

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

### **Contributors**

Seychelles. Medical Department.

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COLONY OF SEYCHELLES.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL and HEALTH  
DEPARTMENT  
FOR THE YEAR  
1937

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Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

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PRINTED BY THE HEAD PRINTER,  
AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
Victoria, Mahé—Seychelles.

1938.



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Medical Department,  
Seychelles, 26th November, 1938.

**Annual Medical and Health Report for the year  
ending 31st December, 1937.**

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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, the Medical Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Seychelles for the year 1937, together with Returns, etc., appended thereto.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. M. LANIER,

*Senior Medical Officer.*

To

The Clerk to Governor,  
Victoria.



Medical Department,

27th March, 1917, November, 1917.

Annual Medical and Health Report for the year

ending 31st December, 1917.

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# COLONY OF SEYCHELLES

## ANNUAL REPORT

On the Medical and Health Department

1st January to 31st December 1937.

### SECTION I.

#### (A) STAFF.

The establishment of the Department on 31st December 1937 was as follows :—

#### PROFESSIONAL STAFF.

The Senior Medical Officer.

Medical Officer.

Assistant Medical Officer South Mahé.

Assistant Medical Officer Praslin.

Assistant Medical Officer (temporary appointment).

#### HOSPITAL STAFF.

- 1 Matron.
- 2 Nursing Sisters.
- 1 Nurse.
- 6 Probationer Nurses.
- 1 Midwife.
- 1 Ward Maid Maternity.
- 6 Male Attendants at Hospital (4 for day duty, 2 for night).
- 4 Ward Maids (3 for day duty, 1 for night).
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Cook's mate.
- 1 Kitchen boy.
- 2 Washerwomen.

#### PHARMACY AND CLERICAL STAFF.

- 1 Dispenser and Chief Clerk.
- 1 Assistant Dispenser.
- 1 Storekeeper and Second Clerk.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITARY STAFF.

- 1 Sanitary Inspector.
- 1 Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
- 3 Probationer Sanitary Inspectors.
- 1 Lady Health Visitor.
- 4 Labourers.
- 1 Keeper Guardian Station.

#### ASYLUM FOR MALE LEPERS ROUND ISLAND PRASLIN.

- 1 Guardian.
- 2 Labourers.
- 1 Cook.
- 1 Assistant Cook.
- 1 Washerwoman (inmate).

#### ASYLUM FOR FEMALE LEPERS ROUND ISLAND MAHE.

- 1 Female Guardian.
- 1 Labourer.
- 1 Cook (inmate).

## FIENNES INSTITUTE.

- 1 Master.  
 1 Nurse.  
 1 Probationer Nurse.  
 2 Male Attendants (1 for day, 1 for night duty).  
 1 Female Attendant.  
 1 Cook.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM ANSE ROYALE.

- Officer in charge Assistant Medical Officer South Mahé.  
 1 Head Male Attendant.  
 1 Assistant Male Attendant.  
 1 Assistant Female Attendant.  
 1 Male Attendant.  
 2 Female Attendants.  
 1 Cook.

## COTTAGE HOSPITAL PRASLIN.

- Officer in Charge Assistant Medical Officer Praslin.  
 1 Nurse.  
 1 Attendant and cook.

## STAFF CHANGES.

Appointments, Promotions and Transfers.			DATE.
S. N. Young to be Midwife Maternity Section	...	...	1. 1.37
E. Mondon to be Attendant Lunatic Asylum	...	...	1. 7.37
P. J. Gonsalves to be Medical Officer	...	...	5. 10.37
Probationer Sanitary Inspector	1		
Probationer Nurse	1		
Probationer District Midwife	1		
M. Adam promoted to Assistant Dispenser	...	...	16. 6.37
F. Hoarau promoted to 2nd Clerk & Storekeeper	...	...	1. 7.37
F. Carolus promoted to Assistant Male Attendant Lunatic Asylum	...	...	1. 7.37
C. Collie Nurse Cottage Hospital Praslin to be Lady Health Visitor Mahé	...	...	1. 7.37
G. Hodoul Lady Health Visitor to be Nurse Fiennes Institute	...	...	1. 7.37
O. Gendron Nurse Fiennes Institute to be Nurse Cottage Hospital Praslin	...	...	1. 7.37
<i>Resignation and Termination of Appointments.</i>			
P. Moulinie Assistant Dispenser resigned	...	...	15. 6.37
A. L. Lalanne 2nd Clerk & Storekeeper resigned	...	...	13. 8.37
Dr. V. T. Kuriyan granted two months leave prior to termination of appointment	...	...	7. 11.37

## LEAVE.

Dr. K. C. Mathew left on 16.9.36 on three months vacation and nine months study leave. In July 1937 he was granted an extension of leave for six months on the grounds of ill health. In December 1937 he obtained the Diploma in Public Health (Edinburgh) and the Diploma in Tropical Medicine (Liverpool).

Dr. P. M. Joseph left on 4.7.36 on three months sick leave.

(B) LEGISLATION AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH  
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR.

The following Regulations were passed during 1937 :—

1. The La Digue Market (Amendment) Regulations 1937 published under Legal Notice No. 47/1937.
2. The Lepers (Detention) Regulations 1937 published under Legal Notice No. 2/1937.



## (C) FINANCIAL.

## MEDICAL AND SANITARY REVENUE.

Hospital and Maternity Fees	...	Rs.	8,041.53
Lunatic Asylum Fees	...	"	1,237.66
Quarantine Fees	...	"	515.00
X. Ray Fees	...	"	75.00
Sale of Medicines	...	"	1,608.31
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs. 11,477.50</b>

## MEDICAL AND SANITARY EXPENDITURE.

The estimated expenditure for 1937 was in

Personal emoluments	...	...	Rs.	46,323
Other Charges	...	...	"	40,770
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>87,093</b>

The actual expenditure for 1937 was in

Personal emoluments	...	...	Rs.	42,852.41
Other charges	...	...	"	47,366.80
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Rs.</b>	<b>90,219.21</b>

## SECTION II.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

## (A) GENERAL REMARKS.

Throughout the year the health of the population was fairly good though the prevalence of influenza and catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract was at times high. There was no outbreak of serious epidemic diseases.

Though the Colony is free from the most serious tropical diseases, the climate is somewhat relaxing and at times enervating especially for those residents who are living throughout the year at sea level and who cannot go abroad for a complete change of climate and surroundings. The health of the community would greatly benefit if, as stated in previous reports, more hill stations were opened, especially that of la Misere where the altitude varies from 1,300 to 1,800 feet and where it would be possible, if a passable motoring road existed, to reside during the hottest months of the year. The opening of such hill stations, as soon as conditions permit, would be of great benefit to the health of the community.

## I. GENERAL DISEASES.

During 1937 there were 19 deaths from cancer or other malignant tumours against 10 in 1936. The incidence of carcinoma and other neoplastic growths appears higher than formerly.

Diseases of the circulatory system and of the arteries, many of which are of syphilitic origin, are very prevalent. 35 cases of death from cerebral haemorrhage were registered in 1937 against 25 in 1936.

72 cases of diseases of the respiratory system were admitted to Hospital during the year and included 13 cases of pneumonia and 35 cases of asthma.

Catarrhs of the upper and lower respiratory tract are very prevalent especially at the change of the monsoon.

Rheumatic affections especially those of gonococcal origin are very common.

Chronic constipation, sometimes of a severe nature, accounts for a large number of the diseases of the digestive system met with here. 38 cases of acute or subacute hepatitis and 4 cases of liver abscess were treated at the Hospital during the year.

## II. COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

(a) *Mosquito or Insect borne.*

*Malaria* :— Three Imported cases were treated in Hospital during the year. There is no malaria in this Colony owing to the absence of the anopheline mosquitoes but, the potential danger of its introduction is always kept in mind.

**Dengue** :—Sporadic cases occur at all time of the year throughout the Colony but only one severe case was admitted for treatment in Hospital during 1937.

**Filariasis** :—Cases of elephantiasis of the legs and scrotum are not uncommon especially in the Port Glaud district. Cases of lymphangitis and hydrocele are frequently seen and are probably of filarial origin.

(b) *Infectious diseases.*

**Small pox** :—No case was imported or occurred in the Colony during the year.

**Chicken pox** :—The disease is endemic and the majority of cases are generally so mild that medical advice is not sought, hence the difficulty of estimating the incidence of the disease.

**Influenza** :—62 cases were treated in Hospital in 1937. At certain times of the year this disease is very prevalent. 6 deaths were recorded in 1937.

**Dysentery** :—20 cases of dysentery, all of the amoebic type, were treated in Hospital. The prevalence of the disease appears greater after heavy rains. 2 deaths were registered under "Dysentery" in 1939.

**Leprosy** :—The incidence of this disease remains high, 3.17 per thousand in 1937. The number on known lepers of the 31st December 1937 was 98. Six new cases were discovered during the year and three deaths have occurred.

**Tetanus** :—Two deaths were recorded during the year.

**Tuberculosis** :—5 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of tuberculosis of other organs were treated in Hospital during the year.

18 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system were registered in 1937 against 28 in 1936.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is common, and the natives, once infected, show very little resistance to the disease.

**Veneral Diseases** :—These diseases are extremely prevalent and are probably responsible for most of the cases of illness or chronic invalidism met with in the Colony.

