

# **Annual report of the Medical and Health Department / Colony of Seychelles.**

## **Contributors**

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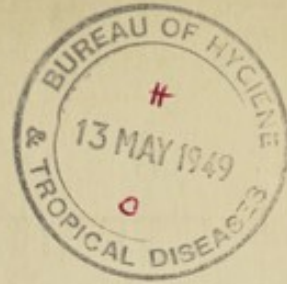
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**COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.**

**ANNUAL REPORT**

*OF THE*

**MEDICAL and HEALTH**

**DEPARTMENT**

*FOR THE YEAR*

**1947.**

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**Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.**

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1947



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Medical Department,  
Seychelles, 17th July, 1947.

**Annual Medical and Health report for the Year  
ending 31st December, 1947.**

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I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, for the Colonies, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Seychelles for the year 1947.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

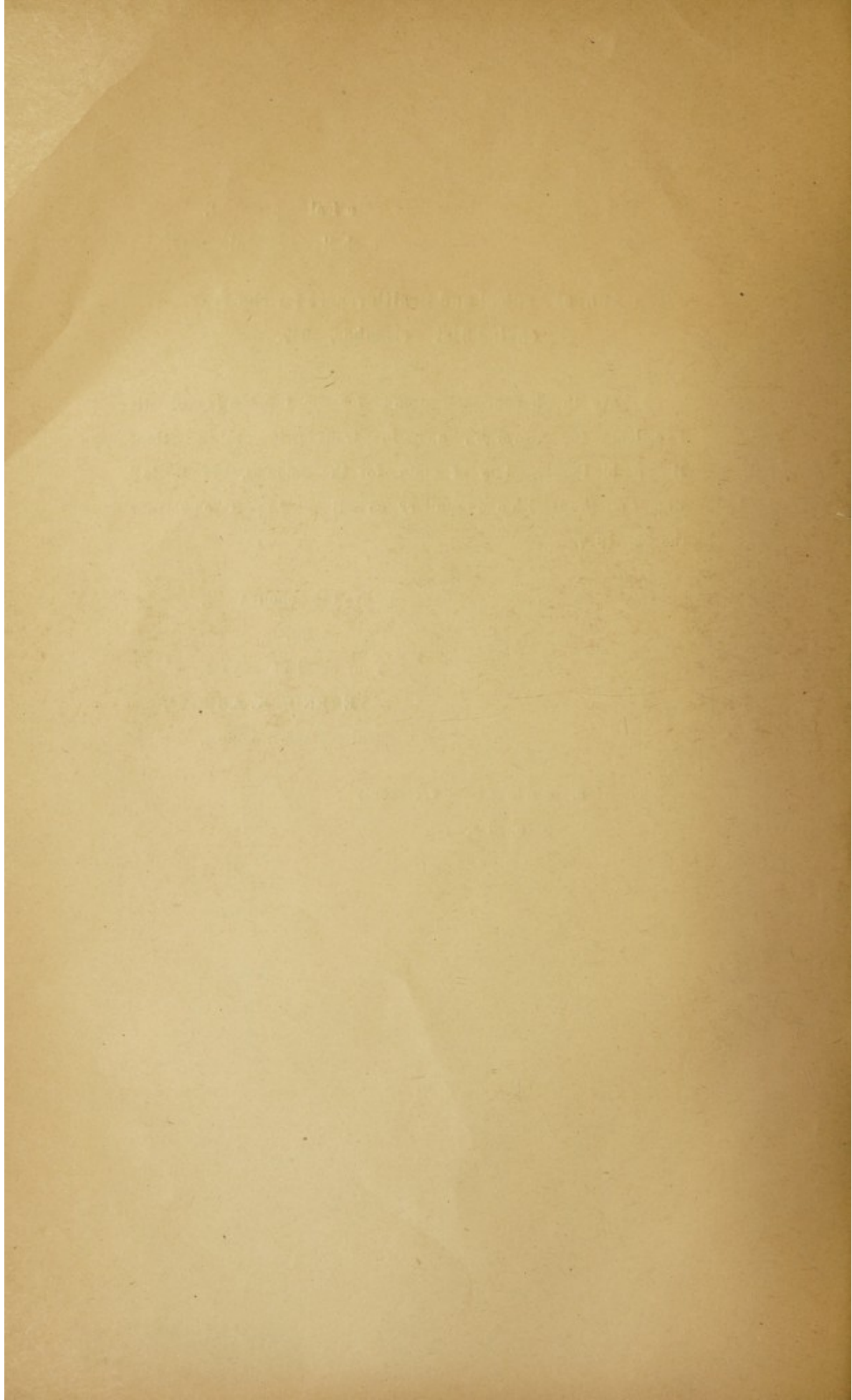
TERENCE K. ABBOTT,

Senior Medical Officer.

