MALTA

# REPORT

ON THE

# HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE MALTESE ISLANDS

AND ON THE WORK OF THE

# MEDICAL AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

**1959**

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MEDICAL & HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
HEAD OFFICE,
15, Merchant Street, Valletta.

March 17th, 1961.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the health conditions of the Maltese Islands and on the work of the Medical and Health Department for the year 1959.

The general health of these Islands has been maintained at a high level. During the year there were no epidemics; and with the exception of an outbreak of influenza towards the end of Winter, there occurred only the ordinary incidence of infectious diseases. The standard of living was generally on the upward grade and the social services functioned smoothly and efficiently. It was observed that people are becoming more health conscious and more appreciative of the services provided for their benefit by the Department to which they are increasingly turning for help, advice and guidance. This confidence of the public is perhaps one of the achievements of the Department during the year.

The population of these Islands has maintained its upward trend. The mid-year population has risen from 321,940 in 1958 to 324,842, an increase of 2,902. The female population as in former years, was predominant, the sex ratio being 169,608 females to 155,234 males. This predominance is mainly the result of male migration to other countries of the Commonwealth; in fact during the year the number of male births was slightly higher than the female; there were born 4,296 male babies and 4,203 female babies.

After the termination of the second World War there was a sudden increase in the population which was maintained during successive years. Migration relieved to some extent the pressure but the high natural increase continues up to the present year. Contrary however to what has happened in some other countries the population pressure did not cause a reduction of the social welfare and of the standard of living in these Islands. Concurrently with a demographic increase there was during these last years a steady decline in the annual death rates.

Mortality continues to decrease throughout the world and infectious diseases are steadily diminishing but within the general tendency, causes of death vary greatly from one country to another. In many regions of the temperate zone, mortality from communicable diseases has been remarkably reduced, and such infections as tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough and scarlet fever, that formerly killed younger people, are on their way out. In other regions of the world, however, endemic diseases such as malaria, smallpox, dysentery, tuberculosis are still problems of great importance.

This year the mortality rate was 8.75 as compared with 8.5 in the previous year and 9.25 in 1957. The increase in the mortality rate over that of last year is due to increased number of deaths from malignant neoplasms, cerebral haemorrhage, arterio-sclerotic and degenerative heart disease and diseases of the arteries; the number of deaths from the latter cause alone arose from 49 in the previous year to 101 during the year under review. Apart from these setbacks the annual deaths have been slowly declining and the decline is due to a younger age structure of the population, to improved methods of prevention of diseases, to increased specialist treatment of diseases and to advances in medical science.

His Honour,
The Chief Secretary.

A welcome feature which during the last decade has been annually recorded in my reports, is the reduction of infantile mortality. This year it reached the lowest ever rate of 34.95. When one compares this rate with that of a decade ago (88.51) and further back to two decades (276.45) he cannot but be convinced that a great advance has been achieved in the matter of maternity and child welfare, an achievement which does credit to the health services of this Island. It brought forward our country from the back to the fore ranks in the state of infant health. Infant mortality rate is traditionally regarded as a good measure of an area's or country's sanitary situation and the improvement of its rate is an indication of the advances made in the health services.

Infant mortality rates are usually divided into two groups: deaths that occur in the first four weeks of life — neonatal deaths, and those that occur later up to the end of the first year — infantile mortality. It is in that later category that the greatest overall improvement has been made and this is due to the general amelioration in the environment of the child. This is in accordance with trends in other countries where the neonatal death rate has lagged behind that of the infantile. During the year under review there was an improvement in both neonatal and infantile deaths rates, the neonatal rate bening 22.47 as compared with 23.22, and the infantile rate being 34.95 as compared with 39.99 in the previous year.

The still birth rate has not altered much during the last five years, There were 200 still births in 1955 compared with 193 this year, but ten years ago the number of still births was much higher, then the figure was 280. Still births are related to pathological conditions of the mother and the standard of midwifery, the natal care and attention available for expectant mothers. The incidence of still-births is reduced in relation to the means available for the care of the mothers during their pregnancy and, what is more important, to the willingness of mothers to avail themselves of those means. The number of still births in Malta and Gozo were 175 and 18 respectively; when compared with those for 1958, these figures show a decrease of six in Malta and an increase of 5 in Gozo.

With the expansion of the antenatal and child health clinics to all towns and villages of Malta the health of the mother and child is nowadays safeguarded and it is up to the mothers to avail themselves of the benefits provided for their own as well as for their babies' health and welfare. It is encouraging to note that mothers are attending in ever increasing numbers the clinics both before and alter the births of their child; they go there with confidence and freely discuss their health problems and difficulties. They have also become accustomed to the child health clinic to which they apply for guidance and instruction in the way of rearing their infants. There are mothers who have been regular customers at these clinics for the last five years and the Health Visitors report that the standard of health of the families of such diligent mothers is very high. We encourage mothers to come forward and avail themselves of the facilities in our clinics not only for the benefit of their health but also because of the favourable influence which such mothers may exert in the promotion of good health amongst their families, relatives and neighbours.

Child health clinics offer assistance and instruction to mothers. The aim of such clinics is to keep the healthy babies well, although some diagnostic work is done too. Such clinics provide periodical occasions for mothers to discuss the progress of their babies; moreover they are given instructions and advice regarding feeding or diet of babies, bathing, clothing, airing, immunization etc.

The babies are completely examined on the first visit to the clinic, which should be done as early as possible after birth; the subsequent examinations are carried out as a routine at intervals of two weeks or one month. In the clinics babies are weighed and examined and records are kept; those not doing well are referred to the consultant or the specialist of the general hospital.

The services of Health Visitors are of inestimable value in the education of mothers, in the prevention of diseases and in the reduction of infant mortality. These trained officials are posted in every town and large village and some of them are in charge of areas comprising more than one small village or hamlet. They

atend the district dispensary and assist the local district medical officer during his examination of patients but their principal work is in the home of the infant. It is in this connection that the early registration of births at the local police station is of great value in the control of infant mortality and in the promotion of infant health. The Health Visitors call at the home soon after the birth is reported, they ascertain if the mother needs advice or assistance and afterwards they pay regular follow up visits to see that mothers are properly carrying out the advice and instructions given to them. Health Visitors must possess a good deal of tact and understanding but the results of their work are exceedingly beneficial, they exert great influence on mothers who are persuaded to take their babies to the child health clinic.

The number of mothers who take their babies to the child health clinics is on the increase and those who do so usually continue to keep their babies under medical supervision for quite a long time. There were mothers who took babies born during the previous year together with those arriving during this year under review. But however long they continue to visit the child health clinic, mothers will never succeed to keep their infants under state medical supervision until such infants reach school age. There is a gap between the child health clinic and school medical service during which the health of the child remains uncovered. It is during this period that difficulties might arise and when this happens we rely on the intelligence or the prudence of the mother to seek timely medical help and assistance.

When the child is five years of age it enters school and comes under the school medical officer. Because of the law of compulsory education, all children must go to school and therefore generally speaking all children come under the attention of the school medical officer.

All children who enter the Government infant schools are seen by the school medical officer and a full examination is held; another complete examination is held in the last year of the school. In between, the children are routinely examined and meanwhile a complete picture of the child is recorded. In order that such a picture could be as complete as possible all sorts of information are pieced together from parents and teachers, from psychological tests, laboratory examinations and weight and measurement charts.

The school health service has other duties besides clinical examination; it assesses the significance of clinical findings and correlates them to the circumstances revealed from the trend of the health progress. Generalisations are unwise when dealing with the health of large numbers of children but from the reports of our school medical officers one may summarise that the physical health of the vast majority of our school children is satisfactory. Of course there were minor remedial defects but they could be quite easily attended to. There were few cases presenting behaviour problems — disobedience difficulty in working to their intellectual capacity, nervous tics and other symptons of maladjustments, but such cases are met with by the school medical officers in all other countries, their findings in Malta was not higher than elsewhere.

The pattern of disease in children has changed considerably since the War. There are now fewer delicate children; respiratory diseases have decreased mostly being limited to asthmatic manifestations, Tb. meningitis has become a rarity, cardiac conditions are not of the grave type that used to be so frequent, rheumatic affections are becoming rare and rickets is becoming rarer still. Under-nutrition is no problem, indeed many children could do well with less feeding. There is however the problem of children who are maladjusted and who are occupying more and more the attention of school medical officers.

There are several forms of maladjustment, just as there are many forms of physical illness, but most of these forms can be corrected or treated. The important thing is to find out those conditions early and deal with them with care and sympathy. The medical officer handles such cases with extreme caution because he knows that much of the emotional and behaviour problems of children arise in the home and therefore tries to enlist the cooperation of parents and

teachers in dealing with such cases. Concerted action is aimed because it could bring about not only correction of the maladjustment in question but also prevention of serious consequences even amounting to delinquency.

The school medical officer has a unique opportunity of persuading children to accept those measures which are variously described as vaccination, immunization and inoculation, which measures confer protection against diseases which are prone to attack young persons. This protection from infectious diseases is one of the medical triumphs of modern times. Practically all fevers which a generation ago were widespread and devastating have now been contained.

Persons who have been protected by vaccination, immunization or inoculation may be considered as being armed against particular infections; they are immunised and they will either not develop the disease or if they do, it will be in such a mild from that it will be of little or no consequence. The immunity they acquire usually lasts for several years and sometimes for life.

The school medical officers immunize contacts who had not been already protected and during the year they have also been called upon to help their colleagues of the Free Immunization Service. This service is run by a team that goes round the towns and villages in rotation and offers free immunization against diphtheria, typhoid fever and poliomyelitis; they also offer B.C.G. vaccination. The actual visit of the team to a particular town or village requires much preparatory work and organised effort. A public interest has to be raised by propaganda, health talks, canvassing and personal contact between the local Health Visitor, Health Inspector, general practitioners and householders. The support of the more prominent residents is always cultivated and the help of the parish priest is likewise sought.

As a result of much patient work and persuasion free immunization has now been accepted by the public and an ever increasing number of parents are bringing forth their children, whilst elder boys and girls are presenting themselves voluntarily for the purpose of acquiring immunity.

This intensive immunization drive has been largely responsible for maintaining under control the preventable diseases. Typhoid fever, diphtheria, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis have not shown any high fluctuation; indeed in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis there was an appreciable reduction — 75 notifications and 20 deaths as compared with 118 and 23 respectively in the previous year.

Typhoid fever is endemic in Malta; it is spread by typical and atypical cases and by carriers. Some observers have noted that a proportion of from 0.5 to 11.6 of typhoid cases remain carriers after the acute symptoms of the infection have abated. Carriers are classed as temporary (those discharging bacilli for a short period during convalescence) or chronic, including those not cured spontaneously after one year.

Carriers present the greatest problems in the prevention of typhoid fever, their control is a vexatious problem because most of them are not recognised and it is very difficult to keep under constant observation those also who are known. All cases of typhoid fever before being declared cured of their disease remain under observation for a certain period and confirmatory bacteriological tests are carried out.

Immediately after notification every case of typhoid fever is routinely investigated by the Medical Officer of Health. The purpose of the investigation is to ascertain, if possible, the source and root of infection responsible for the case. Patients and contacts are prohibited from carrying on their trade or occupation if such trade or occupation is connected with foodstuffs and if the patient resides in a premises part of which is used as a shop; such shop is closed until proper disinfection has been carried out.

Most of our cases of typhoid fever occurred in November after the first rains of the season, but we had quite a few cases during Summer. The town with the highest incidence was Żabbar where 9 cases were notified. As a result of investi-

gation it was possible to conclude that 5 patients acquired the infection through eating raw shellfish gathered not far from where sewage effluent is discharged into the sea. As a matter of interest it is recorded that two patients from Birkirkara probably got the infection from the consumption of mulberries sold by street vendors from Żabbar.

During the year there were 38 notifications of diphtheria and no deaths from the disease, as compared with 32 and 3 deaths in the previous year. The increase is accounted for by an outbreak that occurred in Rabat and its environs. In Rabat there were 19 cases, two other cases occurred in Mdina and one in Dingli.

Diphtheria used to be one of the big killers but since immunity measures, active and passive, have been introduced its fatality has been greatly lowered. Infants are born with a certain degree of immunity acquired from the mother but such immunity is lost during the first six months of life during which period infants not only are poor formers of anti-toxin but the residual maternal anti-toxin still circulating interferes with attempts at specific immunization. For these reasons we offer vaccination to children from six to five years, but in spite of propaganda and advice very few mothers bring their infants for vaccination against diphtheria. Most of the children are vaccinated when they enter school. It is to be noted that 89.5 of the cases notified during the year were patients under 10 years of age.

No relation could be established between the cases occurring in Rabat, with the exception of two sisters who became ill at a short interval from each other. On examining the contacts it was found that another sister aged 5 years was a carrier of virulent Corynebacterium, in which cases the source of infection was obvious.

Poliomyelitis was kept under control and although the number of notifications was 14 against 2 in the previous year, there was never any cause for alarm. Vaccination against the disease was continued throughout the whole year and 9,680 children were protected. The largest number of children immunised were between three and ten years of age. Mothers in Malta are accustomed to immunise their children in the following chronology: against smallpox when the infant is few months old (according to law every child born in Malta must be vaccinated against smallpox after reaching its second month of life): against diphtheria when the child is between one and two years; against poliomyelitis after the third year.