Though the lack of a properly organised system of control make it difficult to ascertain the true incidence of this group of diseases there can be no doubt that the incidence is very high. Gonococcal complications as well as the sequela of syphilis are very commonly seen and could probably have been avoided by adequate and proper treatment especially in the early stages. But many of the patients only seek medical advice after a long trial of severe brands of native drugs purchased from the herbalist or the sorcerer.

39 cases of veneral diseases or of complication of veneral diseases were treated in Hospital in 1937.

(c) *Helminthic diseases.*

Ankylostomiasis and ascariasis are the most common helminthic diseases met with in the Colony but cases of infections with trichuris trichiura and oxyuris vermicularis are also frequently seen.

(B) VITAL STATISTICS.

(1) GENERAL POPULATION.

The estimated population on 31st December 1937 was 30,940 (Males 15,154, Females 15,786) showing an increase of 479 over the preceding year.

**Marriages** :—199 marriages were celebrated in 1937 as compared with 218 in 1936.

**Births** :—The total number of births for the year was 827 (432 males, 395 females). The crude birth rate was 26.72 per thousand against 28.78 per thousand in 1936.

**Deaths** :—During the year the number of deaths was 140 as compared with 354 in 1936. The crude death rate was 14.22 per thousand against 11.62 per thousand in 1936.



The table below gives the crude death rate in the Colony for the last ten years.

Year.	Rate.	Year.	Rate.
1928	16.12 o/oo	1933	12.14 o/oo
1929	17.94 „	1934	10.78 „
1930	13.99 „	1935	14.09 „
1931	13.53 „	1936	11.62 „
1932	12.86 „	1937	14.22 „

The average death rate for the period 1928—1932 was 14.39 per thousand while the average death rate for the following period 1933—1937 was 12.57 per thousand.

The next table shows the causes of death registered during the year.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Corresponding title number in International list of causes of deaths (1929 Revision).</i>	<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Rate per o/oo population.</i>
Influenza	(11)	5	.16
Dysentery	(13)	2	.06
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	(23)	18	.58
Other Tuberculosis	(24-32)	3	.10
Leprosy	(35)	3	.10
Venereal diseases	(34-35)	17	.55
Helminthic infectious	(40,41,42)	8	.26
Tetanus	(22)	2	.06
Other infectious and/or parasitic diseases	(39,43,44)	9	.29
Cancer and other tumours	(45-55)	19	.61
Diabetes	(59)	2	.06
Other general diseases	(58,60,62,63,64,65,66,69)	1	.03
Diseases of the blood	(70-74)	15	.49
Cerebral hæmorrhage, and appoplexy etc	(82)	35	1.13
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	(78-89)	11	.35
Diseases of the circulatory system	(90-103)	55	1.78
Bronchitis	(106)	5	.16
Pneumonia	(107-109)	22	.71
Other diseases of the respiratory system	(104,105,110,114)	4	.13
Diarrhœa and enteritis	(119-120)	29	.95
Hernia and intestinal obstruction	(122)	3	.10
Disease of the digestive system	(115-129)	8	.24
Nephritis	(130,131,132)	13	.42
Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	(133-139)	3	.10
Childbirth and puerperium	(140-150)	2	.06
Congenital malformation and conditions of early infancy	(157,158,161)	25	.81
Other forms of violence	(172-198)	3	.10
Senility	(162)	60	1.95
Ill-defined causes	(199-200)	58	1.87
	<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	

*Infantile Mortality* :—67 children under one year and 62 aged from one to five years died in 1937 as compared with 49 (under one year) and 29 (from one to five years) in 1936.

The infantile mortality rate is the number of deaths of infants under one year occurring in any year for every thousand live births registered during the same year.

The rates for the last five are given below :—

1933	81.6
1934	48.7
1935	91.57
1936	55.87
1937	81.02

The infantile mortality rate for 1937 was 81.02 o/oo.

The number of deaths under 5 years of age occurring during the last three years were distributed as follows :—

	1935			1936			1937		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under one year	43	32	75	22	27	49	39	28	67
One year to under 2 years	8	7	15	10	5	15	13	14	27
Two years to under 3 years	9	6	15	7	3	10	7	13	20
Three years to under 4 years	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	4	8
Four years to under 5 years	5	5	10	...	1	1	5	2	7
	67	51	118	40	38	78	68	61	129

In the table below the deaths have been grouped according to the causes registered on the death certificates.

Under one year.		One year to under five years.	
Gastritis	1	Gastro enteritis	6
Infantile marasmus	8	Broncho pneumonia	9
Spina bifida	1	Ill defined causes	9
Ill defined causes	16	Congenital syphilis	5
Fracture of skull and laceration of brain	1	Extreme anaemia	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	1	Acute nephritis	1
Premature birth	5	Cretinism	2
Broncho pneumonia	8	Marasmus	4
Influenza	1	Enteritis	4
Congenital syphilis	7	Anæmia	2
Gastro enteritis	4	Pneumonia	1
Hereditary syphilis	1	Influenza	1
Bronchitis	1	Catarrhal laryngitis	2
Omphalorrhagia	1	Tuberculosis Meningitis	1
Neonatal heart failure	1	Meningitis	2
Ankylostomiasis	1	Meningitis pneumococcal	1
Bronchial asthma	1	Ankylostomiasis	2
Icterus neonatorum	1	Hydrocephalus	1
Congenital debility	1	Asthma	2
Chronic tubercular peritonitis	1	Acute encephalitis	1
Bright's disease	1	Chronic diarrhoea	1
Dysentery	1	Fever	1
Congenital pyloric stenosis	1	Accidental poisoning	1
Infantile diarrhoea	1	Malnutrition	1
Septicaemia	1		
	67		62

*Still-births* :—37 still-births were registered in 1937 (18 males, 19 females) as compared with 41 in 1936.

This is equivalent to 44.74 o/oo of live births for same period as compared with 46.75 o/oo for 1936.

*Registration* :—Registration of births, still-births and deaths is compulsory and these returns can be taken as correct. When a death has occurred and a medical certificate cannot be produced a police enquiry is held. The result of the enquiry are then submitted to the Police Magistrate who either orders that a post mortem examination be performed or, in the absence of any evidence of foul play, directs that the body be buried and the death registered under "Ill defined causes".

The number of deaths registered under this heading during the last five years is given below :—

1933	37
1934	40
1935	49
1936	52
1937	58



13 post mortem examinations were performed in 1937 and the causes of deaths found at these examinations are given below :—

Fracture of skull, laceration of brain	1
Broncho pneumonia	3
Asphyxia from drowning	1
Congenital syphilis, acute bronchitis	1
Gastro enteritis of probable bacterial origin	1
Filarial lymphangitis and heart failure	1
Angina pectoris	1
Thrombosis of coronary artery	1
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1
Strangulated hernia	1
Rupture aneurysm of base of aorta	1
	13

(2) EUROPEAN POPULATION.

During the year under review the health of the European population was good. 3 Europeans died during the year and the deaths were registered as :—

Icterus gravis
Broncho pneumonia
Ill defined cause.

(3.) OFFICIALS.

The number of officials from various Government Department treated at Headquarters in Victoria during the year is given hereunder. Officials treated in the districts by the Assistant Medical Officers are not included in this list. The total number was 845 against 682 in 1936.

Agriculture	184
Audit	3
Ecclesiastical	34
Medical	49
Legal	13
Police	141
Port	44
Post Office	8
Printing	16
Public Works	191
Secretariat	16
Treasury	4
Victoria Town Board	131
Education	5
Charity	6
	845

SECTION III.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

(1) PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

(a) MOSQUITO AND INSECT BORNE DISEASES.

The possible introduction of the anopheline mosquitoes still inexistant in this Colony constitutes a real danger. As a preventive measure all small crafts trading between the Seychelles and adjacent malarious countries anchor in the outer harbour where they are carefully inspected and fumigated, their water tanks being emptied and cleaned, before they can enter the inner harbour.

During the year six sailing vessels from Madagascar, Mombassa, Comores, Diego Garcia and Aden were so treated ; two sailing vessels from Mombassa were disinsectized. Fumigation of cargo from larger vessels were carried out on 33 occasions.

A small Clayton apparatus is now available for the fumigation of cargo and will be used as soon as certain alterations and repairs to the fumigating shed are completed. In the meantime cargo is still being fumigated by the old method and during the year 33 such fumigations were carried out.

## (b) EPIDEMIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

*Small-pox and vaccination.*

Every children before the age of nine months is required by law to be vaccinated, but revaccination is not compulsory and the majority of the population has not been revaccinated since childhood. Stringent precautions are taken to prevent the introduction of small-pox but as I said last year the risk of an outbreak would be still lessened if the whole community was protected by compulsory revaccination performed at regular intervals. At present all passengers proceeding to Seychelles from a country where small-pox is endemic must produce a certificate countersigned by the Health Authorities at the port of embarkation to the effect that they have been vaccinated not less than 12 days and not more than 3 years prior to embarkation.

Any person prior to being issued a permit to go on board ships coming from ports infected with epidemic small-pox must be vaccinated or produce satisfactory evidence of being protected by vaccination performed not more than three years previously. Labourers working the cargo are also vaccinated.

Since 1934 all labourers proceeding to the outlying islands are revaccinated prior to their departure and this affords an opportunity of revaccinating a floating population of over 1,000 yearly.