To

The Hon. Secretary to Government,

Seychelles.





**COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
 (On the Medical and Health Department  
 1st January to 31st December 1947.)

**I. ADMINISTRATION.**

A. (i) STAFF.

1. At the end of the year Dr. R. Y. Dunlop, Senior Medical Officer proceeded on leave prior to assuming duty with promotion in Uganda. He left the Colony on the third of December.
2. For the remainder of the year Dr. P. M. Joseph acted as Senior Medical Officer.
3. Dr. O. A. MacKenzie assumed duty as first appointment on the twenty eighth of April.
4. Dr. H. Singh resigned his appointment and proceeded on leave on the twenty eighth of April.
4. Dr. R. M. d'Offay was transferred to Anse Royale on the fifteenth of December.
6. Mrs. A. E. Rampezzotti resigned her appointment as Sister Tutor on the sixteenth of August.
7. On the third of February Sisters Rosalie and William arrived, the latter assuming duty as a Sister Tutor.

(ii) LEGISLATION.

8. The following legislation was enacted during the year :—
  - G. N. 7/1947 The Quarantine (Cholera and Typhus) Inoculation Regulations 1947.
  - G. N. 8/1947 The Quarantine (Smallpox) Amendment Regulations, 1947.
  - G. N. 124/1947 The Mental Hospital (Anse Royale) Amendment, Regulations, 1947.
  - G. N. 171/1947 The Control of Swine Regulations, 1946.
  - G. N. 291/1947 The Control of Swine Regulations, No. 2 1947.
  - G. N. 292/1947 The Cattle Amendment Regulations, 1947.

(iii) FINANCE.

9. The following table represents the finance of the Department during the year 1947.

|                   |                |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Gross expenditure | Rs. 385,703.60 |
| Revenue           | 62,416.28      |
| Net expenditure   | Rs. 273,287.32 |

10. In addition to the above expenditure a grant of Rs. 18,880 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund was made for the erection of a Cottage Hospital and Nurses quarters at La Digue.

11. The above represents a very great increase on the years immediately preceding the war when about Rs. 100,000 was the average figure.

12. The increase has been due partly to increased costs of stores, food etc., but mainly to a policy of expansion of the medical services. The actual expenditure for 1948 is likely to be considerably in advance of the figure for this year.

(iv) MEDICAL STORES AND EQUIPMENT.

13. Steps were taken during the year to obtain financial approval for the equipping of the new Hospital at Anse Royale and for supplementary equipment at the Seychelles Hospital. The increasing costs of supplies from England rendered necessary an increase in the Revised Estimates from Rs. 28,863 to Rs. 55,900. It would appear that rising cost of medicines and instruments has not yet reached a stable peak.

14. A gift of over Rs. 7,000 from "The Seychelles Residents" to the Victoria Hospital was gratefully received and orders for instruments and equipment were placed with the Crown Agents.



## II. PUBLIC HEALTH.

### (1) GENERAL REMARKS.

15. In the measurement of the state of the public health it is interesting to record the approximate numbers of those who have to seek aid from the State for their maintenance in ill-health, old age and so on.

16. Seychelles has an estimated population of some 35,000 souls. There was a total of some 16,119 out-patient attendances while 4,741 persons were admitted to Hospitals. In addition, there were about seventy known lepers in the Colony, and some seventy inhabitants in a poor institution. If one adds to the above an average of 40—50 prisoners, 40—50 mental patients and fifteen hundred persons drawing varying amounts under Poor Relief it is obvious that the earning part of the population carries a very heavy burden indeed.

17. A little less than half the total out-patients at the Victoria Hospital attended for venereal disease. There appears to be a very great deal of sub-clinical ill-health probably due to venereal disease and bowel infection and infestation.