The anti-polio vaccine we used was a modified Salk-type vaccine for immunization against the three types of poliomyelitis virus. It contains a killed strain of each of the three types of poliomyelitis virus, i.e. Type I modified Brunhilde (Enders), Type II, MEF — 1 strain, Type III Saurkett strain.

In other countries they are trying to induce immunization by administering live vaccine containing viruses tamed into harmlessness yet capable of conferring immunity. Such a vaccine is the Sabin type living poliovirus vaccine which is undergoing a very large scale trial in Russia, but the infectivity, although mild, cannot be excluded. The idea is that the three types of epidemic polio could be administered as a "cocktail". Experience has not yet confirmed this and until the results of live vaccine are definitely known we are not justified in changing our method of immunization.

Tuberculosis did not present a serious problem in Malta. This year we had the lowest ever number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis which was 75 as against 118 in 1958 and 208 in 1950. On the other hand the number of non-pulmonary Tb. rose to 51 against 17 in 1958 and 88 in 1952 when non-pulmonary forms of Tb were made notifiable.

In tuberculosis prevention is more important than cure and for this reason the main scope of our Tubeculosis service is centred on ways and means of prevention. The prevention and care of Tuberculosis has now developed into a combined action in which the health authority, the specialist, the general practitioner, the health worker and the social worker contribute their share in raising public awareness of the disease, in teaching the elementary principles for its prevention, in popularising the means for protection against it and finally in administering the latest methods of treatment.

Every patient of Tuberculosis perhaps more than in any other infectious disease, presents a problem which has two aspects: the uncertain and lengthy nature of treatment and the special characteristic of the infectivity which may be considered as a family illness and not one when the patient can be considered in isolation.

When tuberculosis is first diagnosed and the patient is told that a year or even longer must be faced before he can hope for a complete recovery, his prospects look dark and uncertain. The patient will have to interpret the predicament in which he has found himself in the light of how his condition will affect his every-day life, his job and his whole pattern of existence. This period of anxiety is perhaps the most critical in the whole course of the disease and calls for the care and sympathy of the chest physician, the timely advice from health workers as to nursing and hygiene, the help and assistance of the social worker. It is the failure of such coordinated work which sometimes engenders a sense of helplessness in the patient and a prejudice against the disease which is so evident in Malta.

The second aspect of the problem, the infectious nature of the illness, adds to the anxiety and fear, the fear of being a danger to one's nearest and dearest, the awareness of social ostracism which even in these days can weigh heavily on the sensitive patient.

Throughout the illness, whether he enters hospital or remains at home, the patient may need help from many sources and it is therefore essential that the teamwork of doctors and others should persist. Most of the work is carried out or originates from the chest clinic. It has often been said that the chest clinic is the hub of the whole service. The chest clinic combined with the family doctor and the Tuberculosis Officer is the means by which diagnosis is made in a good number of cases especially amongst contacts; it is the mechanism through which the treatment is started and it is the way in which the disease, in one direction, is brought under control. A total of 3,635 persons were examined at the chest clinic during the year; 41 cases of tuberculosis of the lung and other chest abnormalities were discovered during the examinations, and this number is a good argument in favour of the utility of such clinic as a means of diagnosis and prevention of the spread of the disease. Were it not for the examination at the clinic, some of these patients might have remained unknown with grave consequences to themselves and others.

During the year the incidence of influenza reached outbreak proportion and although the bulge was not so high as that of the Asiatic Influenza of 1957, the number of notifications was considerable; 4,124 cases were notified to which must be added many others that were of a light nature and did not come under the attention of a doctor; other cases were perhaps diagnosed as feverish cold which is not notifiable. The first cases made their appearance with the new year and rose in number in February; the upward trend continued in March and reached its peak in May when 2,637 cases were notified. After that month the outbreak began to subside but the incidence lingered to the end of the year.

At first the cases were generally of a mild nature but the severity increased gradually and towards the end of the year there were serious cases necessitating hospitalization. The outbreak was spread through the islands of Malta and Gozo but naturally it was most marked in urban areas.

Influenza is usually an acute illness of short duration and is characterised by sudden onset with a sensation of illness, fever, nasopharyngeal irritation, cough and systemic reaction varying from malaise to irritation. In uncomplicated cases the infection runs its course in about eight days during which period it requires careful management. It is not perhaps sufficiently stressed that patients ought to retire to bed and remain confined until convalescence is well established.

Lack of these prudent measures are responsible for the rapid spread of infection and serious complication of the disease. Of the latter the most important are inflammation of the respiratory tract with consequent broncho-pneumonia or pneumonia. As a matter of fact during the year the incidence of broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia was higher than in previous year; there were 249 cases of broncho-pneumonia and 91 cases of pneumonia as compared with 130 and 63 respectively in 1958.

I ascribe this increase in respiratory affection to the outbreak of influenza. On the whole the course of both diseases was mild except during the last months of the year when concurrently with the rise in the severity of influenza, the gravity of some broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia cases became more pronounced, especially as regards broncho-pneumonia of which there were 33 fatal cases. This is rather a high mortality rate but I feel sure that were it not for the advanced methods of treatment and nursing and also for the antibiotics at our disposal, the number of fatal cases would have been much higher.

During the year there was an increase in the incidence of undulant fever which rose from 117 in 1958 to 220 this year. In a way we were expecting such an increase because owing to a dispute about the price of milk supplied to the Milk Marketing Undertaking some herdsmen were selling their milk surreptitiously to consumers who drank it unboiled. Legal actions were taken but it was impossible to restrain all the purveyors of goat milk.

Not many years ago undulant fever was the bane of these Islands; cases used to be counted by the thousand, but then there was a big drive against the disease and a step forward was made in 1936 with the introduction of pasteurization and the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of raw goat milk. An appreciable decrease in the incidence of the disease was immediately recorded and the dawnward trend continued, but then the disruption brought about by the Second World War made control difficult and the disease raised its head again.

The aftermath of war brought with it amongst other disturbing factors, a rise in the morbidity and mortality; In 1946 the number of notifications of undulant fever rose to 2,410 and prospects looked rather bleak. A determined effort was however made and vigorous measures were taken to eradicate the disease. Such measures included: control of the sale of milk, modernization of goat-pens, promotion of hygienic methods amongst herdsmen, teaching the public the importance of drinking clean and safe milk.

Those efforts were persistently maintained and proved successful in the long run. The extent of the success is proved by the reduced incidence of the disease during the last decade and especially during the last three years.

During this year however the downward trend was not maintained so much so that the number of notified cases rose from 117 in 1958 to 206. This increase of 89 cases during the current year as compared with 1958, is more apparent in Gozo where the number has more than doubled — from 29 to 64 — with an increase of 35 cases (221%), than in Malta — from 88 to 142 — an increase of 54 (48%).

The greatest incidence occurred in Sannat 3 to 20, Kercem 0 to 8, Xewkija 2 to 8 and Qala 1 to 5; however considering that the sale of raw milk in Gozo is unrestricted, and that the figures for each locality are relatively small, the increase may perhaps be due to one infected goat in the several localities.

In Malta the increase was limited to a few localities especially Mdina-Rabat-Dingli area where the cases have increased from 1 in 1958 to 31 in 1959 — an increase of 30 which accounts for 1/3 of the total for Malta, Cospicua-Vittoriosa from nil to 7, Żurrieq 5 to 13, Żejtun 3 to 11 and Għaxaq-Gudja 5 to 11. In most other localities the figures show a decrease especially in Qormi where the cases have gone down from 17 in 1958 to 12 in 1959. Here too we are dealing with relatively small numbers, and the figures may easily be doubled without there being any apparent explanation; even one infected goat may give rise to a noticeable increase in the number of cases.

Every single case was investigated. From the reports submitted to the Medical Officers of Health it appears that the following causes may have contributed to the increase in the number of cases:—

a) In 58 out of the 142 cases in Malta and in 50 out of the 64 in Gozo the patients admitted having drunk raw goat's milk from their own goats and a further 22 in Malta and 9 in Gozo of having consumed raw goat's milk bought from milk purveyors.

b) Of the remaining cases, 49 in Malta and 4 in Gozo admitted having consumed fresh cheeselets, and experiments carried out at our Laboratory have shown that when cheeselets are prepared from raw goats milk they may contain the causative organisms of undulant fever in considerable numbers.

c) A good number of goatpens are situated either within inhabited places or at very short distance from dwelling houses and it is very easy for neighbours to obtain small supplies of milk from individual herdsmen without the probability of their being detected notwithstanding the sharp lookout for offenders kept by the Health Inspectors.

d) The few cases in which no specific cause could be determined may be due to inhalation of infected dust in localities where goats are plentiful. This cause has today been accepted as one of the factors through which the disease may be contracted. Handling of goats has also been accepted as another factor.

e) The increase was mainly limited to the period May/October — that is the period of peak production, when milk is abundantly available and its consumption increased during the hotter summer months.

Of late a good deal has been said about stress as a cause of disease. There seems to be no difficulty in accepting that physical stress is a factor in the aetology of disease; it is known that such external influences as a trauma, infection, starvation, air pollution, contact with toxic substances at work and such internal influences as worry and anxiety, are harmful under certain circumstances. Unfortunately modern life is full of such influences and the circumstances under which we live make it difficult to escape them.

Stress is often said to be a cause of coronary heart disease, diseases of the stomach and duodenum and functional nervous disorders, but apart from these factors there may be other unknown stimuli, both pathological and physical, that disturb the organism to the point of mental or physical illness.

Additional hazards resulting from circumstances of modern life are those arising from ionizing radiation and exhaust fumes. The World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May emphazied the danger to mankind from ionizing radiation and insisted on the need of teaching and training of technical personnel in the safe usage of and protection from radiation. The expanding use of radio active substances in factories, in educational and other establishments, is giving rise to anxiety amongst workers in public health and quite rightly so when it is feared that serious diseases may be caused. The exact mechanism whereby radiation may induce serious diseases is not known but the general belief is that increasing exposure to radiation predisposes to leukaemogenic dangers and neoplastic lesions.

In our country the intensity of pollution is not considered to be harmful but it is a fact that of late years the incidence of leukaemia has shown a tendency to rise. With a view of enabling the Department to assess the presence and concentration of radio-active elements in the atmosphere, steps have been taken to train suitable personnel and to acquire the required instruments for testing not only the atmosphere but also foodstuffs and drinking water.

A more obvious source of polluting is the diesel engine; there has been recently a remarkable increase in the use of diesel traction with consequent deterioration of atmospheric pollution. For reasons not well known, certain vehicles powered by diesel oil emit intermittently clouds of black smoke which not only cause nuisance and danger to traffic but produces pollution of the air. The evidence that such pollution of the air is carcinogenic in nature has become increasingly convincing during the last fifteen years which coincided with a marked increase in bronchial and bronchiolar affections and lung cancer. Special legislation has been enacted to control the abuse but such legislation cannot be altogether effective unless the drivers of the vehicles cooperate.

The popularity of motor transport has brought about another hazard which is becoming increasingly serious from year to year. Road vehicle accidents have become a matter of almost everyday occurrence and they exert a constant strain

on the casualty department of our hospitals. There are certain groups which appear to be unduly at risk; children whether on foot or on bicycles, elderly pedestrians and young motor cyclists are the most commonly involved and although bad or careless driving is usually to blame, there may be other causes which contribute to the ever rising number of casualties and fatalities.

In old age reaction times are lengthened and sensory perceptions diminished in acuity, hence the aged are less likely to take quick evasive action. Besides old age there are other factors which may perhaps influence the casualty figures. We do not know exactly what influence have on driving certain drugs which are in common use today, some of which are obtainable without prescription. Stimulants and sedatives, hypotensive drugs and tranquillisers, the anti-histamines and others may all affect driving skill. Of course the harmful effects of alcohol intoxication are too well known but it may not be generally realized that amounts of alcohol insufficient to induce a clinically recognisable state of intoxication, can seriously impair driving ability. To all these must be added the effect of exhaust fumes escaping inside the car or present in the air in heavy traffic.

To the hazard of exhaust fumes must be added that of excessive smoking which is fraught with grave dangers. In 1953 the Medical Research Council first published details of an investigation which seemed to point out the relation between cigarette smoking and the prevalence of lung cancer. Then on the 27th June 1957 the Minister of Health in England made the following Parliamentary statement:

> "The Government feel that it is right to ensure that this latest authoratitive opinion is brought effectively to public notice so that everyone may know the risks involved in smoking. The Government consider that these facts should be made known to all those with responsibility for health education. Local health authorities will be asked to take appropriate steps to inform the general public."

Tobacco is not only known to be connected with the rising tide of cancer of the lung but it is also being linked with other disorders of middle and old age especially with heart disease and bronchitis.

It is rather difficult to induce a habitual smoker to give up his cigarettes and for this reason most people think that the prevention of lung cancer and other diseases connected with smoking has to be tackled at school. Our school medical officers and our health education team are doing their best to teach boys and girls why smoking is dangerous.

With the ever increasing efforts for industrialization of our country, industrial health is asserting itself. For some time the hygiene of a man's workplace was considered of paramount importance but today medical science is looking much further. New techniques and materials have introduced new hazards and new possibilities to harm the unprotected. It is also logical to infer that the surroundings in which a man works and the general atmosphere of his environment may have an influence on his health and on his productivity, and therefore there is scope for the industrial health to step in and promote modifications with a view of reducing hazards and of making adjustments of stress and strain to the worker.