781 children were vaccinated during 1937 by the Government Medical Officers against 761 in 1936. The results are given hereunder:—

	Central District.	South Mahé District.	Praslin and La Digue.
Successful vaccinations on first attendance	430	198	119
Successful vaccinations on second and subsequent attendance	10	9	12
Unsuccessful	...	...	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>134</b>

*Leprosy.*

The following summarises the situation in the Colony during the past five years.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Number of known Lepers on 1st January ...	89	87	87	93	97	98
New cases detected during the year ...	4	5	10	6	6	...
Number of deaths during the year ...	6	5	4	1	3	...
Number segregated in Asylums ...	42	36	42	47	45	...
Number segregated at Home ...	45	51	51	50	33	...
Number discharged on parole ...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Total population of Colony ...	28,731	29,406	29,803	30,461	30,940	...
Incidence of Leprosy i.e. number of lepers per thousand population	3.03	2.95	3.12	3.14	3.17	...

Six new cases were discovered in 1937 one of which was in a girl aged 12. Of these new cases four were of the cutaneous type and have been segregated, and two, of the nerve type, have been placed under observation and treatment.

Two more cases were discharged on parole during the year bringing the total of such discharged cases to five. They are re-examined every three months and so far no relapses have been observed.

The percentage of open (infective) and closed (non-infective) cases undergoing home isolation and segregation in the leper islands is given below.

	Home isolation		Segregation on leper islands.	
	1936	1937	1936	1937
Open cases	28.86	32.66	28.86	27.55
Closed cases	21.65	20.40	20.62	19.39



The above figures reveal a non too satisfactory position as they indicate that of the infective cases more are segregated at home than on leper islands. The system of home isolation for infective lepers is unsuitable for this Colony where lepers seldom consciously observe the regulations. As soon as the new settlement at Curieuse is opened, and a new leper ordinance enacted, it is hoped that the position will change and that most if not all, in time, of the infective cases will be segregated on that island, either as inmates of the leper Hospital or as ordinary members of a leper colony living on a plot of land allocated to them on the island.

The work at Curieuse Island is progressing satisfactorily and it is hoped that in the course of 1938 the men settlement will be opened.

At Victoria there is a small leprosy clinic where patients undergoing home isolation come weekly for treatment. Similar clinics are held at South Mahé, Praslin and La Digue.

### (c) HELMINTHIC DISEASES.

*Ankylostomiasis* :—This disease is still responsible for most of the cases of secondary anæmia and of chronic ill-health seen amongst the natives and those of the poorer classes. In some of the rural districts, especially Glacis and La Digue the incidence of infection appears to be higher than elsewhere. The provision of latrines on each premises is compulsory but the natives, especially in the rural areas, are still in the habit of polluting the soil and consequently hookworm infection or re-infection is inevitable and mass treatments repeated at frequent intervals appear to be the only practical means of keeping the disease under control.

Mass treatments in 1937 were carried out at the following centres :—

Centres	Number of patients treated
Seychelles Hospital	5,263
Beau Vallon	588
Anse Etoile	842
Glacis	555
Bel Ombre	158
Port Glaud	185
Grand Anse	215
Anse Boileau	396
Baie Lazarre	1,372
Quatre Bornes	1,354
Anse Royale	1,209
Anse aux Pins	1,449
Cascade	836
La Misère	121
Praslin Baie St. Anne	876
"    Grand Anse	497
La Digue	1,147
	TOTAL 17,063

A total of 17,063 treatments were administered during the year against 13,794 during 1936.

The following prosecutions were entered during 1937.

For having no latrines :

6 householders were prosecuted ;

5 householders were fined Rs. 35.

1 householder was ordered to pay cost

For unsanitary yards :

1 householder was prosecuted and fined Rs. 3.

### (2) GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION.

The Victoria Town Board is the principal Authority for the enforcement of the various sanitary laws in the town of Victoria. In the country districts the local Boards of Health are entrusted with the same duties.

#### SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Trenching of the night soil, undertaken by a private contractor and supervised by a Sanitary Inspector trained in the Medical Department but attached to the Victoria Town Board is the mode of disposal used.

The trenching ground lies on a large estate outside the centre of the town and the trenches are laid out in accordance with the instructions of the Sanitary Department.



This mode of disposal has so far been working fairly satisfactory.

The number of septic tank system of sanitation in private houses is increasing. It is hoped that this system will eventually supersede the more insanitary pail or pit latrines as its many advantages and relative cheapness are obvious.

#### COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In the Country districts the local Boards are responsible for the sanitation and cleanliness of their districts. In the central district, this is done by a contractor who has a staff of men with carts to collect from house to house domestic refuse which is afterwards dumped on the foreshore.

#### DRAINAGE.

Drainage of surface water is effected by means of open gutters or small rivulets acting as natural drains.

Such a system of drainage, especially on non porous soil, is inadequate at times, and in some districts, after heavy rains, swamps are formed which become good breeding places for mosquitoes.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The Colony has a good water supply, and at ordinary times the water, coming directly from the mountains, is pure and free from pathogenic organisms. After heavy rains however, the water though remaining clear has sometimes a slight brownish tinge and at these times the incidence of amoebic dysentery or simple enteritis with abdominal colic appear higher, hence the necessity of filtering and boiling all drinking water at those particular times.

The system of water supply existing in this Colony requires careful supervision of the catchment areas by a special river ranger to patrol the water reserves.

The following prosecutions were entered during the year for pollution of rivers :

- 17 offenders were prosecuted.
- 15 offenders were fined Rs. 86.
- 2 offenders were discharged.

#### (3) SCHOOL HYGIENE.

There are 29 grant-in-aid schools assisted and controlled by Government at which free elementary education is given. In addition there are two secondary schools run by the Marist Brothers and by the Sisters of St. Joseph de Cluny respectively and which are not under Government control. Periodical examination of Government controlled schools were carried out during the year by the Medical Officers of the Department. The Health of the children was fairly good though the percentage of intestinal parasites and secondary anaemia remain high. Defective teeth and dental caries are also very frequently seen but the services of a fully qualified dental surgeon whom Government proposes to engage next year mainly for the inspection and treatment of the teeth of school children should not only reduce the incidence of these diseases but will also provide an important factor towards the improvement of the general health in the schools.

The school rooms especially those of the school of Glacis are bright and airy and in them there is no overcrowding.

Latrine accommodation is on the whole sufficient.

Hygiene and physical exercise are taught in all grant-in-aid schools.



Through the shortage of staff during most part of the year, frequent examinations of school children were not always possible but all the schools of Praslin and La Digue and certain of the schools of Mahé were visited and the results of the examinations carried out are given below.

	Schools of :—		
	Mahé.	Praslin.	La Digue.
Total number examined	942	290	161
Percentage of :—			
Lack of cleanliness	10.75%	20.7%	14.6%
Deficient nutrition and development	11.1%	11.4%	12%
Defective teeth or dental caries	26.2%	6.9%	2.1%
Intestinal parasites	69.9%	9.4%	9.5%
Anæmia	30.5%	5.2%	11%
Tonsils and Adenoids	11.3%	1.9%	1.2%
Diseases of Respiratory system	3.8%	1.3%	
Diseases of Circulatory system	37%		
Diseases of Nervous system	75%	2%	
Eye defects	1.1%	3%	5%
Skin diseases	6.97%	4.6%	3.9%

#### (4) LABOUR CONDITIONS.

The bulk of the Seychellois labourers are of African descent and are mostly engaged in agricultural work on coconut and cinnamon estates in Mahé and the nearer islands. On the outlying islands labourers are engaged on coconut plantations, for extracting guano and for fishing. Some men are also recruited for work on the islands of Glorieuse and Juan de Nova which are under the administration of Madagascar. Reports from Madagascar show that the sanitary conditions on these French Islands are satisfactory and that the scale and type of rations are the same as those laid down for the labourers of the Seychelles outlying islands.

Labourers for the outlying islands are now medically examined before their departure and this is in the interests of both owners and labourers.

The floating population of these islands is estimated at about one thousand yearly.

Towards the end of the year there occurred on the island of Coetivy a mild outbreak of polyneuritis of obscure origin. As soon as information about this outbreak reached Mahé, Dr. Joseph, Assistant Medical Officer was sent to Coetivy to investigate and report. No definite cause could be found for this outbreak of polyneuritis but it was probably of toxic origin. The outbreak died out of itself and no fatality occurred. General measures of public health improvement on the island have been recommended by Dr. Joseph in his report and these will no doubt be carried out in due course.

#### (5) FOOD IN RELATION TO HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Meat, fish and other articles of food sold in the public markets are examined by a Sanitary Inspector who also attends daily at the public abattoir to inspect the meat before it is sent to the markets.

The bulk of the population are rice eaters. Fish is generally plentiful and forms an important adjunct to the diet of all classes.

Breadfruit when in season, sweet potatoes, cassava, yam and bananas are largely consumed but the value of milk, green vegetables and fruits is not so fully appreciated as it should. The consumption of milk is indeed very low and that of green vegetables almost negligible partly because the natives have no natural liking for these articles of diet but also because praedial larceny is so habitual and widespread as to discourage potential growers.