### 2. GENERAL DISEASES.

18. *Helminthiasis* (1) *Ascariasis* is so prevalent as almost to merit the description "universal". As with all out-patient figures the totals are incomplete and misleading.

(2) *Hook-worm* is frequently seen but does not compare with the above for prevalence. An anæmia associated with helminthic infection is very common, even in adults.

19. All school children on Praslin were treated twice during the year with *Oeum Chenopodium* and large numbers on Mahé received similar treatment at the outdoor clinic where each Saturday morning mothers present with children.

20. *Amoebic Dysentery* is unhappily, also very prevalent. A rough estimate of patients admitted to Hospital from all causes indicates that about 20—30% are carrying amoebæ or cysts.

21. *Bacillary Dysentery*, *Giardia lamblia* and *Balantidium Coli* coupled with amoebic dysentery reached epidemic proportions in June and July. *Giardia* and *Balantidium* infection proved very resistant to treatment.

22. *Whooping Cough*: Towards the end of the year an outbreak of whooping cough occurred and with its sequela broncho-pneumonia was still spreading at the close of the year. Whooping cough has not been recorded in the Seychelles for the past fifteen years and I do not doubt the severity of the disease was a measure of lack of immunity on this account.

23. *Diphtheria*. A minor outbreak of this disease occurred in the southern part of Mahé. There was a total of nineteen cases; two deaths. The Medical and Health Department took vigorous steps to control spread from the foci. A total of 1,616 inoculations were performed.

24. *Tuberculosis*: As for most out-patient figures those for the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis are so sketchy as to be valueless. It is generally believed by Medical Officers that this disease is increasing.

25. *Venereal disease* is very common. Gonorrhœa with its many sequela is more prevalent than syphilis but the latter is almost certainly increasing. It is the opinion of one of the medical officers who has been on the staff for some sixteen years that primary and secondary syphilis were not often seen in the 'thirties', but now these manifestations are fairly common. Albeit tertiary lesions are by no means a rarity.

26. In the examination of Khan test records, in lieu of more solid data, some interesting trends emerge although liberal conclusions must be guarded against. Table I gives the records dating back to the inception of this test in the Colony and the beginnings of a determined attack on the disease.

27. It is clear that the percentage of all persons presenting (whether they come for the specific disease or are investigated incidentally) who are positive is fairly high. Also that the likelihood of a female presenting at hospital being positive is appreciably higher than a male being so. It could be argued that females tend to come only when the disease is declared and conversely that males being more easily alarmed present proportionately more negatives. This latter would appear to be the case with Service Personnel whose percentage positivity was markedly lower than the ordinary population, during their stay in the Seychelles; but the Service figures tend to throw cold water on the popular belief that an increase in syphilis during the war years was due to Service influence. In any event the general downwards trend of positivity taken with the fact that attendance at the V. D. clinics has lately risen may be regarded as a gratifying consciousness on the part of the public of the question of V. D.



TABLE I.