Industrial health is now concerning itself not only with the physical but also with the mental well-being of workers in whatever field of activity they may be engaged whether manual work or administrative work. As a result there has developed in our Island as indeed it had developed in other countries, a coordination between the industrial health and the general health service, the school medical service and the national health insurance and social welfare service. Steps have been also taken to gain the cooperation of the general practitioner and the hospital doctor because it was felt that they ought to contribute their share of knowledge about industrial health and hazards, and thus the treatment of their patients will be all the better for some understanding of the working background.

Very often in their course of duties Health Officers are approached with a view to lend their support to persons requesting housing accommodation. Citizens seen to have the impression that Health Officers have the power and the means to offer accommodation to all and sundry who refer to them. People come forward with requests for a new house or for a change of their houses and insist on priority being given to their needs, they produce all kinds of certificates, medical or otherwise, in support of their requests. Big strides have been made in the reconstruction of old houses and in the building of new ones but there is not enough to satisfy all needs. Health Officers lend their support in really deserving cases for the prevention of infection, and the Housing Secretary has on various occasions been very cooperative and allocated suitable premises to families with patients suffering from infectious diseases.

It has often been asked what a suitable housing accommodation is, but a proper answer can hardly be given because the degree of suitability depends on many factors such as the number of members forming a family, the social position, the economic means and the peculiar habits of residents. On the whole it may be stated that a suitable house is one that offers comfort, privacy and relaxation for those who live in it. Such conditions engender a state of happiness and contentment, promote domestic harmony and therefore avoid anti-social behaviour of residents.

It is pleasing to observe that many of the houses and blocks of tenements that were erected during the year were planned with a view to provide the essential amenities of hygiene and sanitation, to utilize light and ventilation and to provide means of labour saving for the housewife. There were however other houses built for speculation purposes which were characterised by economy of space and economy of labour in their erection, such houses serve a purpose for the time being but later on when the shortage of accommodation is overcome, they will raise a problem for the Health Authority that will have to keep them from turning into slum houses.

A good proportion of residential accommodation erected during the year were blocks of flats which are very suitable for newly weds or small families but are not very appropriate for numerous families or for aged couples; the latter are the worst off in the matter of finding homes for their needs. Such dwellings should be preferably on ground floor within easy reach of shops, churches and social centres. It is very important that the old people should not be cut off from the flow of life and other signs of activity.

Nutrition has assumed an important role in modern life because it is known that it may exert its influence not only on the health of the individual but also on his potentiality and usefulness as a citizen.

There is a distinction between nutrients and food; the former include carbohydrates, fat, protein, vitamin and inorganic elements whereas the word food is ordinarily used to indicate a mixture of foodstuffs which appeals to taste and satisfies hunger. As tastes vary from one country to another we have special diets peculiar to different nationalities. In Malta the accent is on carbohydrates; flour being most commonly used in various forms and in many combinations; fats especially the vegetable kind, are popular with certain classes, but on the whole proteins are in short supplies and many people do not ordinarily eat daily protein rich foodstuffs.

Most of the foodstuffs in Maltese households are fresh but of late larders are becoming increasingly stocked with preserved foodstuffs, these are more convenient but one has to keep in mind that their nutritive value may be diminished or lost in the course of processing, or the food itself may be altered in its chemical form.

Whatever form of food is used whether fresh or preserved the important thing is to keep a healthy balance between the various elements of food. Without such balance a healthy constitution cannot be built or maintained; on the contrary, malnutrition and disease may result from unbalanced or deficient diet. On the other hand there are possible adverse effects resulting from excess of food or of various nutrients, e.g. obesity from caloric excess and possibly ischaemic heart-

disease from consumption of excess of fats or wrong balance between various qualities of fat-saturated or unsaturated.

Obesity used to be quite a common feature of the people of these Islands and although it is very noticeable amongst elder groups, its prevalence is gradually diminishing because of better attention by young people to their figure and chiefly because of more reasonable habits in feeding and dieting and exercising. Adult obesity is often associated with diabetes.

The exact incidence of diabetes in our country is not known. A survey was never attempted perhaps because of the many practical difficulties with which it would meet. Many persons remain unaware of the condition from which they suffer until some complication develops. In many patients glycosuria may be discovered and diabetes suspected when the urine is examined routinely for one reason or other. Once diagnosed diabetes will remain with the patient for the duration of life but with proper treatment a near normal life can be led and life expectancy is little reduced.

During the year according to information from general practitioners and from hospitals, diabetic coma as a presenting symptom of diabetes was relatively rare and much less common then it used to be years ago. This is due to better awareness by the public and by doctors and also to the increased facilities now available for the treatment with insulin. At the Government dispensaries Health Visitors under instructions of the District Medical Officer, administer daily doses, they also pay domiciliary visits for the same purpose when patients are unable to call at the dispensary. The Nurses of the Malta Memorial District Nurses Association go their daily rounds attending diabetic patients. Suitable patients are also taught how to give their own injections and how and when to test their urine.

But apart from treatment with insulin patients also receive instructions about their dieting needs. Diet sheets prepared by consultants of our hospitals are supplied to patients who go there for examination and treatment.

Durng the year a big campaign was made by the Department to popularise milk drinking. Stress was made on value of milk as a sustaining and nourishing energy food. Milk is certainly an excellent food; in lots of ways it can be the making of a basically sound diet. It is estimated that if a young child takes a pint of milk a day he will be getting almost all of the calcium and riboflavin that he needs and about a quarter of the vitamin A, vitamin B, protein and calories; the rest he will derive from other food because a child cannot be maintained on milk alone. Children in Government primary schools get $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of milk a day and since attendance at school is compulsory, the great majority of children get their milk quota daily. The other children who attend private schools usually belong to families that can afford to buy milk for their children.

Milk like every other article of food if kept under unfavourable conditions or if it derives from diseased animals, may be harmful and may cause poisoning. During the year however there were no cases of milk poisoning to speak of but there were few sporadic cases due to ingestion of other articles of food. In the latter cases salmonellae were responsible for most of the ill effects.

Salmonella is an infection common in animals, rodents and poultry as well as in man; it is responsible for many outbreaks of food poisoning but its problem can be effectively dealt with by the promotion of a high standard of personal hygiene amongst those concerned with the handling of food. Health Officers in their daily rounds of inspection of shops, eating houses and food stores make it a point to educate shop keepers and their staff in the observance of strict personal hygiene. The health education section of the Department endeavour by all means to propagate knowledge about food hygiene, but this is not enough. Teaching of hygienic methods should be accompanied by the provision of adequate facilities in canteens, kitchens, factories and stores. Faulty methods should be corrected not only in public places but also in homes, since it is well known that good food may deteriorate in the family larder if kept under unhygienic conditions. Scrupulous cleanliness is essential for all utensils used in the storage, preparation and cooking of food; the food itself and the utensils should have protection from flies, and kitchen

refuse should b ekept in bins with well fitting covers and they should not be removed from the kitchen until the arrival of the refuse collecting vans of the Public Cleansing Service.

This service is meant to maintain a state of cleanliness in our Islands.

Health and cleanliness go together and Health Authorities in all parts of the world consider it one of their main responsibilities to promote cleanliness in their areas. They do so primarily with the aim of preventing disease and avoiding much distress and hardships to the patients and their relatives and secondly for the purpose of enhancing the natural attractions of the country. Cleanliness in a country is an asset which could be turned into a great economic advantage in the tourist industry.

This Department is fully aware of the importance of maintaining a state of cleanliness in our Islands and has adopted measures to attain its end. There are laws, regulations and directives all of which are meant to control haphazard disposal of rubbish and refuse and to ensure street cleanliness, but unless there is cooperation by public, no amount of legislation could attain its scope. For the purpose of stimulating public opinion the Department avails itself of all means of health education. Film shows, leaflets, articles in the press and personal advice and guidance by Health Officers, all help keep the public aware of the need of maintaining a state of cleanliness and tidiness in our Islands.

The public cleansing branch of the Department provides a fully staffed and fully equipped service which has two main sections: the refuse collection and the street sweeping. A fleet of mechanised vehicles daily go round the towns and larger villages collecting refuse from house to house; others collect street sweepings and trade waste. Scavengers are kept busy sweeping streets and public thoroughfares. Some streets are cleansed by mechanical sweepers and washed by mechanical sprinklers.

Hospital administration has nowadays developed to a large extent, whilst the scopes and purposes of maintaining hospitals have extended to a remarkable degree. Formerly it was considered that hospital work was for specialists only whilst the general practice was limited to general practitioners; today there is the tendency for the two aspects of medical practice to approach each other and cooperate; indeed in some states in America the approach has been pushed so far that the two sides have merged together.

We may regard the general practitioners working in town and village as the peripheral and subordinate partners in a team whose centre of activity rests in a general hospital. It is for this purpose that the facility for remitting patients into hospitals which was formerly limited to medical officers in the Government service, has been extended to all general practitioners but the duties and responsibilities of the general practitioner towards his patient do not stop after the latter is admitted into hospital.

Specialised work and treatment in hospital should of course remain in the hands of specialists or consultants but the general practitioner under whose care the patients had been before admission into hospital, could contribute his share in planning a line of treatment at the hospital; he is in a position to give very useful and very often he has knowledge of peculiarities, idiosymerosis and circumstances which are not easily discovered in hospital. Hence it is only proper that specialists and consultants should take into their confidence the general practitioner and utilize more fully the help which the latter is in a position to give.

During recent years many changes have taken place in the patterns of medical care. Today medical care is run in two parallel lines: prevention and treatment. and so long as the two lines remain parallel, progress is smooth and effective. The importance of the preventive aspect as an adjunct to the therapeutic and clinical is so manifest that in many countries the three have been integrated; for instance the National Health Service in England has moulded together the work of the Medical Officer of Health with that of the general practitioner and the consultant in hospital, all having a common aim and sharing the same endeavour, i.e. to promote the health of the citizen.

Besides new methods of preventing and treating illness and disability, new forms of organizing and financing medical and hospital care have emerged making possible more efficient provision for services and more comprehensive protection of the population.

Changes in the character of the population such as the increase in the population of older persons, have altered the relative importance of certain diseases and injuries with a consequent replanning of the utilization of hospital care. In recent years the stay of patients in hospital has tended to become shorter but this brought about an increase in admission that it has more than doubled in ten years. There were 8,581 admissions in 1950 compared to 14,225 during the year under review.

The diagnostic group sharing the largest proportionate increase in hospitalization were circulatory diseases, genito-urinary disorders, neoplasms and deliveries, diseases of the digestive system and accidents however, have also accounted for a substantial increase. The only diagnostic group showing a decrease in the number of admissions as well as in the period of stay in hospital, was infectious and parasitic disease which was surprisingly small. There was a small increase in the proportion of persons having more than one admission during the year. The rate of hospitalization increased in all age groups although such rate was somewhat higher amongst children under 5 years of age and persons 65 years and over.

The expenditure on medical care in Malta as in other countries is rising from year to year. Medical service is not stagnant; it is dynamic and is continuously evolving and progressing. Progress implies improvements and new commitments by the State because it is an obligation on the part of civilised states to provide the best possible for the health of their citizens.

Medical care includes the services of hospitals, clinics, doctors, dentists, opticians and public health officers; the equipment required for the running of these services and the supply of drugs and medical appliances. The expenditure required for the personnel can be quite easily estimated from year to year but that required by the supply of materials and drugs is rather impredictable especially in the case of drugs.

New drugs, often very expensive, are continuously being placed on the market and no medical man is prepared to forgo their use simply on the plea of their cost, if he is satisfied of their efficiency. This is as it should be, but at times drugs are indiscriminately made use of. Either because of intensive propaganda or because of the great confidence which a section of the public has in such drugs, many patients and their families insist on taking particular medicaments, especially antibiotics.

The discovery of antibiotics has been rightly hailed as a milestone in the progress of therapeutics, but they are not altogether free from risk. If applied injudiciously they may give rise to the emergence of drug-resistant bacteria and unless the indiscriminate use of antibiotics is restrained those drugs in the long run may do more harm than good.

The administration of antibiotics should not be haphazard but it should be regulated by sound principles; for instance, their use must be reserved for patients who really need them and if prescribed at all, they must be given in full doses and for an adequate period. The practice unfortuately not uncommon of giving one or two isolated injections of penicillin to a patient with a boil cannot be too strongly condemned; so also their use to control trifling infections which are going to recover spontaneously in few days, cannot but be deprecated. In many such instances the less costly preparations of sulphonamides could be quite effective.

Amongst a certain section of the public the preference for "strong" drugs is accompanied by predilection of strong tonics. This latter attitude may perhaps have been fostered and engendered by persistent advertising and frivolous claims. The fact is that nowadays the doctor has at his disposal so many effective specific remedies that much less often does the need arise for the time-honoured bottle of medicine. Reconstituents and body builders so common some years ago, are hardly the fashion these days. The patient would rather have something that will

make him tranquil than a remedy which will tone him up, and from tranquility he expects to enjoy a sense of well being. Such an idea is usually a delusion resulting from subtle blandishments of the patent-medicine advertisement.