During the year certain restrictions placed on the manufacture of toddy, (calou) that is the fermented sap of the coconut palm, were removed. If this measure succeeds in stamping out the illicit manufacture and consumption of a noxious drink called "la purée" which is derived from the fermentation of all kinds of vegetable refuse, an improvement in the state of nutrition should result, for not only would a noxious beverage be removed from the natives' diet but the valuable food factors contained in toddy would be added to it. It has been recognised that, in a country where polished rice is widely used, the drinking of toddy in strict moderation is a valuable addition to the diets. Toddy yeast is very rich in vitamin B (complex) and its use, and addition to various dishes should be encouraged as, taken in small quantities, it will supply the necessary amounts of these vitamins. Toddy yeast is obtained by allowing a bottle of toddy to stand undisturbed for twenty four hours when the yeast settles to the bottom and the supernatant alcoholic beverage is then decanted from it. Toddy yeast thus obtained may be added to soups, puddings etc. and mixed with sugar or milk it is stated to be an excellent preparation for the treatment of ill nourished children. It has been reported that in Nauru, in the Pacific the distribution of yeast toddy has reduced the infantile mortality rate. The removal of past restrictions on the manufacture of toddy is therefore an important initial step taken by Government this year towards the improvement of the state of nutrition in this Colony, provided of course proper use is made of this valuable food.



Meat inspection at abattoir by Sanitary Inspector.	457
Number of oxen slaughtered during the year	457
Number of pigs do do	362
Number of green turtles do do	226

The following prosecutions were entered during the year for breach of food or markets regulations :

Exposing food for sale unprotected from flies and dusts.  
Four offenders were prosecuted and fined Rs. 12.

#### MEASURES TAKEN TO SPREAD THE KNOWLEDGE OF HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Children in grant-in-aid schools receive regular instructions in elementary hygiene.

Sanitary Inspectors are instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity of giving advice to the public on matters of hygiene in the course of their ordinary duties when carrying out sanitary inspections of premises etc. and when giving mass treatment in the ankylostomiasis and leprosy campaigns.

#### TRAINING OF SANITARY PERSONNEL.

Courses in Hygiene and Sanitation consisting of lectures and demonstrations are given by the medical officers throughout the year. During 1937 one of the Probationer Sanitary Inspector passed his second examination in Hygiene and Sanitation and was promoted Assistant Sanitary Inspector.

Instruction is given on the following subjects : tinned food, inspection of bake houses, manufacture of mineral water and ice, inspection of meat at slaughter house, adulteration of milk, fumigation of cargo and sterilization of passengers' luggage, construction of sanitary latrines, urinal, modes of disposal of night soil and supervision of this service, modes of control of Ankylostomiasis and Leprosy etc.

#### RECOMMENDATION FOR FUTURE WORK.

Accommodation at the Quarantine Station Long Island has become inadequate for the increasing number of passengers now arriving in the Seychelles and should be increased as soon as conditions permit.

A housing and a town planning of some definite standard is required in Victoria as in some of the congested centres buildings of the most varied type lie side by side giving an unsightly aspect to many parts of the town.

#### IV. PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION.

In this Colony the Port Sanitary Authority is the Senior Medical Officer assisted by a Quarantine Committee composed of this Officer as chairman, the Director of Agriculture, the Supt. of Police and three other members appointed annually by the Governor.

The laws and regulations governing Quarantine and Port Health Administration are contained in Ordinance 1 of 1916 and Ordinance 33 of 1919. A new Ordinance which will be more in accordance with modern practice and with the principles of the International Sanitary Convention is under consideration.

The duties of Port Health Officer are carried by the Senior Medical Officer who boards every ship on arrival before granting free or partial pratique.

During 1937 the ships that called at Mahé included 1 British man of war, 1 French man of war, 47 merchant steamers, 9 sailing vessels including dhows.

From Bombay	13
" Mombasa	25
" Madagascar	6
" Mauritius	4
" Durban	1
" Colombo	2
" Port Said	1
" Diego Garcia	1
" Hull	1
" Aden	2
" Comores	1
" Chagos Maldives	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58</b>



Free pratique was given to 44 vessels.  
 Partial pratique was given to 18 vessels.  
 Full quarantine was imposed on 1 vessel.  
 Fumigation was carried on 6 sailing and auxiliary vessels coming from Madagascar, Mombassa, Mauritius etc. ; disinfectization was carried out on 2 sailing and auxiliary vessels from Mombassa.

Five deratisation certificates were issued.  
 Number of dead rats found 7.  
 Fees amounting to Rs 175 were collected.  
 Number of passengers who arrived in the Colony ;

Saloon	274
Deck	176

TOTAL	450
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Number of passengers who left the Colony :

Saloon	271
Deck	99

TOTAL	370
-------	-----

#### QUARANTINE ISLAND.

Long Island lying in the harbour about 3 miles from the mainland, is a small hilly island ; green and cool, and when not required for quarantine purposes, it is often used by officials, and others for their holidays. It is a favourite place for picnics and bathing parties.

Landing on the quarantine island and use of the accommodation thereon is not allowed save under written permit from the Senior Medical Officer and under conditions as may be attached.

As already pointed out the accommodation available at the Quarantine Station is to-day inadequate for the increasing number of passengers landing in Mahé should they have to be sent in quarantine there. This was clearly shown during the year when one ship had to be placed in full quarantine and 18 saloon passengers, labourers and constables had to be accommodated on the island.

58 visitors from Mahé stayed at the Quarantine Station during the year while the number coming for picnic parties was 208, against 172 in 1936.

#### V. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante natal and infant welfare clinics are held at the Seychelles Hospital three times a week a certified midwife and Nurse act as Lady Health visitor and carries out periodical visits to the houses of the poorer women and children in the central as well as in the rural districts. In addition to her visiting duties she attends the ante natal and infant welfare clinics as well as the V. D. clinics held at the Hospital.

114 women and 536 children attended the ante natal and infant welfare clinics.

295 patients were admitted to the Maternity section in 1937 against 231 in 1936 in addition there were 7 remaining from 1936.

There were 224 live births, against 181 in 1936 and 6 cases of twins against 2 in 1936.

9 cases had to be delivered with forceps.

There were 11 still-births, against 8 in 1936 and 6 deaths of new born, against 2 in 1936.

There were 3 maternal deaths.

There were 16 cases of miscarriages or abortion in 1937 against 7 in 1936.

#### VI. HOSPITAL DISPENSARIES AND VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.

The main institution is the Seychelles Government Hospital opened in 1924. It is a spacious building in a splendid situation overlooking the small islands which encircle the harbour of Victoria. Including the Maternity section it has 90 beds but there is sufficient space to accommodate a larger number of patients if an emergency arose.

1385 patients (637 males, 748 females) were admitted during the year, against 1189 in 1936.

There were in addition 28 patients (11 males, 17 females) remaining in Hospital on the 1st January 1937.

The total number of inpatients treated in 1937 was 1413, against 1221 in 1936.

559 males and 686 female were discharged as cured.

49 males and 31 females were discharged as relieved.

12 males and 18 females were discharged as unrelieved.

The Seychelles Hospital is the centre for training of probationer nurses under the Rules of the British Red Cross Society of which a Detachment has been formed in Seychelles. Courses of lectures in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation, Anatomy, physiology, pathology, medical and surgical nursing and midwifery are given by the professional members of the staff. After three years training and the necessary examinations these nurses can obtain their State Registered Diploma in Medical and Surgical Nursing and Midwifery.

Towards the end of the year examinations in these various subjects were held and the number of successful candidates is given below :

First Aid	1st Certificate	3
	Advanced „	2
Home Nursing	1st Certificate	3
	Advanced „	2
Hygiene & Sanitation	1st Certificate	2
	Advanced „	1

#### COTTAGE HOSPITAL PRASLIN.

A full report of the work carried out at the Cottage Hospital is given in Appendix B. by the Assistant Medical Officer of Praslin.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

These clinics are now held twice a week.

Bismuth injections in the form of Bicroel as well as arsenical preparations are administered and in 1937 at the Venereal Clinic of Victoria 730 treatments were given. As already stated in this report, the incidence of Venereal Diseases in this Colony is very high. The main treatment centre at the Hospital is inadequate to cope with the number and variety of cases who might be induced to attend. A separate building in the Hospital grounds, properly equipped and staffed, would be the first desideratum if this Department's activities in the prophylaxis and treatment of Venereal Diseases were to be increased.

Venereal clinics are also held in South Mahé, Praslin and La Digue and are referred to in their reports by the Assistant Medical Officers of these districts.

This Colony is a signatory of the International Agreement signed at Brussels in 1934 providing facilities for the free treatment of venereal diseases to all merchant seamen irrespective of nationality. The treatment centre is at the Seychelles Hospital.

#### X-RAY AND ELECTRO-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

There is a modern X-Ray and electro-therapeutic Department which continues to prove of great assistance in the work of the Hospital. Diathermy treatment and Ultra-Violet irradiations with the quartz mercury vapour lamp are also applied in this Department. Many patients of the poorer classes received free radiological examinations and electro-medical treatment during the year.

Free radiological examination is also provided in this Department for all Government servants entitled to gratuitous treatment in the 3rd class wards of the Hospital; viz: police constables, port office boatmen, postmen, Government House servants and all labourers employed in any Department of the Government or by Local Boards.

#### SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE SEYCHELLES HOSPITAL.

Operations performed in 1937 numbered 602, against 709 in 1936. 597 were cured, 3 were relieved and 2 died.