| Year. | Total<br>K.Rs.<br>for<br>year. | Females |      | Per-<br>cen-<br>tage.<br>Pos. | Males. |      | Per-<br>cen-<br>tage.<br>Pos. | Service<br>Personnel |      | Per-<br>cen-<br>tage.<br>Pos. | Children<br>under<br>13 years |      | Per-<br>cen-<br>tage.<br>Pos. |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------|------|-------------------------------|--------|------|-------------------------------|----------------------|------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
|       |                                | Pos.    | Neg. |                               | Pos.   | Neg. |                               | Pos.                 | Neg. |                               | Pos.                          | Neg. |                               |
| 1937  | 76                             | 20      | 16   | 55.5                          | 20     | 20   | 50.0                          | —                    | —    | —                             | —                             | —    | —                             |
| 1938  | 15                             | —       | —    | —                             | —      | —    | —                             | —                    | —    | —                             | —                             | —    | —                             |
| 1939  | 89                             | 23      | 20   | 53.5                          | 21     | 23   | 47.7                          | —                    | —    | —                             | 1                             | 1    | 50.0                          |
| 1940  | 158                            | 25      | 13   | 65.8                          | 71     | 48   | 59.9                          | —                    | —    | —                             | —                             | 1    | —                             |
| 1941  | 322                            | 47      | 23   | 67.1                          | 119    | 132  | 47.4                          | —                    | —    | —                             | —                             | 1    | —                             |
| 1942  | 244                            | 44      | 21   | 66.1                          | 71     | 91   | 50.0                          | 15                   | 25   | 37.5                          | —                             | —    | —                             |
| 1943  | 653                            | 142     | 63   | 69.8                          | 205    | 123  | 62.2                          | 36                   | 73   | 33.0                          | 3                             | 8    | 27.3                          |
| 1944  | 1119                           | 148     | 103  | 58.9                          | 229    | 204  | 52.9                          | 139                  | 292  | 32.2                          | 2                             | 2    | 50.0                          |
| 1945  | 1451                           | 98      | 100  | 49.5                          | 219    | 381  | 36.5                          | 136                  | 517  | 20.8                          | not recorded                  |      | —                             |
| 1946  | 1566                           | 220     | 307  | 41.8                          | 267    | 433  | 38.1                          | 64                   | 265  | 19.4                          | 3                             | 7    | 30.0                          |
| 1947  | 2580                           | 583     | 747  | 43.8                          | 474    | 728  | 39.5                          | —                    | —    | —                             | 7                             | 41   | 16.7                          |

28. It is worthy of note that no case of primary malaria or of the five major diseases occurred during the year.

29. *Filariasis* is commonly seen among the general population but it is not a frequent cause of hospitalisation. The disease seems to limit itself to swollen ankles and calves the owners of which do not appear to suffer much inconvenience.

30. *Leprosy* is dealt with in another part of this report.

31. Appendices I and II give a list of the principal causes of death classified according to the International List.

### 8. DENTAL HEALTH.

32. New quarters are being provided for the part time Government Dentist at the Hospital. This will allow greater convenience and privacy to both the Dental Officer and his patients.

33. During the year the Dental Officer was on leave between February and July consequently returns are for six months only.

34. He reports the following work done :—

#### SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

| Extractions |           | Fillings | Scalings |
|-------------|-----------|----------|----------|
| Deciduous   | Permanent |          |          |
| 449         | 110       | 97       | 6        |

#### PUBLIC DENTAL SERVICE.

|                      | Extractions. |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Hospital patients    | 81           |
| Paupers              | 866          |
| Government employees | 299          |
| Police               | 21           |
| Prison               | 8            |
| Total                | 1275         |



#### 4. DIETETICS AND NUTRITION.

35. An investigation was commenced during the year in which children were given a "snack" consisting of a roll of bread ennobled by the addition of yeast. Children were divided into those who received this and a control group. No significant results as regards weights and heights were available at the close of the year.

#### 5. VITAL STATISTICS.

A census of the population was undertaken during the year. The enumerated population was 35,282 of which males were 16,548 and females 18,684. These figures include 600 pioneers still on active service.

37. The estimated population of the whole Colony as at 30th June 1947 was 35,000 (17,045 males and 17,955 females) as against an estimated 35,195 (17,396 males and 17,799) for 1946, giving an overall decrease of 195, made up of a decrease in males (-351), but an increase in females (+156).

38. *Births*: 949 births were registered (480 males and 469 females) as compared with 1,004 (522 males and 482 females) in 1946.

The birth rate was 27.1 in 1947 as compared with 28.5 in 1946.

39. *Deaths*: A total of 356 deaths were registered (183 males and 173 females) as compared with 400 (213 males and 187 females) in 1946.

The death rate was 10.2 per thousand as compared with 11.4 in 1946.

40. *Infantile Mortality*: The rate of infantile mortality for the year calculated on the death of children up to one year, was 80.12 per thousand. Total deaths 76.