The truth is that all one can reasonably expect of a tonic is a temporary relief from fatigue or depression while the normal processes of nature are restoring him to health. It is true that vitamins, hormones and minerals such as iron, do correct the metabolic fault of those who lack them, but such should be used as sepcific therapy and not as part of a general tonic. To use them in blunderbluss fashion is always wasteful and occasionally harmful.

This explains the efforts by Medical Officers of this Department to restrict the inordinate prescribing of tonics and to advice the public against insisting for tonic prescriptions from doctors. Money spent to buy unnecessary tonics could be more porfitably employed for the purchase of nourishing food or household utilities.

As in former years officials of the Department were sent to England for special courses of training or to acquire further experience in their work. Mr. John Satariano, Senior Health Inspector and Mr. Joseph Mifsud Bonnici, Health Inspector, were sent to London where they followed a course in Environmental Hygiene at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Dr. F. Apap Bologna, the Tb. Medical Officer, as representative of the Department, took part in the International Seminar on Health Education held in London by the Central Council of Helath Education in April, and afterwards he attended the Congress held in Harrogate by the Royal Society of Health.

In September I had the honour of representing the Government of Malta and the Royal University of Malta at the Second World Conference on Medical Education held in Chicago.

The Conference was a unique occasion which gave me the opportunity to meet colleagues from practically all the countries of the world and to discuss with them modern trends in social hygiene and health administration. Medical education has a bearing on medical and health services because the awareness of doctors on matters of health and their cooperation with Health Authorities depend on a larger degree on ideas which they form during their course of education and training as medical students.

As in previous years the Department maintained close liason with Medical and Health Authorities and Organizations both here and abroad. Our relations with colleagues of the Navy, Army and Air Force were cordial and harmonius. -Regular meetings with representatives of the Medical Services of the Navy, the Army, the Air Force and the Dockyard were held at which matters of mutual interest and importance were discussed and when necessary concerted actions were planned. We are also indebted to the Ministry of Health in England and to the Medical Officers of the Colonial Office for the help and advice which we often sought from them which were freely given. The Ministry of Health offer their assistance in placing into appropriate hospitals Maltese patients sponsored by the Department for treatment in England. In this connection I deem it my duty to show appreciation to the authorities of the Marsden Hospital, the National Hospital, Bromfiield Hospital, Great Ormond Hospital for Sick Children, Hammersmith Hospital, Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Middlesex Hospital, Stoke Madeville Hospital and others, for admitting our patients into their wards and for the care, treatment and attention which our patients received therein. It may be of some satisfaction for the hospital authorities and staff to learn that our patients on returning home were unanimous in their expressions of gratitude for the way in which they were looked after during their stay in English Hospitals.

Our thanks are also due to the Sovereign Military Order of Malta for the help and assistance rendered to those of our patients who were sponsored for treatment in Italy. Under the aegis of the Order our patients received the utmost care and solicitude for their welfare at the Policlinico hospital of Rome and at other hospitals administered by the Order. This year the Order again offered its services in

organizing in Italy camps for debilitated children. Planes of the Order carried our children and the Order contributed generously towards making the children's stay in their camp pleasant and profitable from a health point of view.

It is not easy to mention every help and assistance as well as every act of encouragement given to the Department or to the patients under its care by philantropic bodies, associations and private citizens. I was pleased to notice that more citizens are taking personal interest in our hospitals; they pay frequent visits to and donate gifts for the comfort of, the patients. The Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the Brtish Red Cross, the Catholic Welfare Service of America are some of the organizations which deserve our gratitude for their constant endeavour to improve the welfare of patients in hospitals by benevolent contributions and useful gifts and equipment.

The Department of Information, the Rediffusion Service and the Press, all gave us freely their support in our effort to advertise and poularise matters of public health and also assisted us in our campaign to improve the health conditions of these Islands. We also found ready help when we applied to other Departments for this assistance and cooperation.

I must not omit to mention the valid contribution rendered by the various boards and committees of the Department. All the members showed great interest and keenness in their work; they carried out their duties intellegently and sympathetically; they sacrificed time and leisure to attend meetings and to undertake work for the benefit of the patients or the smooth running of the Service. The Board of Charity Commissioners, the Hospital Management Committe of St. Luke's and the Board of Mental Diseases spared no effort to improve the lot of patients both here and abroad. Members of the Advisory and Executive Board and of the General Services' Board took their responsibilities in earnest: they endeavoured by every means to help and assist the Department, and their advice was most welcome in the many problems that arose during the year.

These two boards have now completed their first year of existence and the serious way in which they undertook to carry out their duties and responsibilities augurs well for the future.

Before I close I deem it my duty to record with pleasure and gratitude the constant help and assistance which I received from all the members of the Department from the highest to the lowest. They constitute a fine team working in harmony for the good of the Department and for the benefit of public health in our Islands. The loyalty and the devotion to duty of this staff should be a matter of utmost satisfaction to those who rule the destiny of our country.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOS. GALEA,

Chief Government Medical Officer.

## SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1959

| | | Malta | Gozo | Both Islands |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AREA ... ... | Square miles ... ... | 94.870 | 26.974 | 121.844 |
| POPULATION as estimated on 30th June, 1959 ... | Males ... ... | 142,417 | 12,817 | 155,234 |
| | Females ... ... | 154,716 | 14,892 | 169,608 |
| | Total ... ... | 297,133 | 27,709 | 324,842 |
| | Density per sq. mile ... | 3,132 | 1,027 | 2,666 |
| MARRIAGES ... ... | Number ... ... | 1,876 | 161 | 2,037 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 12.63 | 11.62 | 12.55 |
| BIRTHS — Live ... | Males ... ... | 3,964 | 332 | 4,296 |
| | Females ... ... | 3,861 | 342 | 4,203 |
| | Total ... ... | 7,825 | 674 | 8,499 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 26.34 | 24.32 | 26.16 |
| Still ... | Number ... ... | 175 | 18 | 193 |
| | Rate per 100 total births ... | 2.18 | 2.60 | 2.22 |
| DEATHS ... ... | Males ... ... | 1,417 | 159 | 1,576 |
| | Females ... ... | 1,130 | 130 | 1,260 |
| | Total ... ... ... | 2,547 | 289 | 2,836 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 8.57 | 10.43 | 8.73 |
| Maternal ... .. | Number ... ... | 3 | – | 3 |
| | Rate per 1000 births (live and still) ... | 0.38 | – | 0.35 |
| Infant (under 1 year) ... | Males ... ... | 160 | 18 | 178 |
| | Females ... ... | 110 | 9 | 119 |
| | Total ... ... | 270 | 27 | 297 |
| | Rate per 1000 births ... | 34.50 | 40.06 | 34.95 |
| Child (1 year to 5 years) ... | Males ... ... | 16 | 2 | 18 |
| | Females ... ... | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| | Total ... ... ... | 29 | 5 | 34 |
| | Rate p. 1000 of same group | 0.96 | 2.03 | 1.04 |
| (5 years and over) ... | Males ... ... | 1,241 | 139 | 1,380 |
| | Females ... ... | 1,007 | 118 | 1,125 |
| | Total ... ... | 2,248 | 257 | 2,505 |
| | Rate p. 1000 of same group | 8.67 | 10.45 | 8.82 |
| From tuberculosis of respiratory system | Males ... ... | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| | Females ... ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Total ... ... ... | 18 | 2 | 20 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| From other forms of tuberculosis ... | Males ... ... | 1 | – | 1 |
| | Females ... ... | 1 | – | 1 |
| | Total ... ... | 2 | – | 2 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 0.01 | – | 0.01 |
| From respiratory diseases... ... | Males ... ... | 102 | 5 | 107 |
| | Females ... ... | 59 | 5 | 64 |
| | Total ... ... | 161 | 10 | 171 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 0.54 | 0.36 | 0.53 |
| From malignant neoplasms ... | Males ... ... | 145 | 17 | 162 |
| | Females ... ... | 126 | 18 | 144 |
| | Total ... ... | 271 | 35 | 306 |
| | Rate per 1000 population... | 0.91 | 1.26 | 0.94 |

## Deaths from Principal Causes

| Year | Infective and Parasitic Diseases | Malignant Neoplasms | Diabetes Mellitus | Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs | Cerebral Haemorrhage etc. | Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease | Diseases of Arteries (Arteriosclerosis) | Bronchitis | Pneumonia (all forms) | Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis (under 2 years) | Gastro-Enteritis and Colitis (2 years and over) | Acute Nephritis | Chronic Nephritis | Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium | Congenital Malformations | Ill-defined Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy and Immaturity Unqualified | Birth Injuries | Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis | Senility |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 183 | 263 | 72 | 16 | 332 | 545 | 36 | 91 | 113 | 266 | 8 | 16 | 91 | 15 | 70 | 268 | 35 | 133 | 225 |
| 1951 | 161 | 248 | 83 | 24 | 355 | 649 | 35 | 101 | 90 | 340 | 12 | 5 | 92 | 7 | 43 | 299 | 35 | 114 | 272 |
| 1952 | 101 | 297 | 103 | 8 | 389 | 739 | 52 | 84 | 96 | 178 | 6 | 12 | 73 | 8 | 38 | 186 | 43 | 88 | 197 |
| 1953 | 96 | 269 | 87 | 9 | 355 | 604 | 56 | 44 | 68 | 144 | 6 | 12 | 57 | 6 | 39 | 176 | 37 | 87 | 161 |
| 1954 | 80 | 287 | 102 | 5 | 315 | 690 | 50 | 75 | 86 | 158 | 6 | 12 | 86 | 8 | 65 | 149 | 34 | 94 | 163 |
| 1955 | 76 | 296 | 82 | 9 | 354 | 566 | 40 | 44 | 67 | 79 | 3 | 7 | 61 | 7 | 62 | 64 | 44 | 62 | 176 |
| 1956 | 76 | 309 | 78 | 6 | 375 | 679 | 42 | 56 | 55 | 59 | 9 | 4 | 63 | 6 | 70 | 81 | 37 | 61 | 185 |
| 1957 | 72 | 338 | 110 | 8 | 423 | 575 | 44 | 76 | 64 | 41 | 11 | 4 | 77 | 8 | 61 | 73 | 40 | 51 | 206 |
| 1958 | 57 | 285 | 136 | 8 | 364 | 545 | 49 | 75 | 45 | 46 | 4 | 2 | 87 | 11 | 54 | 61 | 59 | 39 | 59 |
| 1959 | 45 | 306 | 143 | 16 | 392 | 594 | 101 | 79 | 54 | 23 | 4 | 2 | 92 | 3 | 54 | 63 | 43 | 39 | 90 |

The proportion per 1,000 deaths was as shown in the following figures:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart diseases ... | 209 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ... | 138 |
| Malignant neoplasms ... ... ... ... ... | 108 |
| Diabetes mellitus ... ... ... ... ... ... | 51 |
| Diseases of arteries (arteriosclerosis) ... ... ... | 36 |
| Senility ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 |
| Chronic nephritis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 32 |
| Bronchitis ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28 |
| Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ... ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Congenital malformations ... ... ... ... ... | 19 |
| Pneumonia (all forms) ... ... ... ... ... | 19 |
| Infective and parasitic diseases ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Birth injuries ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Post natal asphyxia and atelectasis ... ... ... | 14 |
| Gastro-enteritis and colitis (under 2 years) ... ... | 8 |
| Diseases of the blood-forming organs ... ... ... | 6 |
| Gastro-enteritis and colitis (2 years and over) ... ... | 1 |
| Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ... | 1 |
| Acute nephritis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Other causes ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 244 |
| | 1,000 |

## Comparative Birth, Death and Marriage Rates
## Malta and Gozo

| Year | Births | | | | Death-Rate | | Marriage-Rate per 1,000 population | Natural increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Live | Rate per 1,000 population | Still | Rate per 100 total births | Infant Mortality-Rate | Total Death-Rate | | |
| 1940 | 8,808 | 32·53 | 261 | 2·8 | 276·45 | 22·69 | 13·4 | 2,664 |
| 1941 | 7,352 | 27·09 | 240 | 3·1 | 303·45 | 23·74 | 16·7 | 908 |
| 1942 | 6,768 | 25·15 | 227 | 3·3 | 345·15 | 31·97 | 15·0 | 1,835† |
| 1943 | 8,452 | 31·06 | 293 | 3·3 | 210·00 | 20·49 | 19·6 | 2,874 |
| 1944 | 10,963 | 39·26 | 334 | 2·9 | 116·30 | 13·25 | 19·5 | 7,263 |
| 1945 | 10,998 | 38·37 | 317 | 2·8 | 144·03 | 14·01 | 16·2 | 6,982 |
| 1946 | 11,304 | 38·29 | 298 | 2·5 | 130·75 | 13·72 | 14·4 | 7,254 |
| 1947 | 11,612 | 38·20 | 304 | 2·5 | 120·30 | 12·62 | 12·01 | 7,774 |
| 1948 | 11,029 | 36·04 | 262 | 2·3 | 112·97 | 12·21 | 12·80 | 7,292 |
| 1949 | 10,590 | 34·05 | 251 | 2·3 | 83·76 | 10·69 | 11·61 | 7,264 |
| 1950 | 10,281 | 32·95 | 280 | 2·6 | 88·51 | 10·33 | 11·20 | 7,057 |
| 1951 | 9,511 | 30·38 | 205 | 2·2 | 99·78 | 11·10 | 12·18 | 6,035 |
| 1952 | 9,226 | 29·30 | 221 | 2·3 | 71·75 | 10·69 | 11·00 | 5,861 |
| 1953 | 8,977 | 28·29 | 188 | 2·0 | 64·82 | 8·98 | 12·89 | 6,129 |
| 1954 | 8,991 | 28·11 | 194 | 2·1 | 66·95 | 9·60 | 13·37 | 5,920 |
| 1955 | 8,560 | 27·23 | 200 | 2·3 | 44·98 | 8·53 | 14·03 | 5,877 |
| 1956 | 8,418 | 26·80 | 188 | 2·2 | 42·65 | 9·29 | 12·73 | 5,500 |
| 1957 | 8,794 | 27·53 | 177 | 2·0 | 40·71 | 9·25 | 12·43 | 5,839 |
| 1958 | 8,528 | 26·49 | 194 | 2·2 | 39·99 | 8·56 | 13·40 | 5,871 |
| 1959 | 8,499 | 26.16 | 193 | 2.2 | 34.95 | 8·73 | 12·55 | 5,663 |

† Decrease.