## LIST OF OPERATIONS.

Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remarks.
<b>(1) ABDOMINAL.</b>					
Herniotomy-inguinal ...	23	23	...	...	Brought forward
"    femoral ..	1	1	...	...	
"    strangulated ..	2	2	...	...	
Appendicectomy ...	...	...	...	...	
For acute appendicitis ...	7	7	...	...	
For Chronic appendicitis ...	25	26	...	...	
Perforated duodenal ulcer ...	1	1	...	...	
Intestinal obstruction and general peritonitis...	3	2	...	1	
Laparotomy ...	2	2	...	...	
Volvulus ...	1	1	...	...	
<b>(2) ANO-RECTAL.</b>					
Excision of fistula in ano ...	3	3	...	...	
For perineal abscess ...	7	7	...	...	
For rectal abscess ...	4	3	...	1	
Stricture of rectum ...	1	1	...	...	
Excision of hæmorrhoids ...	1	1	...	...	
<b>(3) GENITO-URINARY</b>					
Circumcision ...	10	10	...	...	
For hydrocele ...	5	5	...	...	
Amputation of penis for carcinoma ..	1		1	...	
Perinephritic abscess ...	1	1	...	...	
<b>(4) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.</b>					
Removal of Nasal polypi ...	2	2	...	...	
<b>(5) GYNAECOLOGICAL.</b>					
Curettage ...	1	1	...	...	
Hysterectomy ...	1	1	...	...	
Oophorectomy ...	2	2	...	...	
<b>(6) CRANIAL</b>					
Depressed fracture of skull ...	1	1	...	...	
Osteoma of skull ...	1	1	...	...	
<b>(7) ORTHOPOEDICS.</b>					
For periostitis ...	1	1	...	...	
Exostosis of toe ...	1	1	...	...	
Reduction of fractures ...	42	42	...	...	
Reduction of dislocations ..	4	4	...	...	
Arthrotomy ...	2	2	...	...	
Talipes equino varus ...	2	2	...	...	
Amputation of finger ...	3	3	...	...	
Amputation of thigh ...	1	1	...	...	
Amputation of humerus ..	1	1	...	...	
Carried forward ...	164	161	1	2	

LIST OF OPERATIONS. (Continued).

Operations.	No.	Cured.	Relieved.	Died.	Remarks.
Brought forward ...	164	161	1	2	
<b>(8) MISCELLANEOUS.</b>					
Internal urethrotomy ...	1	1	...	...	
General anaesthesia for dental extractions ...	5	5	...	...	
Drainage of septic conditions ...	170	170	...	...	
Suture of wounds ...	139	139	...	...	
Catheterisation ...	57	57	...	...	
Bladder puncture ...	10	10	...	...	
Dilatation of strictures ...	6	6	...	...	
Removal of nails ...	2	2	...	...	
Removal of foreign bodies ...	9	9	...	...	
Removal of malignant tumours ...	2	...	2	...	
Excision of cysts ...	19	19	...	...	
Liver abscess (aspiration) ...	8	8	...	...	
Hydrocele (tapped) ...	7	7	...	...	
Plastic ...	8	3	...	...	
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>602</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	

## PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

The Senior Medical Officer carries out the duties of Police Surgeon and of Prison Medical Officer.

During the year the health of the prisoners was on the whole satisfactory. The rations supplied are adequate and of good quality.

The minimum number of prisoners during the year was 25 maximum 60, the daily average 38.

At the Hospital there is a ward specially prepared to receive male prisoners.

The sanitary condition of the prison remained satisfactory throughout the year.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM ANSE ROYALE.

The Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum is the Assistant Medical Officer of South Mahé. Statistical Reports on the Asylum will be found in Appendix A.

## PAUPER ASYLUM OF FIENNES INSTITUTE.

The Institute is situated at Plaisance about two miles from Victoria. It has accommodation for about 130 paupers. It is visited by a medical officer twice a week and at other times if necessary.

The daily average number of paupers in 1937 was 88 against 92 in 1936.

There were 42 deaths during the year mainly from cardiac diseases, syphilis and senile decay.

The actual expenditure for maintenance of paupers was Rs 9275.10.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 63.

The health of the inmates considering their advanced age was fair throughout the year. Most of them occupy themselves in making mats, baskets and brooms. The cost of materials for these industries was Rs 72.04 and the sale of the finished articles realised Rs 64.85.

## VIII. METEOROLOGY.

This has been supplied by the Port Officer and is given in tabular form in table IV.

## IX. SCIENTIFIC.

In the small laboratory of the Hospital the usual analysis and bacteriological examinations of sputum, urine, faeces, pus and other exudates are carried out. A new masonry building large and airy is being erected in the Hospital ground and will soon be used for the new Laboratory.

During the last quarter of the year when most of the apparatus and reagents for the Bacteriological Laboratory had arrived the following examinations were carried out:

Kahn test	85	Positive	39
		Negative	46
Sputum examinations for Tubercle bacilli	14	Positive	6
		Negative	8
Examinations for bacilli lepra	19	Positive	5
		Negative	14
Blood examinations	18		
Stool examinations	15		
Examination of urethral discharge	10		

In concluding this report it is my pleasant duty to thank all members of the Department for their willing co-operation and assistance during the year.

E. M. LANIER,

Senior Medical Officer.



TABLE I.

*Return showing the Medical staff and the principal members of the Subordinate staff.*

Names.	Rank of appointment.	Where stationed on 31st December 1937.
E. M. Lanier M. D., M.R.C.S.	... Senior Medical Officer	Victoria
P. J. Gonsalves M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	... Medical Officer	do
K. C. Mathew M.B., B.S.	... Assistant Medical Officer	South Mahé
P. M. Joseph M.B., B.S.	.. Assistant Medical Officer	Praslin and La Digue
V. T. Kuriyan M.B., B.S.,	... Assistant Medical Officer (Temporary appointment since October 1935).	
J. E. Houareau	... Dispenser	Victoria
M. Adam	... Assistant Dispenser	do
F. Hoarau	... Clerk and Storekeeper	do
Sister Catherine	... Matron Hospital	do
Sister Laure	... Sister do	do
Sister Philomena	... Sister do	do
J. Camille	... Nurse do	do
S. N. Young	... Midwife do	do
6 Probationer nurses	... Probationers	do
H. Barallon	... Sanitary Inspector	do
D. Morel	... Assistant „ „	do
3 Probationer Sanitary Inspectors	... Probationers „	do
G. Hodoul	... Lady Health Visitor	do
E. Forte	... Master Fiennes Institute	Plaisance
O. Gendron	.. Nurse „ „	do
M. Payet	... Head Male attendant	Lunatic Asylum South Mahé
C. Collie	... Midwife and Nurse Cottage Hospital	Praslin

TABLE II.

A return of Medical and Sanitary Revenue and Expenditure has been given at the beginning of this report under (C) Financial.

TABLE III.

RETURN OF STATISTICS OF POPULATION FOR THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inhabitants in 1937 ...	15,154	15,786	30,940
Number of births during 1937 ...	432	395	827
Number of Deaths during 1937 ...	216	224	440
Number of immigrants during 1937 ...	403	246	649
Number of emigrants during 1937. ...	307	250	557
Number of inhabitants in 1936 ...	14,842	15,619	30,461
Increase ...	312	167	479



TABLE IV.  
METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS FOR 1937.

1937	Months	Barometer	Temperature					Rainfall		Winds		Deaths per month	Remarks.
			Solar Maximum	Shade Maximum	Shade Minimum	Range	Mean	Amount in Inches	Relative Humidity %	Direction of Wind	Average force.		
...	January	30.037	104	83.0	74.5	8.5	78.7	18.82	74	NW.	5	38	
...	February	30.050	126	81.4	74.8	8.6	78.1	9.60	75	NW.	4	40	
...	March	30.016	115	85.6	76.5	9.1	81.0	2.88	72	NW.	4	32	
...	April	30.026	104	86.3	76.6	9.7	81.4	10.92	76	NW.	5	35	
...	May	30.074	112	86.4	74.8	11.6	80.6	10.30	71	SE.	4	37	
...	June	30.075	104	82.5	75.5	7.0	79.0	1.97	74	SE.	4	34	
...	July	30.053	109	81.2	74.1	7.1	77.6	2.50	73	SE.	11	35	
...	August	30.087	108	81.1	75.2	5.9	78.1	0.35	75	SE.	12	31	
...	September	30.100	110	82.3	75.3	7.0	78.8	9.34	77	SE.	4	30	
...	October	30.096	104	83.5	74.5	9.0	79.0	6.82	77	SE.	6	39	
...	November	30.045	103	83.9	73.8	10.1	78.8	9.00	73	NW.	4	50	
...	December	30.050	112	83.6	73.6	10.0	78.6	10.47	77	NW.	5	39	

