	Moyamba ..	43	46	89	22	6	28	1	—	1
Nimikoro ..	Jaiama ..	51	37	88	8	6	14	2	—	2
Jawi ..	Daru ..	6	6	12	9	12	21	1	3	4
Magbema	Kambia ..	79	76	155	14	21	35	—	1	1
Jong ..	Mattru ..	94	103	197	83	80	163	25	20	45
Panga										
Kabondo	Pujehun ..	38	31	69	61	64	125	4	6	10

*Infectious Disease Notifications.*

The following Infectious Diseases were notified during the year 1955:—

	Cases	Deaths
Cholera .. .. .	—	—
Plague .. .. .	—	—
Smallpox .. .. .	49	3
Typhus fever (Murine) .. .. .	—	—
Yellow fever .. .. .	1.1*	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis .. .. .	16	2
Dysentery .. .. .	3,075	6
Influenza .. .. .	4	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	859	21
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	—
Relapsing fever .. .. .	—	—
Sleeping sickness .. .. .	69	—
Enteric fever .. .. .	27	1
Chicken pox .. .. .	256	—

\*Suspected case.

*Vaccinations.*

The following vaccinations were performed during the year:—

	Total
Smallpox .. .. .	108,966
Yellow fever .. .. .	5,663 (performed in the Government Laboratory, Freetown).

(Sgd.) T. P. EDDY,  
Director,

APPENDIX I

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

DISEASES

EXPATRIATES NON-EXPATRIATES

Inter-mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES			NON-EXPATRIATES								
			In-Patients	Deaths	Out Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients						
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
A 1	001-008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	—	—	—	—	1	65	25	12	2	135	66	
A 2	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2	
A 3	011	Tuberculosis of intestines, peritoneum and mesenteric glands ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	
A 4	012, 013	Tuberculosis of bones and joints ..	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	—	—	7	3	
A 5	014-019	Tuberculosis, all other forms ..	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	7	2	
A 6	020	Congenital syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 7	021	Early syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	16	1	—	—	127	51	
A 8	024	Tabes dorsalis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
A 9	025	General paralysis of insane ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
A 10	022, 023, 026-029	All other syphilis ..	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	—	—	116	41	
A 11	030-035	Gonococcal infections ..	2	—	—	—	—	131	23	1	—	7,130	1,843	
A 12	040	Typhoid fever ..	1	—	1	—	—	13	7	—	—	15	8	
A 13	041, 042	Paratyphoid fever and other salmonella infections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 14	043	Cholera ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 15	044	Brucellosis (Undulant fever) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 16	(a)045	Bacillary dysentery ..	1	—	—	—	—	30	15	6	2	65	39	
	(b)046	Amebiasis ..	3	1	—	—	—	131	61	14	4	301	127	
	(c)047, 048	Other unspecified forms of dysentery ..	1	1	—	—	—	39	19	4	1	860	472	
A 17	050	Scarlet fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 18	051	Streptococcal sore throat ..	2	1	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	110	57	
Carried forward..			10	3	1	—	36	12	449	171	38	12	8,879	2,715

## APPENDIX I—continued

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List List No.	Detailed List List No.	CAUSE GROUPS	DISEASES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
			EXPATRIATES			NON-EXPATRIATES			EXPATRIATES			NON-EXPATRIATES		
			In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
		Brought forward	10	3	1	—	36	12	449	171	38	12	8,879	2,715
A 19	052	Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 20	053	Septicæmia and pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	2	2	36	36
A 21	055	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	2	1	65	54
A 22	056	Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	4	1	7	7
A 23	057	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 24	058	Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	1	261	152
A 25	060	Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	65	25	36	61	60
A 26	061	Tetanus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 27	062	Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
A 28	080	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 29	082	Acute infectious encephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 30	081, 083	Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 31	084	Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	1
A 32	085	Measles	3	4	—	—	3	5	6	9	—	—	59	73
A 33	091	Yellow fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 34	092	Infectious hepatitis	3	—	—	—	4	—	15	5	—	1	25	9
A 35	094	Rabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 36(a)	100	Louse-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)	101	Flea-borne endemic typhus (murine)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)	104	Tick-borne epidemic typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d)	105	Mite-borne typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Carried forward	18	7	1	—	45	17	539	277	71	54	9,409	3,107