## INFECTIOUS AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The following infectious diseases are notifiable, namely:— Plague, smallpox, cholera, diphtheria and membranous croup, typhus fever, yellow fever, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, scarlatine or scarlet fever, typhoid or enteric fever, malarial fever, undulant fever, puerperal fever, measles, erysipelas, varicella, influenza, whooping cough, hydrophobia, leprosy, pulmonary and all other forms of tuberculosis, pneumonia, broncho-pneumonia, acute anterior poliomyelitis, encephalitis lethargica, dengue fever, granular conjunctivitis or trachoma, tetanus neonatorum and leishmaniasis. All forms of malignant neoplasms are also notifiable.

## Cases of and Deaths from Notifiable Diseases

| Year | 1 Pulmonary tuberculosis | | 2/5 Other forms of tuberculosis | | 12 Typhoid fever | | 15 Undulant fever | | 17 Scarlet fever | | 19 Erysipelas | | 21 Diphtheria | | 22 Whooping-cough | | 23 Cerebro - spinal fever | | 26B Tetanus neonatorum | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. |
| 1949 | 208 | 82 | ... | a) ... | 106 | 4 | 834 | 6 | 1050 | 2 | 35 | ... | 33 | 5 | 500 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 1950 | 171 | 68 | ... | a) ... | 180 | 4 | 613 | 6 | 40 | ... | 43 | ... | 29 | 1 | 694 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 1951 | 146 | 34 | 88 | 12 | 118 | 6 | 550 | 4 | 42 | ... | 38 | ... | 208 | 11 | 1141 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1952 | 177 | 39 | 54 | 14 | 132 | 1 | 425 | 3 | 25 | ... | 35 | 2 | 140 | 6 | 207 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1953 | 157 | 36 | 40 | 3 | 107 | 2 | 548 | 2 | 57 | ... | 34 | ... | 85 | 7 | 837 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1954 | 141 | 41 | 42 | 5 | 109 | 1 | 522 | 1 | 84 | 1 | 35 | 3 | 81 | 2 | 123 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1955 | 161 | 34 | 27 | 3 | 131 | ... | 432 | 2 | 32 | ... | 47 | 2 | 114 | 7 | 8 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... |
| 1956 | 125 | 35 | 28 | 2 | 124 | . | 257 | 1 | 23 | ... | 52 | ... | 38 | 2 | 3424 | 7 | 9 | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 1957 | 118 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 60 | .. | 117 | ... | 68 | ... | 39 | 1 | 32 | 3 | 92 | ... | 2 | 1 | .. | ... |
| 1958 | 75 | 20 | 51 | 2 | 80 | ... | 220 | 1 | 47 | ... | 45 | 1 | 38 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... |

| Year | 28 Acute anterior poliomyelitis | | 32 Measles | | 36B Murine Typhus | | 42H Chicken pox | | 43L Leishmaniasis | | 88 Influenza | | 89 Pneumonia | | 90 Broncho-pneumonia | | 115 Puerperal fever | | 43J Trachoma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. |
| 1950 | 154 | 8 | 249 | 2 | 57 | ... | 765 | ... | 67 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 50 | 18 | 122 | 61 | 25 | 2 | 41 |
| 1951 | 43 | ... | 4,486 | 17 | 43 | 1 | 284 | ... | 58 | 3 | 283 | 1 | 81 | 14 | 184 | 61 | 18 | ... | 55 |
| 1952 | 87 | 1 | 45 | ... | 20 | 1 | 485 | ... | 55 | ... | 266 | 3 | 69 | 17 | 138 | 79 | 17 | ... | 51 |
| 1953 | 26 | 1 | 193 | ... | 9 | ... | 356 | ... | 63 | 1 | 46 | 1 | 86 | 14 | 118 | 53 | 16 | ... | 59 |
| 1954 | 14 | 1 | 2,788 | 6 | 20 | ... | 431 | ... | 49 | ... | 37 | 2 | 157 | 17 | 302 | 67 | 9 | ... | 57 |
| 1955 | 5 | ... | 489 | 1 | 31 | ... | 420 | ... | 26 | ... | 73 | 1 | 75 | 14 | 164 | 50 | 10 | ... | 28 |
| 1956 | 41 | ... | 61 | ... | 14 | 1 | 735 | ... | 14 | 1 | 157 | 2 | 100 | 17 | 203 | 38 | 2 | ... | 18 |
| 1957 | 7 | ... | 1,721 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 403 | ... | 16 | 1 | 8753 | 11 | 75 | 13 | 244 | 51 | 3 | ... | b) 38 |
| 1958 | 2 | ... | 888 | 4 | 18 | ... | 224 | ... | 24 | 1 | 39 | 4 | 63 | 1 | 130 | 40 | 3 | ... | 14 |
| 1959 | 14 | ... | 239 | ... | 7 | ... | 326 | ... | 24 | ... | 4124 | 10 | 91 | 10 | 249 | 33 | 1 | ... | 9 |

(a) Not available;

(b) This figure does not include the cases found during the intensive anti-trachoma campaign in Gozo. For further details vide 'Trachoma'.

# Notifiable Infectious Diseases by Locality in Malta, 1959

| Locality | Pulmonary Tuberc. | | Other Forms of T. B. | | Typhoid Fever | | Undulant Fever | | Scarlet Fever | | Erysipelas | | Diphtheria | | Whooping Cough | | Cerebro-spinal Fever | | Tetanus Neonatorum | | Poliomyelitis | | Measles | | Murine Typhus | | Chicken pox | | Leishmaniasis | | Influenza | | Pneumonia | | Broncho-pneumonia | | Puerperal Fever | | Trachoma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | C. |
| Attard ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Balzan ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... | .. | . | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Birkirkara ... ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 57 | ... | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | ... | . | 1 |
| Birżebbuġa ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 11 | . | ... | ... | 11 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cospicua ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | 4 | ... | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dingli ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Floriana ... ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Għargħur ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 52 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Għaxaq ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 45 | ... | 3 | .. | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gudja ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Għira ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | 1 | ... | 110 | 1 | 5 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ħamrun ... ... | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | ... | 384 | 1 | 6 | ... | 14 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kalkara ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kirkop ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lija ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marsa ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | ... | 1 | ... | 172 | ... | 2 | 1 | 12 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| Marsaskala ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mdina ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mellieħa ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mġarr & Żebbieġ ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mosta ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Mqabba ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Msida ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | 102 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naxxar ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... | 7 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Paola ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | . | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | 140 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pietà ... ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Qormi ... ... ... | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 13 | ... | .. | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 182 | ... | 10 | 1 | 29 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 |
| Qrendi ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Rabat ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 17 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 125 | 1 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Safi ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Julian's ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 2 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Paul's Bay ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St Vennera ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 43 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Senglea ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 44 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| Siġġiewi ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sliema ... .. | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | .. | ... | ... | 325 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | | ... | ... | ... |
| Tarxien ... ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 76 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Valletta ... ... | 7 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 314 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Vittoriosa ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Żabbar ... ... ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 1 | 9 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | .. | ... | 427 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Żebbuġ ... ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 114 | 2 | 4 | ... | 10 | 1 | ... | .. | ... |
| Żejtun ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Żurrieq ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 281 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| **Total Malta ...** | 72 | 18 | 51 | 2 | 63 | ... | 153 | 1 | 44 | ... | 43 | 1 | 36 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 237 | ... | 6 | ... | 318 | .. | 23 | ... | 3926 | 10 | 90 | 10 | 233 | 29 | 1 | ... | 8 |

## TABLE IV (cont.)

## Notifiable Infectious Diseases by Locality in Gozo, 1959

| Locality | Pulmonary Tuberc | | Other Forms of T. B. | | Typhoid Fever | | Undulant Fever | | Scarlet Fever | | Erysipelas | | Diphtheria | | Whooping Cough | | Cerebro-spinal Fever | | Tetanus Neonatorum | | Poliomyelitis | | Measles | | Typhus Murine | | Chicken pox | | Leishmaniasis | | Influenza | | Pneumonia | | Broncho-Pneumonia | | Puerperal Fever | | Trachoma |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | .. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. |
| Kemmuna ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ghajnsielem and Mġarr ... ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Għarb ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Għasri ... ... ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Kerċem and St. Lucia ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Marsalforn ... ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nadur ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Qala ... ... ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| San Lawrenz ... ... | ... | ... | | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sannat and Mnuxar ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Victoria ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | 3 | ... | 14 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 71 | ... | ... | .. | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Xagħra ... ... . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Xewkija .. ... ... | 1 | ... | | ... | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Xlendi ... ... ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Żebbuġ ... ... ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Gozo ... ... | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 17 | .. | 68 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 8 | ... | 1 | ... | 198 | | 1 | ... | 9 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Total Both Islands... | 75 | 20 | 31 | 2 | 80 | .. | 220 | 1 | 47 | ... | 45 | 1 | 38 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 239 | | 7 | ... | 326 | ... | 24 | ... | 1124 | 10 | 91 | 10 | 249 | 33 | 1 | ... | 9 |

## Monthly Notification of Infectious Diseases, 1959

| MONTH | 1 Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | 2/5 Other Forms of T. B. | | 12 Typhoid Fever | | 15 Undulant Fever | | 17 Scarlet Fever | | 19 Erysipelas | | 21 Diphtheria | | 22 Whooping-Cough | | 23 Cerebro-spinal Fever | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. |
| January ... | 6 | 2 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 12 | — | 10 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| February ... | 4 | — | 4 | — | 6 | — | 8 | — | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — |
| March ... | 6 | 3 | 6 | — | 3 | — | 8 | — | 4 | — | 4 | 1 | 8 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — |
| April ... | 5 | — | 2 | — | 2 | — | 7 | — | 7 | — | — | — | 5 | — | — | — | — | — |
| May ... | 3 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | 35 | — | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| June ... | 9 | 1 | 5 | — | 3 | — | 32 | 1 | 7 | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| July ... | 9 | 7 | 3 | — | 13 | — | 26 | — | 2 | — | 7 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — |
| August ... | 8 | 2 | 6 | — | 6 | — | 33 | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| September | 5 | — | 1 | — | 13 | — | 21 | — | 2 | — | 11 | — | 2 | - | — | — | — | — |
| October ... | 14 | 2 | 3 | — | 7 | — | 21 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — |
| November | 4 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 18 | — | 7 | — | 5 | -- | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — |
| December | 2 | — | 6 | — | 5 | — | 10 | — | 3 | — | 3 | -- | 7 | — | — | — | -- | — |
| Total ... | 75 | 20 | 51 | 2 | 80 | — | 220 | 1 | 47 | — | 45 | 1 | 38 | — | 5 | — | 4 | 2 |

| MONTH | 26 Tetanus (Neonatorum) | | 28 Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis | | 32 Measles | | 36 B Typhus Murine | | 43 H Chickenpox | | 43 L Leishmaniasis | | 88 Influenza | | 89 Pneumonia | | 90 Broncho-pneumonia | | 115 Puerperal Fever | | 43 J Trachoma | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. | C | D. | C. | D. | C. | D. |
| January ... | — | — | — | — | 4 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 | — | — | 7 | — |
| February... | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 20 | — | 2 | — | 105 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 72 | 6 | 1 | — | — | — |
| March ... | — | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 42 | — | 1 | — | 2637 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 74 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| April ... | — | — | — | — | 17 | — | — | — | 39 | — | 5 | — | 1224 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 26 | 5 | — | — | — | — |
| May ... | — | — | - | — | 43 | — | — | — | 51 | — | 1 | — | 95 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 15 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| June ... | — | — | 3 | — | 91 | — | 1 | — | 63 | — | 6 | — | 16 | — | 2 | — | 12 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| July ... | — | — | 2 | — | 48 | — | — | — | 39 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | — | — | -- | — |
| August ... | — | — | 4 | — | 8 | — | 1 | — | 15 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 6 | — | 7 | 3 | — | -- | — | — |
| September | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 2 | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 4 | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| October ... | — | — | 2 | — | 3 | — | 1 | — | 6 | — | 1 | — | 19 | — | 6 | 1 | 5 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| November | 1 | — | 3 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 8 | — | — | — | 14 | — | 3 | — | 7 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| December | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 31 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 7 | — | 11 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 1 | -- | 14 | — | 239 | — | 7 | — | 326 | — | 24 | — | 4124 | 10 | 91 | 10 | 249 | 33 | 1 | — | 9 | — |

## Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths

| AGES | Influenza 88 | | | | Pneumonia 89 | | | | Broncho-Pneumonia 90 | | | | Scarlet Fever 17 | | | | Diphtheria 21 | | | | Typhoid Fever 12 | | | | Undulant Fever 15 | | | | Murine Typhus 36B | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | | Cases | | Deaths | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Under 1 year ... ... ... | 47 | 46 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 55 | 56 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 year ... ... ... | 42 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 years ... ... ... | 54 | 33 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 years ... ... ... | 41 | 30 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 years ... ... ... | 53 | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 to 9 years... ... ... | 329 | 325 | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | 10 | 9 | ... | ... | 18 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 to 14 „ ... ... ... | 509 | 384 | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | 8 | ... | ... | 23 | 22 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 to 19 „ ... ... ... | 256 | 151 | ... | ... | 3 | .. | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 20 to 24 „ ... ... ... | 233 | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 25 to 34 „ ... ... ... | 313 | 162 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 13 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 to 44 „ ... ... ... | 175 | 86 | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 9 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 years & over ... ... | 386 | 238 | 2 | 3 | 23 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 40 | 25 | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | 18 | 20 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 2438 | 1686 | 4 | 6 | 58 | 33 | 4 | 6 | 141 | 108 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 26 | ... | ... | 19 | 19 | ... | ... | 39 | 42 | ... | ... | 120 | 100 | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |

*Undulant Fever.* The incidence of this disease which was the lowest on record in 1958 with 117 cases increased to 220, (152 in Malta and 68 in Gozo), during the year under review. One death was registered as due to this disease, while there were no deaths in 1958.