41. The following is a comparative table of statistics over the last decade.

| Year. | Population | Birth | Birth rate | Death | Death rate |
|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| 1937  | 30,940     | 827   | 26.7       | 440   | 14.2       |
| 1938  | 31,486     | 831   | 26.3       | 397   | 12.6       |
| 1939  | 32,015     | 875   | 27.3       | 407   | 12.7       |
| 1940  | 32,105     | 889   | 26.0       | 365   | 11.4       |
| 1941  | 32,654     | 825   | 25.3       | 378   | 11.6       |
| 1942  | 33,026     | 826   | 25.0       | 479   | 14.5       |
| 1943  | 33,621     | 854   | 25.4       | 405   | 12.1       |
| 1944  | 33,019     | 846   | 24.9       | 491   | 14.5       |
| 1945  | 34,419     | 875   | 25.4       | 375   | 10.9       |
| 1946  | 35,195     | 1,004 | 28.5       | 400   | 11.4       |
| 1947  | 35,000     | 949   | 27.1       | 356   | 10.2       |

A Table of the causes of Deaths is appended as Appendix I.

#### HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

##### (1) ADMINISTRATION.

42. Owing to the smallness of the Medical Department as a whole the Health Department is somewhat "telescoped" in that there is no separate medical officer allotted to purely Hygiene and Sanitation duties. The Senior Medical Officer is the immediate head of the Department but has the services of a trained Sanitary Inspector recruited from England. The small subordinate staff consists of a Grade I Sanitary Inspector (locally trained) five Sanitary Inspectors and two Probationers. A mosquito searcher and a probationer mosquito searcher complete the staff. With the exception of the first of these, all are only partly trained and during the year efforts were made to institute regular courses of theoretical and practical instruction. Unavoidably with the rise in dysentery cases towards the end of the year, instruction had to be interrupted. It is hoped however next year to resume work in this direction.

43. The administration of this side of medicine is somewhat hampered by obsolete legislation. Steps are being taken to revise both the Public Health and Quarantine Ordinances. It is hoped that new legislation will be submitted to Council in the coming year.



## (2) HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

44. The standard of domestic sanitation leaves much to be desired. Very few houses have flush latrines and the disposal of human waste is effected by a conservancy system servicing less than 500 buckets in the town of Victoria, or by pit latrines few of which can be described as "deep".

45. The water supplies are very exposed to pollution from dwellings situated on the catchment areas and even on the very streams themselves. Because of the steepness of the mountains, all the streams from which domestic water is taken are very rapid and preclude the effective use of chlorination. Hence it became apparent that two courses only were open to remedy the defect; firstly to remove barrages to sites above dwelling places or if this were not possible to acquire for Government actual catchment areas. Both of these remedies take time and in the meanwhile all available propaganda has been aimed at encouraging people to boil their drinking water. Catchment areas have been acquired at Grand Anse, Praslin, and also the largest of four areas which supply the town of Victoria on Mahé.

46. The Control of Swine Regulations Nos 1 and 2 brought in during the year are designed to remove the risk of *Balantidium* pollution of streams by swine.

47. *Inspections*: Six thousand nine hundred and fifteen inspections were made by inspectors during the year; and two thousand three hundred and thirty nine re-inspections were made for Abatement of Nuisance.

48. *Nuisance Notices served*: 698. The majority of these were served on the owners of pigs to comply with the new Swine Regulations.

49. *Prosecutions*: One person was prosecuted for the sale of meat without a certificate of fitness. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10/-.

50. *Anti Mosquito Work*: Mosquito searchers and inspectors made twelve thousand eight hundred and twenty five inspections for mosquito breeding during the year. Oiling gangs oiled drains, low lying areas, holes and pools, and dealt with other potential breeding places, such as the disposal of tins, bottles, coconut shells and the filling in the holes, etc., in the vicinity of the town of Victoria and the outskirts. The usual precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of anopheles mosquitos.

The index for the year was 4.37%.

51. *Meat and Food Inspections*: Systematic inspections were carried out in all provision shops, restaurants and bakehouses.

The following number of animals were slaughtered at the public slaughter house and passed fit for consumption:—

Bovine 74, Pigs 138, Turtles 75.

52. *Inspections of Schools*: All the 37 schools in the islands were visited by inspectors. Overcrowding is not very noticeable. Ventillation and lighting is for the most part good. Modern seating is however conspicuous by its absence.

Latrines were in fair condition.

Two lectures were given to teachers by the Senior Health Inspector on the "importance of safe drinking water" and "the importance of good, clean latrines".

53. *Port Health*: 47 ships were granted full pratique.

10 ships were granted partial pratique.

3 ships were placed in quarantine for measles.

The gross tonnage amounted to 171,165.

*Vaccination*: A total of 385 primary vaccinations were performed.