## APPENDIX I—continued

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	DISEASES	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
				In-Patients			Out-Patients			In-Patients			Out-Patients		
				M.	F.	Deaths	M.	F.	Deaths	M.	F.	Deaths	M.	F.	Deaths
A 42(d)	124, 128, 130.1, 130.2	Brought forward	..	70	20	2	—	173	56	1,320	814	107	70	25,375	12,414
A 43(a)	037	Other diseases due to helminths	..	—	1	—	—	6	11	8	4	—	—	456	277
(b)	038	Lymphogranuloma venereum	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	388	188
(c)	039	Granuloma inguinale, venereal	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	4	—	—	377	102
(d)	049	Other and unspecified venereal diseases	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	10	—	—	199	117
(e)	071	Food poisoning infection and intoxication	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f)	072	Relapsing fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g)	073	Leptospirosis icterohæmorrhagica (Weil's disease)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h)	087	Yaws	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3	—	—	5,041	3,567
(i)	090	Chickenpox	..	2	1	—	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	89	33
(j)	095	Dengue	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(k)	096.7	Trachoma	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	1
(l)	120	Sandfly fever	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
(m)	121	Leishmaniasis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a)		Trypanosomiasis gambiensi	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b)		Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensi	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c)		Other and unspecified trypanosomiasis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	11	4
		Carried forward	..	72	22	2	—	182	68	1,388	840	108	70	31,939	16,705

APPENDIX I—continued

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	CAUSE GROUPS	DISEASES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
			EXPATRIATES			NON-EXPATRIATES			EXPATRIATES			NON-EXPATRIATES		
			In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A 43(n)	131	Brought forward	72	22	2	—	182	68	1,388	840	108	70	31,939	16,705
(o)	135	Dermatophytosis	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	1	—	—	285	154
(p)	036, 054, 059, 063, 064, 070, 074, 086, 088, 089, 093, 096.1-096.6 096.8, 096.9, 122, 132-134, 136-138	Scabies	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1,645	1,000
A 44	140-148	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	15	4	—	—	56	13	2	8	—	1	189	121
A 45	150	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	2
A 46	151	Malignant neoplasm of esophagus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 47	152, 153	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2
A 48	154	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
A 49	161	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—
A 50	162, 163	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 51	170	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
A 52	171	Malignant neoplasm of breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7
		Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
		Carried forward	87	26	2	—	250	84	1,393	862	108	71	34,098	17,999

## APPENDIX I—continued

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List List No. No.	DISEASES	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
		In-Patients			Deaths			In-Patients			Deaths		
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
		87	26	2	—	250	84	1,393	862	108	71	34,098	17,999
A 53	172-174	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 54	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 55	190, 191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 56	196, 197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 57	155-160, 164, 165, 175, 176, 178-181, 192- 195, 198, 199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 58	204	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 59	200-203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 60	210-239	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 61	250, 251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 62	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 63	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
A 64(a)	280	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b)	281	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c)	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward ..	95	28	2	—	256	85	1,437	935	115	76	34,389	18,248

Inter-  
mediate  
List  
List No. No.

## CAUSE GROUPS

Brought forward .. .. .  
 Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus .. .. .  
 Malignant neoplasm of prostate .. .. .  
 Malignant neoplasm of skin .. .. .  
 Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue .. .. .  
 Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites .. .. .  
 Leukaemia and aleukaemia .. .. .  
 Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system .. .. .  
 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature .. .. .  
 Nontoxic goitre .. .. .  
 Thyrototoxicosis with or without goitre .. .. .  
 Diabetes mellitus .. .. .  
 Beriberi .. .. .  
 Pellagra .. .. .  
 Scurvy .. .. .









## APPENDIX I—continued

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	DISEASES	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES											
				In-Patients			Deaths			Out-Patients			In-Patients			Deaths			Out-Patients		
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
		Brought forward	..	..	178	57	4	2	529	200	3,251	1,756	308	181	55,069	29,933					
A 108	590	Acute nephritis	..	..	1	—	—	1	—	—	12	14	2	—	25	19					
A 109	591-594	Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis	..	..	1	—	—	2	—	—	10	9	—	1	17	13					
A 110	600	Infections of kidney	..	..	—	—	—	4	—	2	3	18	—	—	37	33					
A 111	602, 604	Calculi of urinary system	..	..	5	1	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	84	99					
A 112	610	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—					
A 113	620, 621	Diseases of breast	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	152					
A 114(a)	613	Hydrocele	..	..	1	—	—	2	—	—	114	—	—	—	648	—					
(b)	634	Disorders of menstruation	..	..	—	9	—	—	—	14	—	71	—	—	—	3,366					
(c)	601, 603, 605-609, 611, 612, 614-617, 622-633, 635-637																				
A 115	640, 641, 681, 682, 684	All other diseases of the genito-urinary system	..	..	—	6	—	—	14	10	166	174	17	12	1,152	1,495					
A 116	642, 652 685, 686	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	27	—	4	—	23					
A 117	643, 644, 670-672	Toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium	..	..	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	123	—	6	—	17					
A 118	650	Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	3	—	24					
A 119	651	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia	..	..	—	8	—	—	—	5	—	159	—	3	—	271					
A 120(a)	645-649, 673-680, 683, 687-689	Abortion with sepsis	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	28	—	2	—	78					
		Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	..	..	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	589	—	29	—	560					
		Carried forward	..	..	186	85	4	2	553	243	3,560	3,044	327	241	57,034	36,083					