The downward trend in the incidence of undulant fever has started with the introduction of pasteurization of milk and the subsequent enactment of legislation to forbid the sale of raw milk in certain areas. As new areas were gradually included in the forbidden zone the number of notified cases gradually decreased. At present the sale of raw goats milk is forbidden in the whole of Malta, but is stil, allowed in some parts of Gozo where local conditions make it somewhat difficult to enforce the restriction. 1390 cases with 30 deaths were notified in 1947 as compared with 117 with no deaths in 1958.

The present rise in the number of notified cases may be partly due to the result of litigation on the price fixed by Government for the purchase of milk from purveyors.

Purveyors has been asking for an increase in the price fixed by Government for milk supplied by them to the Milk Marketing Undertaking and we have reasons to believe that in rural areas goatherds found means of selling their milk to the public in contravention to the law. In some districts where goatpens are kept quite close to residential areas control may be difficult and in spite of all our efforts we succeeded in summoning offendors only in five instances.

Our belief that the dispute about the price of raw milk was the cause of an increase in undulant fever was proved in January, 1960, when purveyors went on strike and refused to supply any more milk to the Milk Marketing Undertaking.

**Undulant Fever**

| Month | Cases |
|---|---|
| January | 12 |
| February | 8 |
| March | 8 |
| April | 7 |
| May | 35 |
| June | 32 |
| July | 26 |
| August | 33 |
| September | 21 |
| October | 21 |
| November | 7 |
| December | 10 |
| Total | 220 |

| Locality | No. of Cases |
|---|---|
| Valletta | 1 |
| Cospicua | 5 |
| Vittoriosa | 2 |
| Ħamrun | 2 |
| Marsa | 10 |
| Msida | 1 |
| St. Julians' | 2 |
| Sliema | 1 |
| Tarxien | 9 |
| Żabbar | 3 |
| Marsaskala | 3 |
| Kalkara | 1 |
| Luqa | 4 |
| Birkirkara | 6 |
| Lija | 1 |
| Qormi | 13 |
| Birżebbuġa | 1 |
| Marsaxlokk | 2 |
| Għaxaq | 8 |
| Gudja | 3 |
| Żejtun | 13 |
| Żurrieq | 15 |
| Kirkop | 1 |
| Mqabba | 1 |
| Mdina | 3 |
| Rabat | 17 |
| Dingli | 10 |
| Siġġiewi | 4 |
| Żebbuġ | 5 |
| Mġarr | 1 |
| Għargħur | 1 |
| Mosta | 1 |
| St. Paul's Bay | 3 |
| | 152 |
| Gozo | 68 |

## Trachoma in Gozo

The work connected with the anti-trachoma campaign in Gozo was continued throughout the whole year. Its main activity was directed to the school poplation among whom the incidence of the disease was more prominent. A further justification for this concentration of effort is that the disease is more amenable to treatment in the child in whom it is possible to obtain a radical cure without a very prolonged course of treatment as in adults.

The yearly discovery of trachoma in school children on the opening of schools following the Summer holidays is an indication, however, that the source of infection still exists in the home. But the efforts to draw forth for treatment the afflicted person who might be unwittingly communicating the disease to the other members of the household, are not always successful.

The Eye Specialist paid regular weekly visits to Gozo to hold clinics in the schools and in the government dispensaries of various districts for the purpose of controlling the progress of trachoma. The treatment for school children consisted in the instillation of achromycin oily drops twice daily on schooldays, while for adults sodium sulphacetamide drops three times a day were adopted.

As shown in the table hereunder, the number of cases of trachoma among school children on the re-opening of schools for the Christmas Term 1959 was slightly higher than that for the previous year which recorded a very low incidence. This is not however considered an indication that the disease is again gaining ground, bit it is rather a pointer to the necessity of maintaining the work of the campaign for a few more years.

**Details of Examination of School children in the Autumn of 1959 after re-opening of schools**

| School | | No. seen | No. of Trach. | No. of Conj. | "F" only |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VICTORIA | Girls | 593 | — | 2 | 17 |
| | Boys | 414 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| NADUR | Girls | 481 | 9 | 2 | 19 |
| | Boys | 332 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| XAGHRA | Girls | 447 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| | Boys | 332 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| XEWKIJA | Girls | 379 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| | Boys | 260 | 2 | 3 | 8 |
| GHAJNSIELEM | Girls | 207 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| | Boys | 137 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| QALA | Girls | 176 | — | — | 5 |
| | Boys | 140 | — | — | 5 |
| KERCEM | Mixed | 209 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| SANNAT | Mixed | 326 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| ZEBBUG | Mixed | 200 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| GHARB | Mixed | 178 | — | - | 9 |
| S. LAWRENZ | Mixed | 94 | — | 2 | 10 |
| GHASRI | Mixed | 77 | — | 1 | 7 |
| Total | | 4,982 | 30 | 37 | 152 |

## LEPROSY

The number of persons notified during the year as suffering from leprosy was 15, 9 males and 6 females, as shown in the Table which gives the age groups to which the reported cases belong. The number of reported cases corresponds to the average of cases reported over a period of years and shows a decline from the slight increase of cases becoming known after the abolition of compulsory segregation.

**Age and Sex distribution of Cases of Leprosy notified during the year, 1959**

| Ages | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 — 10 | — | — | — |
| 11 — 20 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 21 — 30 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 31 — 40 | 3 | — | 3 |
| 41 — 50 | 2 | — | 2 |
| 51 — 60 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 61 — 70 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 71 — 80 | — | — | — |
| 81 — 90 | — | — | — |
| Total | 9 | 6 | 15 |

The number of notified cases during the last ten years is given in the table.

**Cases notified during 1959 and the nine preceding years**

| | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Males ... | 6 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Females ... | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | — | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| Total ... | 12 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 15 | 15 |

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Venereal disease in Malta is not prevalent, indeed the incidence here is amongst the lowest in the Mediterranean. The Venereal Diseases Clinic opened in terms of The International Agreement of Brussels, 1924, forms part of the Central Hospital at Floriana, which is situated very closely to the harbour area and in the centre of the most populated and active region of the Island. Treatment for venereal conditions is given free of charge irrespective of the nationality and the financial means of the patient.

The clinic is open daily from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. and consultations are held on week-days from 8 to 11 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m. by two consultant physicians.

Notwithstanding that Malta is not included in the Ratification or Accessions in the Brussels Agreement, it conforms in all respects to the Protocol adopted at the International Health Conference held in New York in June — July, 1946 and Malta is included in the International List of Venereal Diseases Treatment Centres at Ports, which is published by the World Health Organisation.

Venereal diseases do not present a problem to Malta. They are very well controlled and the strict application of Act No. LVIII of 1948 for the compulsory examination and treatment of persons with the disease contributes substantially to the control.

The number of new cases who attended for treatment during the year was 190 (88 males and 102 females). The total number of other attendances amounted to 2,263 (989 males and 1,274 females), bringing the total number of all attendances to 2,453 (1,077 males and 1,376 females) as compared to last year's figures of 2,022.

The diagnosis in the case of the 190 new patients was as follows:

| Diagnosis | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gonorrhoea ... ... ... | 13 | 15 | 28 |
| Non-gonorrhoeal urethritis ... ... | 14 | — | 14 |
| Syphilis early ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Syphilis late ... ... ... ... | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Syphilis prenatal ... ... ... | — | — | — |
| Trichomonas Vaginitis ... ... ... | — | 20 | 20 |
| Candidiasis ... ... ... ... | — | 7 | 7 |
| Verrucae ... ... ... ... | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Balanitis ... ... ... ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| Not requiring V.D. treatment ... ... | 43 | 52 | 95 |
| Total ... ... | 88 | 102 | 190 |

Only seven female patients were found in need of hospitalization. These patients were suffering from gonorrhoea (5) and anogenital verrucal (2).

## SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE

The School Medical Service is intended mainly for the supervision of the health of the children attending Government infant and primary schools, the prevention and treatment of defects and diseases, and advice to children, teachers and parents on health and welfare matters. During recent years an improvement in the health and cleanliness of the children has been noticed, reflecting the improvement in the standard of living and the success of the service.

Staff:

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 School Medical Officers<br>1 Eye-Specialist (part time)<br>4 School Dental Surgeons<br>7 School Nurses<br>4 School Dental Nurses | from Medical and Health Department. |
| 2 Health Education Officers<br>1 Child Welfare Officer<br>1 Speech Therapist | from Education Department. |

School Population:

57,195. Of these 12,107 were newly admitted in September 1958.

Medical Examinations:

Number of School Children examined:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of Schools visited ... ... ... ... | 112 |
| Routine Inspections ... ... ... ... ... | 38,368 |
| Special Examinations ... ... ... ... ... | 4,318 |
| Re-Examinations ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,836 |

Of the above, 2,771 were referred to Out-patient Department of the General Hospital.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.B. Clinic (contacts) ... ... ... | 62 |
| E.N.T. ... ... ... ... ... | 476 |
| Skin ... ... ... ... ... | 142 |
| Ophthalmic ... ... ... ... | 528 |
| Orthopaedic ... ... ... ... | 9 |
| Medical ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Surgical ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Child Health Clinic ... ... ... | 32 |
| Psychiatric Clinic ... ... ... | 13 |
| Dental Clinic ... ... ... ... | 1,478 |
| Total: | 2,771 |

*Results of Medical Examinations.* The results of the medical examinations are recorded in the child's medical history card filed for reference as occasions arise. The following is a list of defects found.

*Skin*

| | |
|---|---|
| Impetigo ... ... ... ... ... ... | 353 |
| Ringworm (Head) ... ... ... ... ... | 212 |
| Ringworm (Body) ... ... ... ... ... | 140 |
| Scabies ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5 |
| Other diseases ... ... ... ... ... | 464 |

*Eye*

| | |
|---|---|
| Defective vision ... ... ... ... ... | 778 |
| Squint ... ... ... ... ... ... | 368 |
| Blepharitis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 208 |
| Conjunctivitis ... ... ... ... ... | 156 |
| Trachoma ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Partially blind (from one eye) ... ... ... | 7 |
| Corneal ulcers and opacities ... ... ... | 5 |
| Other diseases ... ... ... ... ... | 90 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ear* | |
| Otitis media | 75 |
| Defective hearing | 40 |
| Partially deaf | 5 |
| Deaf mutes | 22 |
| *Nose and Throat* | |
| Enlarged tonsils and adenoids | 1,243 |
| Adenoids | 83 |
| Other diseases | 136 |
| *Enlarged cervical glands* (non tuberculous) | 466 |
| *Defective speech* | 79 |
| *Dental diseases* | 1,933 |
| *Digestive tract* | |
| Threadworm infestation | 27 |
| Taenia solium | 8 |
| Ascaris | 7 |
| *Heart and circulation* | |
| Anaemia | 404 |
| Organic heart disease (congenital) | 23 |
| Organic heart disease (rheumatic) | 16 |
| *Tuberculosis* | |
| Pulmonary | 1 |
| *Nervous system* | |
| Enuresis | 35 |
| Petit mal | 6 |
| Epilepsy | 13 |
| Paralysis (post polio) | 28 |
| Erb's palsy | 11 |
| Spastic paraplegia | 2 |
| Facial palsy | 1 |
| Nervous tic | 6 |
| Chorea | 1 |
| Vasovagal syndrome | 2 |
| Migraine | 5 |
| Hysteria | 3 |
| Muscular atrophy | 1 |
| Progressive lenticular degeneration | 1 |
| *Mental conditions* | |
| Backward | 122 |
| Feeble-minded | 27 |
| Dull | 68 |
| Maladjusted (socially and emotionally unstable) | 8 |
| Mongols | 2 |
| Idiots | 1 |
| *Lungs* | |
| Bronchitis | 20 |
| Asthma | 22 |
| *Deformities* | |
| Spinal curvature | 16 |
| Cleft palate and hare lip | 6 |
| Hare lip | 3 |
| Pigeon chest | 14 |
| Funnel chest | 1 |
| Congenital dislocation of hip | 1 |
| Syndactyly | 2 |
| Pes valgus | 1 |
| Flat feet | 2 |
| Absence of fingers | 2 |
| Congenital deformities of the hand | 3 |