54. Rural Hygiene was attended to in Praslin and La Digue by a Health Inspector stationed at Baie Ste. Anne. In Mahé a Health Inspector is stationed at Anse Royale.

## IV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

55. Of the 949 births during the year well over half were either born in Hospitals and Maternity Homes or under supervision of Government and private midwives. Victoria Hospital reported 357 deliveries for the year. It is noteworthy that the Khan test was positive in more than 11% of the mothers in the Victoria Hospital and that in the months of September 50% had positive smears for G. C.

Appendix III gives details on the recorded cases.

56. Ante-natal supervision is not separable from the general out-patients figures but generally speaking attendances are fairly good.

57. The pre-school child is cared for in the general out-patients clinics and again no separate figures are available for the year.

## V. SCHOOL MEDICAL CARE.

Elsewhere it is noted that the premises were under supervision of the sanitary staff. The medical staff made some 1,841 individual examinations of school children. The most frequent defects noted in the medical officers records are carious teeth, enlarged tonsils, under-development, skin diseases and intestinal parasites. Round worm is very common indeed.

## VI. HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

59. Work at the Hospital was undoubtedly increased over the previous year. In-patients were 4,172 as against 3,813 for 1946. Imperfect registration of out-patients renders any statistical comparison between figures this year and others worthless. Suffice to say that it is the opinion of all Medical Officers concerned that there was a substantial increase in the out-patient attendances.



60. Trained, locally recruited, nursing staff is one of the principal difficulties in the efficient discharge of the hospital duties. Training was intensified during the year but initial education leaves much to be desired in the average recruit.

61. The arrival of a Religious Sister in the Colony who is to devote all her energies to tutoring gives hope that there will be a speeding up of the training programme.

62. A new laboratory and a labour ward unit were completed during the year. A new medical store and new kitchen were commenced, Both the latter being badly needed.

63. Apart from the Hospital at Victoria the Colony is served by a number of lesser institutions.

(1) Baie Ste. Anne, Praslin. A small hospital staffed by a doctor, two nurses and a midwife attempt to cope with the needs of the Island. The hospital has only elementary facilities and only unavoidable surgery is carried out. Where possible more deliberative investigation and treatment is referred to Mahé. Some 428 cases received in-patient treatment during the year. The medical officer reports that the various diseases of the dysentery group are proportionately less in Praslin than in the case of Mahé. A launch stationed at Baie Ste. Anne was placed at the disposal of the medical officer in charge and greatly facilitates his movements about the islands on duty.

(2) Grand Anse, Praslin. A small out-patient clinic is in charge of a staff nurse and a midwife is attached to the dispensary for district work. The medical officer stationed at Baie Ste. Anne visits weekly. A new dispensary and nurses quarters will it is hoped be commenced in 1948.

(3) La Digue. The Institution opened in April at La Digue is of the nature of a dispensary with rest beds and is staffed by a nurse and a midwife. 141 persons were admitted as in-patients during the year. It is visited weekly by a doctor.

The three institutions dealt with over 2,000 out-patient cases.

(4) In December a doctor was stationed at Anse Royale, Mahé, where in conjunction with the Head Attendant of the Mental Hospital he attended out-patients for the district.

A V. D. clinic held at the Mental Hospital deals with needs of the general public. Some 4,000 attendances for N. A. B. injections are recorded during the year of which 1,074 were new cases. The head attendant also performed 229 vaccinations for the area.

A Dispensary with rest beds was commenced during the year and will be completed in 1948.

(5) The Central Prison was visited regularly by a medical officer who dealt with minor ailments and referred the more serious cases to the Victoria Hospital for in-patient treatment.

(6) The Fiennes Institute. A Home for the poor was under the direct control of the Medical Department. A medical officer visited regularly, attending to both the needs of the inmates and the general administration of the institution. There were seventy five inmates at the close of the year and 27 deaths occurred during the year.

(7) The Mental Hospital, Anse Royale. Situated in very unsuitable premises, this institution is overcrowded and insanitary. At the end of the year there remained 46 patients equally divided between the sexes, 6 patients were discharged during the year either as "relieved" or "cured" and three were out "on trial".