APPENDIX I—continued  
 RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN  
 HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	DISEASES	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
				In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
		Brought forward	..	186	85	4	2	553	243	3,560	3,044	327	241	57,034	36,083
A 120(b)	660	Delivery without complications	..	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2,252	—	—	—	734
A 121	690-698	Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue	..	10	3	—	—	43	16	100	108	1	1	2,053	878
A 122	720-725	Arthritis and spondylitis	..	1	—	—	—	10	1	54	16	3	2	990	611
A 123	726, 727	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	..	1	1	—	—	24	12	78	38	1	—	3,792	1,658
A 124	730	Osteomyelitis and periostitis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7	—	—	49	15
A 125	737, 745-749	Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities	..	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	—	—	8	2
A 126(a)	715	Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer)	..	1	—	—	—	5	2	200	93	—	—	7,342	3,450
(b)	700-714, 716	All other diseases of skin	..	9	3	—	—	35	23	40	22	1	—	2,223	1,162
(c)	731-736, 738-744	All other diseases of musculoskeletal system	..	2	—	—	—	14	1	23	12	—	—	644	185
A 127	751	Spina bifida and meningocele	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	1
A 128	754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 129	750, 752, 753, 755-759	All other congenital malformations	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	8	—	2	67	60
A 130	760, 761	Birth injuries	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 131	762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A 132(a)	764	Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks)	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	8
(b)	765	Ophthalmia neonatorum	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	22	30
(c)	763, 766-768	Other infections of newborn	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
		Carried forward	..	210	95	4	2	685	302	4,096	5,611	333	249	74,229	44,880

APPENDIX I—continued  
 RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN  
 HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	DISEASES	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
				In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A 133	770	Brought forward ..	210	95	4	2	685	302	4,096	5,611	333	249	74,229	44,880	
A 134	769, 771, 772	Hæmolytic disease of newborn ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
A 135	773, 776	All other defined diseases of early infancy ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8	8	6	26	13	
A 136	794	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity, unqualified ..	1	2	—	—	5	5	2	2	2	—	2	2	
A 137	(a) 788.8 (b) 793	Senility without mention of psychosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	2	—	26	11	
(c) 780-787, 788.1-788.7, 788.9, 789- 792, 795		Pyrexia of unknown origin ..	5	—	—	—	8	3	28	10	1	—	493	552	
		Observation, without need for further medical care ..	16	3	—	—	8	4	17	86	—	1	23	21	
		All other ill-defined causes of morbidity ..	12	17	—	—	93	24	206	226	15	5	4,668	2,773	
		Carried forward ..	244	117	4	2	799	338	4,367	5,947	361	261	79,467	48,252	



APPENDIX 1—continued  
 RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN  
 HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

"E" CODE—contd.—ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND  
 VIOLENCE (EXTERNAL CAUSE)—continued.

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	CAUSE GROUPS	DISEASES						EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES					
			In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients		In-Patients		Deaths		Out-Patients	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
AE 146	E929	Brought forward	270	123	4	2	871	359	4,894	6,076	408	275	86,882	50,602						
AE 147(a)	E920	Accidental drowning and submersion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
(b)	E923	Foreign body entering eye and adnexa	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	262	152	—	—	—	—	
(c)	E927	Foreign body entering other orifice	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	4	—	—	—	131	67	—	—	—	—	
(d)	E928	Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects	—	—	—	—	5	3	16	10	—	—	—	380	274	—	—	—	—	
(e)	E910, E911, E913-E915, E921, E922, E924-E926, E930-E965	Other accidents caused by animals	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	2	—	—	—	406	155	—	—	—	—	
AE 148	E970-E979	All other accidental causes	7	—	1	—	37	1	220	39	11	2	3,131	1,428	—	—	—	—	—	
AE 149	E980-E985	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
AE 150	E990-E999	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	125	55	—	—	—	—	—	
		Injury resulting from operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		Total	277	123	5	2	920	365	5,145	6,133	419	277	91,320	52,733						

APPENDIX I—continued

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS (EXCLUDING PATIENTS REMAINING IN HOSPITAL AT THE END OF 1954)