*Other defects or diseases*

| | |
|---|---|
| Umibilical hernia ... ... ... ... | 20 |
| Undescended testicle ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| Septic fingers ... ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| Fractured scaphoid ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Fractured metatansal ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Rectal polyp ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Chronic nephritis ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Arthritis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Hydrocephalus ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |
| Cooley's anaemia ... ... ... ... ... | 1 |

**Classification of school children according to their state of nutrition**

| Inspections | A. — Good (normal) | | B. — Fair (Slightly subnormal) | | C. — Poor (Grossly subnormal) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | °/o | No. | °/o | No. | °/o |
| 36,866 | 30,733 | 83.7 | 5,785 | 15.4 | 348 | .9 |

**Average state of nutrition from 1954/55 to 1958/59**

| Nutrition | 1954/55 | 1955/56 | 1956/57 | 1957/58 | 1958/59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Good ... ... | 90.2 °/o | 91.0 °/o | 77.7 °/o | 85.6 °/o | 83.7 °/o |
| Fair .. ... | 8.5 °/o | 7.4 °/o | 19.2 °/o | 13.2 °/o | 15.4 °/o |
| Poor ... ... | 1.3 °/o | 1.6 °/o | 3.1 °/o | 1.2 °/o | .9°/o |

*Milk in Schools.* Free milk is available and distributed to all children attending Government infants and primary schools. The daily portion is one-third of a pint of milk. However, this is being delivered in school in 1 pint bottles, causing the children to carry mugs in rather unhygienic conditions. It is felt that the introduction of one-third pint bottles or cartons would be an improvement.

Food accessories issued to school children:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cod Liver Oil (gallons) ... ... | 400 |
| Tab. Yeast Food ... ... ... | 542,500 |
| Tab. Ferri Sulphas ... ... ... | 396,600 |
| Tab. Ostocalcium ... ... ... | 671,500 |

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Dose ... ... ... ... | 3,027 |
| 2nd Dose ... ... ... ... | 2,892 |
| Booster Doses ... ... ... ... | 590 |

School Dental Service:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Number of children inspected ... ... ... ... ... | | | 15,279 |
| 2. | Number of children found to require treatment ... ... | | | 6,949 |
| 3. | Number of attendances for treatment ... ... ... | | | 9,769 |
| 4. | Number of children sent for emergency treatment ... | | | 430 |
| 5. | Half-days devoted to: | a) Inspection ... ... | 271 | |
| | | b) Treatment ... ... | 921 | 1,192 |
| 6. | Fillings: Permanent teeth ... ... ... ... | | 1,140 | |
| | Temporary teeth ... ... ... ... | | 35 | 1,175 |
| 7. | Extractions: Permanent teeth ... ... ... | | 1,706 | |
| | Temporary teeth ... ... ... | | 7,460 | |
| | For regulation purposes ... ... | | 891 | 10,057 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Teeth extracted under general anaesthesia: | | |
| | Permanent ... ... ... ... | 20 | |
| | Temporary ... ... ... ... | 98 | 118 |
| 9. | Administration of general anaesthetics: | | |
| | Number of sessions ... ... ... | 13 | |
| | Number attended ... ... ... | 34 | 47 |
| 10. | Scaling and polishing ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 92 |
| 11. | Miscellaneous treatment ... ... ... ... ... | | 793 |
| 12. | Refusals ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 29 |
| 13. | Cases referred for X-rays ... ... ... ... ... | | 26 |
| 14. | Applications for artificial restorations and orthodontic appliances ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 70 |

## TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE

During the year 1959, 3,635 persons were examined at the Chest Clinic. Most of these were contacts of families or units who received financial assistance in the form of Out-door Medical Relief. Medical advice and medicines were freely given to needy contact families at the Chest Clinic.

Tuberculosis infection of the lungs and other chest abnormalities which were encountered during the clinical investigations for contacts of newly notified cases during the year amounted to 41 in the following order:— pulmonary tuberculosis 9, intra-thoracic primary infection in the form of Hilary adenitis, pleurisy, primary complex etc. 21, lung tumours 6, other conditions 5. The closed cases with primary lung lesions were treated and followed up at the Chest Clinic. Persons affected with secondary tuberculous spread of the lungs and others in need of surgical treatment were all referred to the respective clinics for further investigations.

During the period under review 32 prospective emigrants, 271 newly appointed teachers, 319 nurses and other hospital employees, 85 police constables and 42 children before their admission into Government Institutes were medically examined at the Chest Clinic.

The total number of newly notified cases for the period under review was 126 including 75 with pulmonary tuberculosis of which 49 were males and 26 females. The registered number of deaths for both Islands was 24. The corresponding figures for last year were pulmonary Tb 118, and 17 other forms of tuberculosis.

*B.C.G.*

In the last quarter of 1959, 2,642 persons, all school children were tuberculin tested and of these 1,260 were found to be negative reactors. 1,220 were immunized against Tb infection. No Koch phenomena or other side reactions worth recording were encountered amongst the persons vaccinated.

*Housing*

Last year 126 houses occupied by newly notified cases were visited by the Health Inspectors attached to the Tuberculosis Control Section. Ninety other premises belonging to families who had applied to the Housing Department for better accommodation were also inspected, sixty-six of these houses were found to be unsuitable for accommodating the Tb families concerned and the occupants were recommended to the Housing Authorities for larger and more hygienic habitations. The remaining twenty-four homes were all in good hygienic conditions and the Housing Department was advised accordingly.

## Distribution of New Cases of Tb. by District

| District | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **MALTA :—** | | | |
| Attard | 1 | — | 1 |
| Balzan | — | 1 | 1 |
| B'kara | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| B'buġa | 2 | — | 2 |
| Cospicua | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Dingli | — | — | — |
| Floriana | 1 | — | 1 |
| Għargħur | — | — | — |
| Għaxaq | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Gudja | — | — | — |
| Gżira | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ħamrun/Pieta | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Kalkara | — | — | — |
| Kirkop | — | — | — |
| Lija | — | — | — |
| Luqa | — | — | — |
| Marsa | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Mel'ieħa | 1 | — | 1 |
| Mġarr | — | — | — |
| Mq bba | 2 | — | 2 |
| Msida | 3 | — | 3 |
| Naxxar | — | — | — |
| Pawla | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Qormi | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Qrendi | 1 | — | 1 |
| Rabat/Mdina | — | — | — |
| Safi | — | — | — |
| St. Julian's | 1 | — | 1 |
| St. Paul' Bay | 1 | — | 1 |
| Senglea | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Siġġiewi | — | — | — |
| Sliema | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Tarxien | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Valletta | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Vittoriosa | — | — | — |
| Żabbar/M'Skala | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Żebbuġ | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Żejtun/M'Xlokk | 3 | — | 3 |
| Żurrieq | — | 2 | 2 |
| Total Malta | 49 | 23 | 72 |
| **GOZO :—** | | | |
| Victoria | — | 1 | 1 |
| Għajnsielem | — | 1 | 1 |
| Għarb | — | — | — |
| Għasri | — | — | — |
| Kerċem | — | — | — |
| Marsalforn | — | — | — |
| Mġarr | — | — | — |
| Nadar | — | — | — |
| Qala | — | 1 | 1 |
| San Lawrenz | — | — | — |
| Sannat | — | — | — |
| Xagħra | — | — | — |
| Xewkija | — | 1 | 1 |
| Żebbuġ | — | — | — |
| Total Gozo | — | 3 | 3 |
| Total both Islands | 49 | 26 | 75 |

## Incidence of New Cases of Pulmonary Tb. by Age and Sex

| Age Periods | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 — 5 years | 1 | — | 1 |
| 6 — 10 ,, | | 2 | 2 |
| 11 — 20 ,, | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 21 — 30 ,, | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| 31 — 40 ,, | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 41 — 50 ,, | 11 | — | 11 |
| 51 — 60 ,, | 7 | — | 7 |
| 61 — 70 ,, and over | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 49 | 26 | 75 |

## Incidence of New Cases of Pulmonary Tb. by Month

| Months | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| February ... ... | 4 | — | 4 |
| March ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| April ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| May ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| June ... ... ... | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| July ... ... ... | 7 | 2 | 9 |
| August ... ... ... | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| September ... ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| October ... ... ... | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| November ... ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| December ... ... | 2 | — | 2 |
| Total | 49 | 26 | 75 |

## Mortality by Age Periods from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

| Age Periods | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 — 5 years | — | — | — |
| 6 — 10 ,, | — | — | — |
| 11 — 20 ,, | — | 1 | 1 |
| 21 — 30 ,, | — | — | — |
| 31 — 40 ,, | — | 2 | 2 |
| 41 — 50 ,, | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 51 — 60 ,, | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 61 — 70 ,, and over | 9 | — | 9 |
| Total | 17 | 7 | 24 |

## Mortality by Month from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

| Months | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| January ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| February ... ... | — | — | — |
| March ... ... ... | 5 | — | 5 |
| April ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| May ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| June ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| July ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| August ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| September ... ... | — | 1 | 2 |
| October ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| November ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| December ... ... | — | — | — |
| Total | 17 | 7 | 24 |

## Analysis of Cases and Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

| Year | Estimated Population at end of year | Cases Notified | Case-rate per 1000 Population | No. of Deaths | Death-rate per 1000 Population |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948 | 305,991 | 202 | 0.66 | 104 | 0.34 |
| 1949 | 310,985 | 228 | 0.73 | 97 | 0.31 |
| 1950 | 311,973 | 208 | 0.66 | 82 | 0.27 |
| 1951 | 312,446 | 171 | 0.54 | 68 | 0.21 |
| 1952 | 316,619 | 146 | 0.46 | 34 | 0.09 |
| 1953 | 317,248 | 177 | 0.55 | 39 | 0.12 |
| 1954 | 319,787 | 157 | 0 48 | 36 | 0.11 |
| 1955 | 314.369 | 141 | 0 45 | 41 | 0.13 |
| 1956 | 314,066 | 161 | 0.51 | 34 | 0.10 |
| 1957 | 319.346 | 125 | 0.39 | 37 | 0.11 |
| 1958 | 323,667 | 118 | 0.36 | 24 | 0.07 |
| 1959 | 324 842 | 75 | 0.23 | 24 | 0.07 |

## Monthly Notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis

| Year | Jan. | Feb. | March | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1948 ... | 15 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 17 | 27 | 18 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 204 |
| 1949 ... | 16 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 23 | 12 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 20 | 228 |
| 1950 ... | 9 | 20 | 17 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 30 | 14 | 20 | 16 | 12 | 208 |
| 1951 ... | 15 | 12 | 19 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 11 | 19 | 7 | 172 |
| 1952 ... | 6 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 8 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 10 | 146 |
| 1953 ... | 17 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 27 | 17 | 22 | 8 | 9 | 177 |
| 1954 ... | 9 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 157 |
| 1955 ... | 15 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 141 |
| 1956 ... | 18 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 161 |
| 1957 ... | 8 | 7 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 125 |
| 1958 ... | 9 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 8 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 117 |
| 1959 ... | 6 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 75 |

## An Analysis of the Sources of Notification of New Cases

| | |
|---|---|
| From Hospitals | 21 |
| From Private Practitioners | 23 |
| From Chest Clinic | 21 |
| From H.M's Services | 6 |
| From examination of Prospective Emigrants | 4 |
| Total | 75 |

**Synopsis of occupation of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1959**

| | |
|---|---|
| Barbers | — |
| Carpenters | — |
| Clerks | 3 |
| Contractors | 1 |
| Drivers | 4 |
| Factory employees | — |
| Farmers | 2 |
| Foodhandlers | 3 |
| Hawkers | — |
| Housewives | 13 |
| Labourers | 4 |
| Members of H. M. Forces | 4 |
| Merchants | — |
| Messengers | — |
| Ministers of Religion and Nuns | 2 |
| Nurses | — |
| Pensioners | 1 |
| Plasterers and Painters | — |
| Plumbers and Electricians | — |
| Salesgirls | 1 |
| Seamstresses | 1 |
| Servants | 2 |
| Scavenger | 1 |
| Shipwrights | 4 |
| Shopkeepers | 3 |
| Stone-dressers | — |
| Students | — |
| Teachers | 1 |
| Unemployed | 19 |
| Stokers | — |
| Watchman | 1 |
| | 75 |

**Number of cases of Non-Respiratory and Non-Intrathoratic Tuberculosis during 1959**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis of the Meninges and C.N.S. | 2 |
| Tuberculosis of the Intestines, Peritoneum and Mesenteric Glands | 2 |
| Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of the Skin | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of the Vertebral Column | 2 |
| Tuberculosis of the Lymphatic System | 6 |
| Tuberculosis of the Genito Urinary System | 17 |
| Tuberculosis of the Pleura | 4 |
| Tuberculosis of the Muscles | 2 |
| Tuberculosis of the Primary Complexes | 9 |
| Tuberculosis of the Eyes | — |
| | 51 |