#### THE LEPER SETTLEMENT.

64. The leper settlement situated on Curieuse Island is under the immediate control of a supervisor and is visited weekly by a doctor, who is responsible for treatment and general administration of the institution. The camp is divided into a male and female section, the buildings of which are, for the most part, adequate and there is no overcrowding. 30 males and 19 females are segregated on the island and a total of some 19 persons are isolated under suitable "home isolation". 3 persons were discharged during the year and one allowed out on parole. There was one new admission, one birth and four deaths among lepers during the year.

65. The hygiene of the camp is supervised by the Sanitary Inspector stationed at Praslin who visits regularly. The medical officer reports that under present administrative arrangements it is difficult to keep the camp as clean as is desirable.

66. The water supply during the dry period is hardly adequate in the female section.

67. Laboratory. Only very limited laboratory facilities are available. With the exception of the Kahn test no serological tests are available. Hæmatology [is limited to the use of Tallquist comparator. Biochemical and bacteriological investigations are not available.

The Laboratory however provides facilities for the examination of stools and other useful ward tests.

|                           |        |
|---------------------------|--------|
| 68. Total tests performed | 10,121 |
| Stools                    | 4,744  |
| Kahn test                 | 2,673  |
| Urine examination         | 1,393  |
| Sputum                    | 317    |
| Other                     | 994    |

TERENCE K. ABBOTT,  
Senior Medical Officer.



APPENDIX I.  
CAUSES OF DEATHS.

|  | Correspond-<br>ing No. in<br>International<br>List 1938<br>Revision. | Total. |
|--|--|--------|
| Enteric fever  | ... 1/2  | 2      |
| Diphtheria   | ... 10   | 2      |
| Tetanus  | ... 12   | 1      |
| Tuberculosis of respiratory system                       | ... 18   | 28     |
| Other form of tuberculosis                               | ... 14/22  | 2      |
| Leprosy  | ... 23   | 5      |
| Dysentery (b) bacillary                                  | ... 27   | 4      |
| (c) undefined  | ... —  | 4      |
| Venereal diseases (a) syphilis                           | ... 30   | 11     |
| Influenza  | ... 33   | 1      |
| Ankylostomiasis  | ... 40   | 1      |
| Other infective or parasitic diseases                    | ... 7, 11, 24, 26<br>37, 41, 43/44                                   | 2      |
| Cancer and other tumours                                 | ... 45/55  | 17     |
| (b) non malignant growth                                 | ... 56   | 2      |
| Diabetes   | ... 61   | 1      |
| Beriberi   | ... 68   | 1      |
| Other vitamin deficiency                                 | ... 60, 70/1   | 2      |
| Anæmia   | ... 73   | 3      |
| (b) other anæmias  | ... —  | 10     |
| Other diseases of the blood                              | ... 72, 74/6   | 1      |
| Mental diseases  | ... 84   | 1      |
| Other diseases of the nervous system                     | ... 80, 83, 85/7   | 33     |
| Heart diseases   | ... 90/5   | 25     |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system                 | ... 96/103   | 2      |
| Pneumonia  | ... 107  | —      |
| (a) broncho  | ... —  | 14     |
| (b) unspecified  | ... —  | 2      |
| Other respiratory diseases                               | ... 104/5, 110/4   | 13     |
| Diarrhœa and enteritis                                   | ... 119  | 6      |
| (a) 2 years and over                                     | ... 120  | 4      |
| Appendicitis   | ... 121  | 2      |
| Hernias  | ... 122  | 3      |
| Cirrhosis of liver                                       | ... 123  | 3      |
| Other diseases of the liver                              | ... 124  | 5      |
| Other diseases of the digestive system                   | ... 115/6, 118, 123,<br>128/9  | 3      |
| Nephritis  | ... 130/2  | 2      |
| Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system | ... 133/9  | 4      |
| Other conditions of the puerperal state                  | ... 140, 142/3<br>145/6 149/50                                       | 2      |
| Ulcers (unspecified)                                     | ... 153  | 1      |
| Diseases of the bones &c.                                | ... 154/6  | 1      |
| Congenital malformation                                  | ... 157  | 1      |
| Disease of early infancy                                 | ... 158  | 4      |
| (a) Premature birth                                      | ... 159  | 17     |
| (b) Other conditions                                     | ... —  | 10     |
| Senility   | ... 162  | 46     |
| External causes  | ... 165/8  | 4      |
| Other causes   | ... 169/98   | 3      |
| Ill-defined causes                                       | ... 199/200  | 45     |
| Total  | ...  | 356    |