“N” CODE—ALTERNATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE (NATURE OF INJURY)

Inter- mediate List No.	Detailed List No.	CAUSE GROUPS	EXPATRIATES						NON-EXPATRIATES						
			DISEASES			DEATHS			DISEASES			DEATHS			
			In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	In-Patients	Deaths	Out-Patients	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
AN 138	N800-N804	Fracture of skull .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	16	4	8	—	19	4
AN 139	N805-N809	Fracture of spine and trunk .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	3	2	—	29	3
AN 140	N810-N829	Fracture of limbs .. .. .	7	1	—	—	6	—	—	131	36	5	2	384	99
AN 141	N830-N839	Dislocation without fracture .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	8	1	—	664	85
AN 142	N840-N848	Sprains and strains of joints and adjacent muscles	5	1	—	—	12	5	—	36	7	—	—	1,447	441
AN 143	N850-N856	Head injury (excluding fracture) .. .	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	21	6	3	—	151	61
AN 144	N860-N869	Internal injury of chest, abdomen and pelvis .. .	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	18	—	2	—	52	15
AN 145	N870-N908	Laceration and open wounds .. .. .	5	2	—	—	41	6	—	165	30	7	1	4,134	1,308
AN 146	N910-N929	Superficial injury, contusion and crushing with intact skin surface .. .. .	2	1	—	—	7	4	—	71	10	9	—	1,704	522
AN 147	N930-N936	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	4	4	—	—	353	209
AN 148	N940-N949	Burns .. .. .	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	41	30	7	11	279	149
AN 149	N960-N979	Effects of poisons .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	1	—	92	65
AN 150	N950-N959, N980-N999	All other and unspecified effects of external causes .. .. .	6	—	1	—	36	10	—	202	42	13	2	2,545	1,520
Total .. .. .			33	6	1	—	121	27	—	778	186	58	16	11,853	4,481



## APPENDIX II

## MISSION AND MINING HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES BED STRENGTH

Name and Mission	Place	NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS					Remarks
		General	Obstetrical	Tubercu- losis	Infectious	Mental	
MISSION HOSPITALS							
American Wesleyan	.. Kamakwie	.. 32	2	—	—	—	plus 6 cots
Evangelical United Brethren in Christ	.. Rotifunk	.. 22	12	—	—	—	plus 6 cots
	.. Tiama	.. —	7	—	—	—	
Methodist	.. Segbwema	.. 36	20	4	4	—	plus 16 cots
Roman Catholic	.. Serabu	.. 21	4	—	—	—	
MISSION DISPENSARIES (NOT UNDER THE CARE OF A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER)							
American Wesleyan	.. Kukuna, <i>via</i> Rokupr	.. 2	1	—	—	—	
	.. Bendambu, <i>via</i> Makeni	.. —	1	—	—	—	
	.. Massumbo, <i>via</i> Makeni	.. —	—	—	—	—	
	.. Kamabai, <i>via</i> Makeni	.. —	—	—	—	—	
	.. Bafodia, <i>via</i> Kabala	.. —	—	—	—	—	
United Brethren American	.. Mattru Jong	.. 5	7	—	—	—	
	.. Gbangbaia (visited monthly)	.. —	—	—	—	—	
	.. Carried forward	.. 118	54	4	4	—	plus 28 cots

APPENDIX II—continued

MISSION AND MINING HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES BED STRENGTH

NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF BEDS

Name and Mission	Place	General	Obstetrical	Tubercu- losis	Infectious	Mental	Remarks
MISSION DISPENSARIES (NOT UNDER THE CARE OF A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER)—continued							
Brought forward	..	118	54	4	4	—	plus 28 cots
Missionary Church Association	.. Yifin (Niemi Chiefdom)	12	—	—	—	—	
	.. Sambaia Bendugu	—	—	—	—	—	
	.. Mayoso	—	2	—	—	—	plus 2 cots
Methodist	.. Bunumbu	4	—	—	—	—	
	.. Jojoima	2	—	—	—	—	
Evangelical United Brethren in Christ	.. Jaiama	3	4	—	—	—	
MINING HOSPITALS							
Sierra Leone Selection Trust	.. Yengema	36	4	—	20	—	
Sierra Leone Development Company	.. Marampa	26	3	—	9	—	plus 6 cots
MINING DISPENSARY (NOT UNDER THE CARE OF A RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER)							
Sierra Leone Development Company	.. Pepel	4	—	—	—	—	
Total	..	205	67	4	33	—	plus 36 cots

G.P. O/11419/56/350/3.57