## Hospital.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patient(s) in 1937 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1938.	Remarks.
		Admissions	Deaths			
<i>I. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases</i>						
Malaria (imported)	...	3	...	3	...	
Influenza	...	62	...	62	...	
Dengue	...	1	...	1	...	
Dysentery (amœbic)	...	20	...	20	...	
Erysipelas	...	3	...	3	...	
Tetanus	...	3	...	3	...	
Tuberculosis of lungs	...	5	...	5	...	
"    spine	...	1	...	1	...	
Tubercular peritonitis	...	1	...	1	...	
"    abscess of radius	...	1	...	1	...	
Syphilis congenital	...	3	...	3	...	
"    primary	...	1	...	1	...	
"    tertiary	...	15	1	15	...	
Gonorrhœa and its complications	...	12	...	12	1	
"    arthritis	...	2	...	2	...	
"    rheumatism	...	6	...	6	...	
Lymphogranuloma inguinale	...	2	...	2	...	
Septicæmia	...	3	2	3	...	
<i>II. General Diseases not mentioned above.</i>						
Carcinoma of breast	...	1	...	1	...	
"    uterine	2	1	...	3	...	
"    vulva	...	1	...	1	...	
"    prostate	...	1	1	1	...	
Other malignant tumours	...	3	...	3	...	
Tumours non-malignant	...	3	...	3	1	
Lumbago	...	2	...	2	...	
Rheumatism acute and sub-acute	...	19	...	19	...	
"    chronic	...	13	...	13	1	
Diabetes	...	6	...	6	...	
Anæmias	...	...	...	...	...	
Pernicious anæmia	...	1	1	1	...	
Other anæmias	...	17	...	17	1	
Alcoholism	...	1	...	1	...	
Asthenia	...	5	...	5	...	
Pyrexia	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>III. Affections of the Nervous System and organs of Sense.</i>						
Meningitis (not including tuberculous or cerebro-spinal meningitis)	...	5	2	5	...	
Apoplexy	...	...	...	...	...	
Thrombosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Myelitis	...	2	...	2	...	
Paralysis	...	...	...	...	...	
Hemiplegia	...	1	...	1	...	
Hysteria	...	2	...	2	...	
Mental deficiency	...	1	...	1	...	
Delusions	...	1	...	1	...	
Concussion	...	1	...	1	...	
Encephalitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Neuritis	...	1	...	1	...	
Polynneuritis	...	2	...	2	...	
Neuralgias	...	6	...	6	...	
Nervous shock	...	3	...	3	...	
Carried forward	2	246	7	248	4	



## Hospital.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1937 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	Yearly Total		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Remarks
		Admissions	Deaths			
Brought forward	2	246	7	248	4	
<i>Affections of the organs of vision</i>						
Cyst upper eye lid	...	1	...	1	...	
Conjunctivitis	...	3	...	3	1	
Corneal injury	...	1	...	1	...	
Traumatic keratitis	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Affections of the ear or mastoid sinus.</i>						
Otorrhoea	...	4	...	4	...	
Otalgia	1	6	...	7	...	
Chronic middle ear disease	...	1	...	1	...	
Mastoid abscess	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>IV. Affections of the Circulatory System.</i>						
Adherent pericardium	...	1	...	1	...	
Myocarditis acute	...	2	...	2	...	
chronic	2	16	...	18	...	
Endocarditis	...	7	1	7	...	
Mitral stenosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Tachycardia	...	1	...	1	...	
Hæmatemesis	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the Arteries</i>						
Aneurism	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Diseases of the Veins.</i>						
Hæmorrhoids	...	2	...	2	...	
Phlebitis	...	7	...	7	1	
<i>Diseases of the Lymphatic System.</i>						
Adenitis	...	7	...	7	...	
Lymphangitis	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>V. Affections of the Respiratory System.</i>						
Sinusitis	...	2	...	2	1	
Bronchitis acute	...	4	...	4	...	
chronic	...	7	...	7	1	
Bronchial catarrh	...	3	...	3	...	
Broncho pneumonia	...	5	...	5	...	
Pneumonia lobar	1	6	...	7	...	
unclassified	...	5	...	5	...	
and delirium tremens	...	1	1	1	...	
Phthisis	...	2	...	2	1	
Pyonephrosis	...	1	...	1	...	
Empyema	...	1	...	1	...	
Asthma	...	35	...	35	...	
Carried forward	6	384	9	390	9	

## Hospital.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1937 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
Brought forward	6	384	9	390	9	
<i>Diseases of the Digestive System.</i>						
<i>Affections of the Mouth.</i>						
Dental caries	...	3	...	3	...	
hæmorrhage	...	1	...	1	...	
abscess	...	3	...	3	...	
Papilloma of tongue	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Affections of the Pharynx or tonsils.</i>						
Adenoids	...	2	...	2	...	
Tonsillitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Laryngitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Peritonsillar abscess	...	7	...	7	...	
Spasm of the glottis	...	1	...	1	...	
Vincent angina	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Affections of the Stomach.</i>						
Duodenal ulcer	...	1	...	1	...	
Gastritis	...	9	...	9	...	
Gastro enteritis	...	8	...	8	...	
Gastralgia	... 1	4	...	5	...	
Diarrhoea	...	2	...	2	...	
Flatulence	...	1	...	1	...	
Enteritis	...	21	2	21	1	
Ankylostomiasis	...	3	...	3	...	
Vomiting	...	8	...	8	1	
Appendicitis acute or sub-acute	... 1	6	...	7	...	
chronic	...	27	...	27	...	
Hernia inguinal	...	28	...	28	1	
femoral	... 1	2	...	2	...	
ventral	...	1	...	1	...	
strangulated	...	3	...	3	...	
<i>Affections of the Anus.</i>						
Perineal abscess	...	23	...	23	...	
fistulæ etc	...	4	...	4	...	
Anal prolapse	...	1	...	1	...	
Stricture of rectum	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>Affections of the Intestines.</i>						
Constipation	...	10	...	10	...	
Intestinal hæmorrhage	...	1	...	1	...	
Adhesion of descending colon	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>Affections of the Liver.</i>						
Liver abscess	...	4	...	4	...	
Hepatitis	... 1	57	...	58	3	
Icterus gravis	...	1	1	1	...	
Jaundice (catarrhal)	...	2	...	2	...	
Carried forward	... 10	638	12	648	15	



## Hospital.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1937 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths.			
<i>Other Affections.</i>	10	638	12	648	15	
Peritonitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Abdominal colic	...	24	...	24	...	
Intestinal obstruction	...	3	1	3	...	
Abdominal neoplasm	...	1	...	1	...	
Volvulus	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>VII. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System (non-venereal).</i>						
Cystitis	...	4	...	4	...	
Urethral stricture	...	21	...	21	...	
Epididymitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Orchitis	1	18	...	19	...	
Hydrocele	...	5	...	5	...	
Phagædema of penis	...	3	...	3	...	
Oedema of penis	...	2	...	2	...	
Ulcer of penis	...	4	...	4	...	
Phimosis	...	8	...	8	...	
Salpingitis	...	17	...	17	...	
Uterine fibroid	1	11	...	12	...	
Hæmaturia	...	3	...	3	...	
Metritis	...	8	...	8	1	
Menorrhagia	...	7	...	7	...	
Oophoritis	1	24	...	25	...	
Vaginitis	...	1	...	1	...	
Cervical erosion	...	1	...	1	...	
Extravasation of urine	...	1	...	1	...	
Renal lithiasis	...	3	...	3	...	
Perinephretic abscess	...	1	...	1	...	
Uræmia	...	3	1	3	...	
Nephritis	...	2	1	2	...	
<i>VIII. Puerperal State.</i>						
Normal labour	6	234	3	240	12	
Accidents of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	
Abortion	...	17	...	17	1	
Threatened abortion	...	9	...	9	1	
Premature delivery	...	9	...	9	...	
Other accidents of pregnancy	1	27	...	28	...	
Accidents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	
Post partum hæmorrhage	...	4	...	4	...	
<i>IX. Affections of the Skin and Cellular Tissues.</i>						
Gangrene	...	2	...	2	...	
Carbuncle	...	1	...	1	...	
Furunculosis	1	2	...	3	...	
Abscess	2	54	...	56	2	
Cellulitis	...	8	...	8	1	
Eczema	...	1	...	1	...	
Ulcers	1	16	...	17	...	
Septic wounds	...	13	...	13	...	
Cysts	...	11	...	11	...	
Zona	...	1	...	1	...	
Elephantiasis	...	1	...	1	...	
Carried forward	24	1226	18	1250	33	

## 82 Hospital.

Return of Diseases and Deaths (In-Patients) in 1937 at the Seychelles Hospital.

Diseases.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1936.	Yearly Total.		Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital at end of 1937.	Remarks.
		Admissions.	Deaths			
Brought forward	24	1226	18	1250	33	
<i>X. Diseases of Bones and Organs of Locomotion</i>						
Periostitis	1	1	...	2	...	
Exostosis of toe	...	1	...	1	...	
Ingrowing toe nail	...	1	...	1	...	
Osteoma of skull	...	1	...	1	...	
Contracture and ankylosis of hand	...	1	...	1	...	
Arthritis acute	...	8	...	8	1	
chronic	...	5	...	5	...	
Synovitis	...	2	...	2	1	
<i>XI. Malformation.</i>						
Talipes equino varus	...	3	...	3	...	
<i>XII. Diseases of Infancy.</i>						
Marasmus	...	4	...	4	...	
Infantile paralysis	...	1	...	1	...	
<i>XIII. Affections of Old Age.</i>						
Senile decay	...	2	...	2	...	
<i>XIV. Affections produced by external causes.</i>						
Burns	...	7	...	7	..	
Injuries and wounds	...	55	1	55	2	
Rat bite	...	1	...	1	...	
Fractures	3	36	...	39	2	
Dislocations	...	4	...	4	...	
Sprains	...	5	...	5	...	
Foreign body in throat	...	2	...	2	...	
Foreign body in foot	...	6	...	6	...	
<i>XV. Illdefined Diseases.</i>						
Observation	...	13	...	13	...	
	28	1385	19	1413	39	



TABLE VI.

RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT THE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Seychelles Hospital.		Anse Royale.		Praslin & La Digue		Total.
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M. & F.
January	114	350	115	163	148	86	976
February	134	447	86	175	71	76	989
March	119	405	94	283	92	127	1120
April	105	432	76	227	59	81	980
May	120	387	58	118	38	55	776
June	184	392	86	231	122	110	1075
July	96	384	52	130	104	80	846
August	98	355	37	88	84	92	754
September	119	365	26	56	68	111	745
October	188	460	56	101	180	127	1062
November	186	536	106	174	193	92	1287
December	124	464	81	134	135	132	1070
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,487</b>	<b>4,977</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>11,680</b>

## APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT  
OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER  
SOUTH MAHÉ  
For the Year  
1937.

I was in charge of the district from the beginning of the year to the month of October with an interruption of three months from July to September when I was away from the Colony on sick leave. During the time I was stationed in the district, except for a sporadic cases of chicken-pox which occurred in the early part of the year round about Mont Plaisir, there was no outbreak of any disease and the general health of the population was good.

*Out Patients* :—2,753 patients received free treatment at the Government Dispensary of Anse Royale this year against 2,153 in 1936. The number of male and female patients in each month is appended in tabular form.

*Venereal Clinic* :—This was held regularly every week and the good attendance of patients in the previous year was kept up this year also.

*Vaccination* :—207 children received successful primary vaccination this year as against 190 in 1936.

*Ankylostomiasis Campaign* :—Regular free treatment for ankylostomiasis was carried out as before at Anse Royale, Baie Lazare and Takamaka. Inspection of the latrines of the district was carried out by the male attendants of the Lunatic Asylum whenever they could get spare time.

*School Inspection* :—As I had to be in duty in Victoria regularly during three days every week and sometimes on more days, I could not carry out an elaborate inspection of all the schools of the district. However I managed to inspect the schools of Baie Lazare, Anse Boileau and Takamaka and my report of Inspection has already been forwarded.

*Anti-leprosy Campaign* :—There were 7 lepers in home isolation in this district in the beginning of the year. One of these cases was discharged on parole as it was a quiescent N1 case with no sign of any activity; and another died in the course of the year. A new cutaneous case was discovered, and as she refused to get admitted into the female camp in spite of all persuasion, she also was segregated in the district. Thus at the end of the year there are six cases living under home isolation in the district. All the contacts of the new case were examined but none of them showed any sign of infection with the Hansen's Bacillus.

*Lunatic Asylum* :—The assistant male attendant of the Asylum was transferred to the Government Pharmacy in July when F. Carolus from the subordinate staff of the Asylum was promoted to fill in the vacancy.

There were 17 male and 14 female patients in the Asylum at the beginning of the year; 3 male patients and 3 female patients were admitted to the Asylum during this year. One male patient was discharged by order from the Chief Justice for taking him over to Mauritius. Another patient was handed over to the care of his relatives and a third patient was sent out on trial for six months. Two female patients were discharged out on trial each for a period of 6 months.

Thus at the end of the year there are 17 male patients and 15 female patients remaining in the Asylum.

The annual return of the Asylum is appended herewith.

P. M. JOSEPH,  
Assistant Medical Officer.



## ANSE ROYALE DISPENSARY.

Vaccination :—Successful. 1st time	198
do 2nd time	7
do 3rd time	2
Total	207

## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT SOUTH MAHE DISPENSARY.

Month.	Old.		New.		Total. M. & F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
January	103	144	12	19	278
February	72	150	12	31	231
March	82	252	12	31	377
April	56	190	20	37	303
May	47	96	11	22	176
June	70	200	16	31	317
July	46	115	6	15	182
August	29	73	8	15	125
September	21	44	5	12	82
October	42	74	14	27	157
November	74	128	32	46	280
December	62	111	19	23	215
Total	704	1577	169	303	7253

F. M. JOSEPH,  
Assistant Medical Officer.

TABLE SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1937.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In Asylum including those out on trial.	17	14	31	...	...	...
CASES ADMITTED DURING 1937.						
First Admission	3	3	6	...	...	...
Not first admission	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cases under care during the year.	20	17	37	20	17	37
CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1937.						
Recovered	1	2	3	...	...	...
Relieved	2	...	2	...	...	...
Not improved	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cases discharged during the year	3	2	5	3	2	5
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December 1937 including those out on trial.	...	...	...	17	15	32

## LUNATIC ASYLUM 1937.

## Financial

## REVENUE

Fees payable by patients Rs. 1,237.66

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

Rs. 6,348.00

Upkeep of Asylum and grounds

„ 57.75

Salaries of attendants etc.

„ 2,278.00

Maintenance of lunatica

„ 3,840.57

## ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

„ 6,176.32

Balance in favour on 31. 12. 37.

Rs. 171.68

ON BALANCE FOR THE YEAR 1937

STATE PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING WORKS, CHENNAI



TABLE SHOWING CONDITION AS MARRIAGE, PROBABLE CAUSE OF INSANITY, MENTAL DISEASE AND OCCUPATION  
OF PATIENTS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Probable Cause of Insanity.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Form of Mental Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
				<i>Moral.</i>				<i>Congenital or Infantile Mental defect.</i>							
Married	4	6	10	Domestic trouble	...	...	...	(a) with Epilepsy	...	...	...	Proprietor	1	2	3
				Adverse circumstances	...	...	...	(b) without Epilepsy	...	...	...	Clerk	3	...	3
				Mental anxiety and worry	...	3	1	General paralysis	1	1	2	Labourer	6	3	9
Single	14	9	23	Religious excitement	...	...	...	<i>Mania.</i>	...	...	...	Mason	1	...	1
				Love affairs	...	...	...	Acute	2	2	4	Carpenter	2	...	2
				Fright and nervous shock	...	...	...	Sub acute (Hypomania)	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Widow	...	2	2	<i>Physical.</i>	2	...	2	Chronic	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
				Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	Recurrent	4	4	8	Washerwoman	...	1	1
				sexual	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	Nurse	...	1	1
Widower	2	...	2	Veneral disease	...	...	...	<i>Melancholia.</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Self abuse sexual	...	...	...	Acute	2	1	3	Lawyer	1	...	1
				Over exertion	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Sunstroke	...	...	...	Recurrent	...	...	...	Religious Sister	...	1	1
				Pregnancy	...	...	...	Paranoia Monomania	1	...	1	Student	1	...	1
				Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	<i>Manic Depressive.</i>	...	...	...	Cook	1	...	1
				Lactation	...	...	...	Acute	...	...	...	Unknown	4	9	13
				Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Change of life	...	1	1	Senile Dementia	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
				Fever	...	...	...	Imbecility	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
				Privation and starvation	...	...	...	Idiocy	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
				Old age	...	...	...	Dementia paranoïdes	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
				Other bodily disorders	...	3	8	Preacose	2	2	4	...	...	...	...
				Previous attack	...	...	...	Feeble minded	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Hereditary influences	...	4	13	Delusion of Persecution	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
				Unk. own	...	1	1	Delusion of Insanity	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
					...	1	1	Not Insanity	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
	20	17	37		20	17	37		20	17	37		20	17	37

## APPENDIX A.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS FOR EACH MONTH IN THE ASYLUM, THEIR COST AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED BY PAYING PATIENTS TOWARDS MAINTENANCE FOR 1937.

Month	No. of patients-			Cost.				Cost of Washing per month for a patient		No. of Paying patients		Total amount contributed by paying patients		Classes of paying patients		Remarks			
	Males	Females	Total	Total daily		Per Head		Patient per month	Rupees	cents	Males	Females	Total	Rupees	cents		1st Class	2nd Class	
				Rs	c.	Rs	c.												Rs
January ...	17	14	31	9	70	...	27	8	37	...	33	4	2	6	130	00	2	4	
February ...	16	14	30	9	68	...	27	8	07	...	35	4	2	6	118	00	2	4	
March ..	16	14	30	9	82	...	27	8	37	...	34	3	2	5	113	50	2	3	
April ...	16	14	30	9	70	...	27	8	10	...	29	3	2	5	110	00	2	3	
May ...	13	14	30	9	85	...	27	8	10	...	35	3	2	5	113	50	2	3	
June ...	16	15	31	9	52	...	26	7	80	...	26	3	3	6	90	25	2	4	
July ...	16	15	31	9	89	...	27	8	37	...	27	3	3	6	102	00	2	4	
August ...	15	15	30	9	24	...	26	7	80	...	34	2	3	5	98	00	1	4	
September ...	16	17	33	9	34	...	25	7	50	...	26	2	3	5	90	16	1	4	
October ...	16	16	32	10	32	...	27	8	91	...	27	2	2	4	81	50	1	3	
November ...	18	16	34	9	50	...	24	7	16	...	37	3	2	5	83	25	1	4	
December ..	17	15	32	10	22	...	30	9	30	...	28	3	3	6	107	50	1	5	



APPENDIX A.

TABLES SHOWING THE ADMISSION, DISCHARGES, DEATH FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1926 TO 1937.