APPENDIX II  
Diseases and Deaths by Groups Classified in accordance with Manual of International List of causes of Deaths 1938 Edition.

|   | Seychelles Hospital. |         |               | Anse Royale<br>Out-Patients. | Praslin and La Digue. |         |              |               |
|---|----------------------|---------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
|   | In-Patients.         | Deaths. | Out-Patients. |                              | In-Patients.          | Deaths. | In-Patients. | Out-Patients. |
|   |                      |         |               |                              |                       |         |              |               |
| I. Infective and parasitic diseases                               | 1,199                | 17      | 291           | 205                          | 1                     | 44      | 194          |               |
| II. Cancer and other tumours                                      | 26                   | 2       | 6             | 4                            | ...                   | 2       | 6            |               |
| III. Rheumatism &c.   | 82                   | 2       | 612           | 56                           | ...                   | 41      | 212          |               |
| IV. Disease of the blood &c.                                      | 21                   | 1       | 331           | 21                           | ...                   | 1       | 144          |               |
| V. Chronic poisoning and intoxication                             | 2                    | ...     | ...           | —                            | ...                   | ...     | —            |               |
| VI. Diseases of the nervous system                                | 164                  | 9       | 221           | 53                           | 1                     | 16      | 157          |               |
| VII. Diseases of the circulatory system                           | 110                  | 5       | 51            | 28                           | ...                   | 18      | 102          |               |
| VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system                          | 480                  | 17      | 845           | 69                           | 2                     | 58      | 264          |               |
| IX. Diseases of the digestive system                              | 732                  | 15      | 998           | 209                          | 1                     | 60      | 497          |               |
| X. Diseases of the urinary and genitourinary system (non-venerea) | 203                  | 4       | 180           | 27                           | ...                   | 25      | 83           |               |
| XI. Diseases of pregnancy   | 493                  | 3       | 44            | ...                          | ...                   | 72      | 126          |               |
| XII. Diseases of the skin   | 364                  | 1       | 200           | 108                          | ...                   | 32      | 124          |               |
| XIII. Diseases of the bones                                       | 51                   | ...     | 125           | 17                           | ...                   | 6       | 50           |               |
| XIV. Congenital malformations                                     | 6                    | ...     | ...           | —                            | ...                   | 1       | 2            |               |
| XV. Diseases peculiar to 1st year                                 | 14                   | 1       | 54            | 11                           | 1                     | 5       | 8            |               |
| XVI. Senility and old age   | 3                    | ...     | 23            | 8                            | ...                   | ...     | —            |               |
| XVII. Violence  | 239                  | 2       | 117           | —                            | ...                   | 43      | 81           |               |
| XVIII. Ill-defined causes   | 33                   | ...     | 53            | 5                            | ...                   | 3       | 15           |               |
| Total   | 4,172                | 79      | 4,151         | 821                          | 6                     | 427     | 2,065        |               |

## APPENDIX III.

### MATERNITY REPORT.

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| A. No. of Admissions   | 446 |
| Deliveries             | 357 |
| Normal labours         | 324 |
| Forceps                | 8   |
| Caesarian              | 15  |
| Ante-natal             | 47  |
| Post-natal             | 4   |
| Extra-mural deliveries | 13  |
| Still-born             | 15  |
| Maternal deaths        | 4   |
| Infant deaths          | 7   |
| Twin pregnancies       | 10  |
| Premature deliveries   | 34  |

B.

### ACCIDENTS OF PREGNANCY.

|                        |     |
|------------------------|-----|
| Retained placenta      | 3   |
| Pre-eclampsia          | 4   |
| Eclampsia              | 2   |
| Ante-partum hæmorrhage | 3   |
| Post-partum hæmorrhage | 7   |
| Placenta prævia        | 3   |
| Ruptured uterus        | 1   |
| Threatened abortion    | 6   |
| Inevitable abortion    | 3   |
| Miscarriage            | 6   |
| Kahn positive          | 44  |
| Kahn negative          | 147 |

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