Years	Admitted.			Discharged.									Died.			Remaining in Asylum including those out on trial.			Remarks
				Recovered.			Relieved.			Not improved.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1926	5	4	9	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	15	12	27	
1927	6	—	6	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	5	15	11	26	
1928	4	4	8	3	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	4	1	5	12	11	23	
1929	4	3	7	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	—	—	3	3	6	12	7	19	
1930	4	3	7	1	—	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	11	9	20	
1931	3	3	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	4	9	11	20	
1932	5	4	9	2	1	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	11	13	24	
1933	6	4	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5	15	13	28	
1934	2	2	4	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	3	14	13	27	
1935	4	1	5	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	14	14	28	
1936	5	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	17	14	31	
1937	3	3	6	1	2	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	15	32	

## APPENDIX B.

**ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT**  
**OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER**  
**PRASLIN AND LA DIGUE**  
**For the Year**  
**1937.**

The Medical and Sanitary work of the district was carried out by Dr. Kuriyan during the greater part of the year till I was transferred to the district in November. Presumably there was no epidemic outbreak of any disease before my arrival and none since I came over, and so the general health of the population during the year can be inferred as good.

*Venereal Clinics.* Venereal disease are only too common in this district. There is a venereal clinic attached to the Cottage Hospital Praslin where anti-syphilitic treatment was given on every Friday. Weekly clinic was held in La Digue also. On the whole 466 Biereol injections were given during this year at these clinics.

*Out Patients.* 2,463 patients received free treatment at the Government dispensaries of Bay Ste Anne, Grand' Anse and La Digue this year, against 1,659 patients in 1936. The number of male and female patient in each month is appended in tabular form.

*Vaccination.* 134 children received primary vaccination during this year as against 129 in 1936.

Number of children vaccinated in La Digue	...	56
Number of children vaccinated in Praslin	...	78
Successful	1st time	119
"	2nd time	19
"	4th time	1
Unsuccessful	after 5 times	3
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>134</b>

*Ankylostomiasis Campaign:* Regular weekly treatment was given at Bay St. Anne, Grand Anse and La Digue for ankylostomiasis and other intestinal worms. Oleum Chenopodium was the vermifuge employed followed by a purge of Magnesium sulphate or Castor oil. On the whole 2520 persons received this treatment as against 2163 in 1936. The number of individuals who received treatment in the different centres is appended in tabular form.

*School Inspection.* All the schools of the district were inspected before the end of the year and the report thereon has already been forwarded. It is worthy of note that one child was discovered to be suffering from maculo-anaesthetic type of leprosy, in the Loy's school of La Digue. This case can be classed as N 1.

*Anti-Leprosy Campaign.* Immediately after the discovery of N 1 type of leprosy in the above mentioned school boy, all his contacts were thoroughly examined. But none of them, who were nine in all, was found to be suffering from the disease, and no history of any contact with any leper could be elicited. As this is only a very early case and not at all infectious according to our present knowledge, he was not declared as a leper, but was asked to attend the leprosy clinic for weekly injections of hydnoereol. He is regularly getting the treatment, and he is already showing slight improvement in his condition.

There were 18 cases of leprosy under home isolation in Praslin and 4 cases in La Digue in the beginning of the year. As there was no new cases added to this number nor any taken away from this number either by discharge or by death, the number remains the same at the end of the year.

In the male leper camp Praslin there were 24 inmates at the beginning of the year. An advanced N 3 case (an old man) died in December thus leaving 23 inmates at the end of the year.

All the lepers of the district were given weekly injections of hydnoereol at the respective leprosy clinics.

*Cottage Hospital Praslin:*— Nurse Gendron from the Fiennes Institute was posted to the cottage Hospital in July, when Nurse Collie, the former nurse was transferred to Victoria. As there is no dispenser attached to this hospital the nurse is helping in giving chloroform for patients when required and in dispensing mixtures. She accompanies the medical officer to Grand Anse and La Digue during his weekly visits to these places. With the increasing number of patients attending these dispensaries especially that of La Digue, now a days, without the assistance of the nurse the Medical Officer will not be able to cope with the work. This is possible because in the absence of the nurse from the hospital, the patients in hospital can be attended by Miss Lucie Gendron, the district midwife of Praslin who is residing at the Hospital Quarters. Thus now the nurse of the Cottage Hospital has the long wanted aid in the district midwife. I strongly recommend that this is allowed to continue in future also, at least until such time as a trained dispenser is posted to the Cottage Hospital. The statistics of the Cottage Hospital is herewith appended.

**P. M. JOSEPH,**  
**Assistant Medical Officer.**



## RETURN OF PATIENTS TREATED AT PRASLIN &amp; LA DIGUE DISPENSARIES.

Month.	Bay St. Anne		Grand Anse.		La Digue.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
January	99	31	23	30	26	25	234
February	49	54	5	9	17	13	147
March	57	74	13	42	22	11	219
April	33	32	8	21	18	28	140
May	25	33	6	9	7	13	93
June	96	64	6	21	20	25	232
July	77	46	16	14	11	20	184
August	67	68	9	10	8	14	176
September	49	77	7	9	12	25	179
October	144	89	20	15	16	23	307
November	146	56	10	6	37	30	285
December	75	65	14	22	46	45	267
Total	917	689	137	208	240	272	2463

## RETURN OF ANKYLOSTOMIASIS TREATMENT.

Bay Ste. Anne.		Grand'Anse.		La Digue.		Total.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M & F
369	507	264	233	597	550	2520

## STATISTICS OF COTTAGE HOSPITAL.

No. of cases admitted.	No. of cases cured.	No. of cases relieved.	Cases transferred to Seychelles Hospital.	No. of Deaths.
99	91	4	1	3

## ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED IN THE INPATIENT DEPARTMENT.

ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.			
Tonsillitis	...	...	3
Gastritis	...	...	1
Gastric ulcer	...	...	1
Amœbic hepatitis	...	...	4
dysentery	...	...	1
Intestinal colic	...	...	4
paresis	...	...	1
RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.			
Dry pleurisy	...	...	1
Broncho pneumonia	...	...	1
Lobar pneumonia	...	...	1
Bronchial asthma	...	...	1
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.			
Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	1
GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.			
Dermoid cyst ovary	...	...	1
Menorrhagia	...	...	3
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	3
Albuminuria of pregnancy	...	...	1
Spurious labour	...	...	1
Renal colic	...	...	1
Nephritis	...	...	1
Stricture urethral	...	...	1
NERVOUS SYSTEM.			
Syphilitic meningitis	...	...	1
Nervousness	...	...	1
LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM.			
Synovitis knee	...	...	1
Fracture femur	...	...	2
SKIN AND CELLULAR SYSTEM.			
Ulcers	...	...	4
Abscesses	...	...	2
Wounds	...	...	2
OTHER CONDITIONS.			
Pyrexia	...	...	2
Influenza	...	...	2
Septicæmia	...	...	2
Henoch's purpura	...	...	1
Marasmus	...	...	1
Senile decay	...	...	1
CAUSES OF DEATH.			
Senile decay	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	1
Intestinal paresis and basal pneumonia	...	...	1
MATERNITY SECTION.			
Full term deliveries	...	...	35
Premature delivery	...	...	2
Abortions	...	...	7
FULL TERMS.			
Normal delivery	...	...	31
Breach	...	...	2
Adherent placenta	...	...	1
Post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	1
CAUSES OF STILL BIRTHS			
Premature delivery (macerated fœtus)	...	...	2
Full term delivery ( do do )	...	...	1



ANALYSIS OF CASES TREATED IN THE INPATIENT DEPARTMENT

ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.

Diagnosis	Number of Cases	Sex	Age	Duration	Result
Food poisoning	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	...	...	...	...
Chronic alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...
Atrophic gastritis	1	...	...	...	...
Dyspepsia	1	...	...	...	...
Intestinal colic	1	...	...	...	...
Parasitism	1	...	...	...	...
Dry pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...
Broncho pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...
Lobar pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...
Bronchial catarrh	1	...	...	...	...
Arteriosclerosis	1	...	...	...	...
Genito-urinary system	1	...	...	...	...
Demod. eye cyst	1	...	...	...	...
Menorrhagia	1	...	...	...	...
Dysmenorrhoea	1	...	...	...	...
Abnormality of pregnancy	1	...	...	...	...
Gonorrhoea latent	1	...	...	...	...
Ischaemic colitis	1	...	...	...	...
Nephritis	1	...	...	...	...
Structural cerebral	1	...	...	...	...
Neuritis	1	...	...	...	...
Syphilitic meningitis	1	...	...	...	...
Neurorrhoea	1	...	...	...	...
Ischaemic knee	1	...	...	...	...
Fracture femur	1	...	...	...	...
Brain and spinal system	1	...	...	...	...
Ulcers	1	...	...	...	...
Aphroses	1	...	...	...	...
Wounds	1	...	...	...	...
Other conditions	1	...	...	...	...
Ptyriasis	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...
Itch of scrotum	1	...	...	...	...
Herpes	1	...	...	...	...
Scabies decaying	1	...	...	...	...
Scabies decaying	1	...	...	...	...
Hepatitis	1	...	...	...	...
Intestinal parasites and bacterial pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...
Full term deliveries	1	...	...	...	...
Preterm deliveries	1	...	...	...	...
Abortions	1	...	...	...	...
Normal delivery	1	...	...	...	...
Preterm delivery (unassisted fetus)	1	...	...	...	...
Preterm delivery (do do)	1	...	...	...	...
Post partum haemorrhage	1	...	...	...	...
Adherent placenta	1	...	...	...	...
Placental haemorrhage	1	...	...	...	...