## Results of B.C.G. Vaccinations in Malta & Gozo during 1959

| DISTRICT | ADRENALIN-PIRQUET TUBERCULIN TESTING | | | | | | | | B.C.G. VACCINATION | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TESTED | | POSITIVE | | NEGATIVE | | NOT-READ | | GIVEN | | NOT-GIVEN | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Sliema ... ... ... | 451 | 316 | 129 | 79 | 318 | 232 | 4 | 7 | 315 | 225 | 3 | 7 |
| Ghaxaq ... ... ... | 37 | 27 | 11 | 5 | 26 | 19 | — | 3 | 26 | 19 | — | — |
| St. Vennera .. ... | 9 | 17 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 6 | 2 | — | 4 | 6 | — | — |
| Mosta ... ... | 47 | 60 | 10 | 29 | 34 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 26 | 3 | 1 |
| Rabat ... ... ... | 68 | 45 | 25 | 21 | 40 | 20 | 3 | 4 | 40 | 19 | — | 1 |
| Luqa ... ... ... | 11 | 29 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 19 | — | 2 | 6 | 19 | — | — |
| Qrendi ... .. .. | 16 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 10 | 10 | — | — |
| Kalkara ... ... . | 8 | 12 | 8 | 9 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | — |
| Zabbar ... ... ... | 98 | 90 | 64 | 44 | 32 | 35 | 2 | 7 | 32 | 35 | 10 | 10 |
| B'Kara ... .. ... | 113 | 133 | 41 | 49 | 68 | 82 | 3 | 4 | 69 | 57 | — | 4 |
| Hamrun .. ... ... | 164 | 151 | 131 | 115 | 28 | 32 | 5 | 4 | 28 | 32 | — | — |
| Qormi .. ... | 186 | 162 | 135 | 127 | 33 | 30 | 18 | 5 | 33 | 30 | — | — |
| Naxxar ... ... ... | 18 | 22 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 12 | — | 1 |
| Gharghur .. ... ... | 8 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | — | — |
| Vittorio ... ... ... | 34 | 21 | 23 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 5 | — | 6 | 7 | — | — |
| Senglea ... ... ... | 41 | 39 | 26 | 23 | 13 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 12 | — | — |
| Marsa ... ... ... | 109 | 65 | 54 | 27 | 51 | 32 | 4 | 6 | 51 | 32 | — | — |
| TOTAL ... | 1,418 | 1,224 | 685 | 585 | 678 | 582 | 54 | 58 | 673 | 547 | 16 | 24 |
| Both Totals ... | 2,642 | | 1,270 | | 1,260 | | 112 | | 1,220 | | 40 | |

## Home-Visiting — Environmental Figures

| Size of families visited | Size of home visited | Room accommodation | Bed accommodation | Sanitation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 families of 1 person | 10 houses of 1 room | 40 patients have their own room | 50 patients have their own bed | 72 clean |
| 8 families of 2 persons | 24 houses of 2 rooms | | | |
| 8 families of 3 persons | 17 houses of 3 rooms | | | |
| 9 families of 4 persons | 12 houses of 4 rooms | | | |
| 13 families of 5 persons | 6 houses of 5 rooms | 35 patients have no room of their own | | 3 dirty |
| 6 families of 6 persons | 2 houses of 6 rooms | | | |
| 7 families of 7 persons | 1 house of 7 rooms | | 15 patients have no bed of their own | |
| 4 families of 8 persons | | | | |
| 6 families of 9 persons | | | | |
| 5 families of 10 persons | 1 houses of 10 rooms | | | |
| 1 family of 11 persons | | | | |
| 1 family of 14 persons | | | | |

## CHILD HEALTH

The position of children in Malta as judged by the Infant Mortality is no doubt an excellent one. From the bottom of the list we can now take our place with any civilised nation in the world. This was put in relevance in a demographic report by the World Health Organization for 1957 when it was pointed out that during the post-war period the Infant Mortality from an average of 250/1000 has been reduced to the figure of just under 40/1000. This year the rate has been further reduced to 34.52. Child Health Clinics now cover the whole Island and a Children's Department at St. Luke Hospital have been started and established.

There has been a marked improvement from various other aspects. Feeding of infants and children is better balanced and the methods used more hygienic. This no doubt accounts for the fact that enteritis is no longer the frequent and dreaded disease of the past. Apart from neoplastic disease, upper respiratory tract infections are causing the bulk of our deaths, and this is no doubt due to overcrowding and sometimes to misuse of antibiotics with consequent development of resistance of the offending organisms.

The number of deliveries at St. Luke's has risen from an average of 400 per year in the immediate post-war period to almost 2,000 per year.

When one considers that the annual number of births for the Island are just under 9,000 and that almost 2,000 of these are born at St. Luke's, one has to admit that we are having a great opportunity to set the matter on the right path at the very start of the child's life.

If the present postion is scrutinized very deeply certain facts will be made out. The still birth and neonatal death rates are too high and approximately 200 due to still birth and 200 in the first week of life die every year. This high rate is not in consonance with infant death rate, and is no doubt preventing further reductions of the infant mortality. Not enough is being done for the mother before the baby is born or during the actual delivery. The number of deliveries at St. Luke Hospital have risen from an average of 400 per year in the immediate post-war period to almost 2,000 per year. This high delivery rate has taxed the resources of the relative wards and put a heavy strain on them. The standard of midwifery in the home is rather poor as judged by:—

1. The high still-birth rate.
2. The high percentage rate of birth trauma, e.g. Erb's palsy is incredibly high, an average of 50 cases per year.

To these may perhaps be added the number of spastic mental defective cases and 'idiopathic convulsions'.

The Children's Department at St. Luke's is no doubt a credit to any hospital, and the care and attention available there are really first class; unfortunately so far owing to lack of space we have been unable to accommodate all the child patients in a special department.

The total number of live births for the year 1959 was 8,499 of which 4,296 were males and 4,203 females. The birth-rate was 26.19. The total number of still births was 193, that is just one less than that of the previous year. In actual fact there were 6 still-births less in Malta and 5 more in Gozo during 1959 than there were during 1958. The rate per 100 total (live and still) births was the same for both years, that is 2.22.

The infant mortality rate of 34.95 was an improvement over the figure in respect of 1958 (39.99) which has been the lowest on record. The month that showed the lowest rate (25.79) was May, whilst April had the highest rate (42.72). During 1958, the lowest (24.15) and the highest (58.31) rates were recorded in September and August respectively.

The difference in the infant mortality rate between Malta and Gozo is decreasing every year. The rate for Malta during 1959 was 34.50 and the rate for Gozo for the same year was 40.06. The corresponding figures in respect of 1958 were 39.25 and 48.78. The number of children who died during the first 4 weeks of life was 191, that is 7 less than the figure for 1958. Of these , 151 died in the first week including 80 who died in the first 24 hours.

The neonatal mortality-rate was 22.47 as compared with 23.22 in 1958.

## Age distribution of deaths in children under 5 years

| Year | Under 1 month | Under 1 year including 1 month | Over 1 year under 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1956 | 213 | 359 | 49 |
| 1957 | 215 | 358 | 43 |
| 1958 | 198 | 341 | 39 |
| 1959 | 191 | 297 | 34 |

## Age distribution of Neonatal Deaths

| Year | Under 1 week | Over 1 week under 2 weeks | Over 2 weeks under 3 weeks | Over 3 weeks under 4 weeks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958 | 156 | 15 | 20 | 7 | 198 |
| 1959 | 151 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 191 |

## Causes of Neonatal Deaths

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth Injuries ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 42 |
| Asphyxia and Atelectasis ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 36 |
| Congenital Malformations | | | |
| (a) Congenital Heart ... ... ... ... | 11 | | |
| (b) Spina Bifida ... ... ... ... ... | 3 | | |
| (c) Unspecified ... ... ... ... ... | 13 | | |
| | | | 27 |
| Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early life (Prematurity, marasmus, congenital debility) ... ... ... | | | 58 |
| Diarrhoea of newborn ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 3 |
| Haemolytic disease ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 1 |
| Respiratory infections (bronchitis, pneumonia and bronchopneumonia) of newborn ... ... ... ... | | | 14 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 8 |
| Accidents ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 2 |
| | | | 191 |

## Neonatal Deaths

| | Causes of Death | Under 1 day | 1 day | 2 days | 3 days | 4 and under 7 days | Total under 1 week |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 71 | Nonmeningococcal meningitis ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 78 (b) | Other disease of the Nervous System ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | | — | 1 |
| 88 | Influenza ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 93 | Bronchitis ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 128 | Congenital malformations of the circulatory system ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | 5 | 6 |
| 129 | All other congenital malformations | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 130 | Birth injuries ... ... ... | 29 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 41 |
| 131 | Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis | 16 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 35 |
| 132c | Other infections of newborn ... | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 133 | Haemolytic disease of newborn ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 134 | All other diseases peculiar to early infancy ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| 135 | Ill defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity | 27 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 48 |
| 147b | Foreign body entering other orifice ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| | Total | 80 | 21 | 17 | 14 | 19 | 151 |

## Infant deaths between 1 and 12 months

| Year | Over 1 month under 3 months | Over 3 months under 6 months | Over 6 months under 9 months | Over 9 months under 12 months | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958 | 50 | 51 | 35 | 7 | 143 |
| 1959 | 40 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 106 |

## Cause of death between the age of 1 month to 1 year

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alimentary: | | 19 |
| Gastro-enteritis | 19 | |
| Respiratory: | | 41 |
| Influenza | 2 | |
| Lobar pneumonia | 4 | |
| Broncho-pneumonia | 16 | |
| Bronchitis | 14 | |
| Miscellaneous respiratory infections | 5 | |
| Other Infections: | | 8 |
| Brucellosis | 1 | |
| Acute infectious encephalitis | 1 | |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis | 1 | |
| Otitis media | 3 | |
| Miscellaneous | 2 | |
| Congenital Malformations: | | 15 |
| Congenital heart | 8 | |
| Spina bifida | 3 | |
| Unspecified | 4 | |
| Marasmus, Congenital Debility, Immaturity | | 5 |
| Atelectasis | | 3 |
| Accidents | | 5 |
| Leukaemia | | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | | 9 |
| | | 106 |

## Distribution of deaths by ages between 1 and 5 years

| Year | Over 1 year under 2 years | Over 2 years under 3 years | Over 3 years under 4 years | Over 4 years under 5 years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1958 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 39 |
| 1959 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 34 |

## Causes of death between 1 and 5 years

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Infections: | | 17 |
| Septicaemia and pyaemia | 1 | |
| Meningococcal infections | 1 | |
| Tetanus | 1 | |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis | 2 | |
| Bronchopneumonia | 4 | |
| Gastro-enteritis | 3 | |
| Miscellaneous infections | 5 | |
| Congenital Malformations: | | 3 |
| Congenital heart | 1 | |
| Unspecified | 2 | |
| Anaemias | | 2 |
| Leukaemia | | 1 |
| Neoplasm | | 3 |
| Accidents | | 8 |
| | | 34 |

## Infant Mortality Rate over the last 20 years by month

| Year | January | February | March | April | May | June | July | August | September | October | November | December | Average Rate Per Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1940 ... .. | 134.53 | 82.57 | 120.13 | 119.56 | 226.19 | 406.68 | 692.96 | 733 23 | 396 77 | 258.74 | 216.17 | 147.50 | 276 45 |
| 1941 ... ... | 134.43 | 134.98 | 149 44 | 183.64 | 290 50 | 678.06 | 691.62 | 495.62 | 338.26 | 246.68 | 270.11 | 191.20 | 303.45 |
| 1942 ... ... | 164.63 | 232.89 | 155.58 | 198.74 | 384.23 | 561.03 | 541.24 | 417.82 | 424.68 | 482.11 | 445.91 | 241.64 | 345.15 |
| 1943 ... ... | 136.15 | 84.17 | 100.72 | 105.61 | 142.25 | 380.13 | 459.92 | 446.07 | 330.04 | 287.90 | 147.65 | 112.02 | 210.00 |
| 1944 . ... | 84.99 | 103.06 | 74 64 | 74.23 | 91 96 | 180.41 | 140.87 | 132.69 | 138.77 | 125.00 | 138.70 | 127.77 | 116.30 |
| 1945 ... ... | 107.17 | 80.25 | 56.72 | 71.51 | 164.85 | 250.37 | 218.03 | 193.90 | 202.85 | 191.55 | 131.76 | 107.07 | 144.30 |
| 1946 .. ... | 67.30 | 66 23 | 71.27 | 93.20 | 122.83 | 130.04 | 148.71 | 205.10 | 149.83 | 148.32 | 195.37 | 163.36 | 130.75 |
| 1947 ... ... | 93.02 | 74.29 | 61.97 | 90.23 | 109.54 | 162.50 | 167.62 | 177.55 | 142.12 | 144 12 | 129.86 | 115.34 | 120.30 |
| 1948 ... ... | 98.85 | 89.85 | 79 80 | 95.02 | 150.07 | 171.74 | 139.02 | 135.86 | 97.41 | 131.71 | 107.47 | 89.00 | 112.97 |
| 1949 ... ... | 72.55 | 60.35 | 72 38 | 83.33 | 65.77 | 93.71 | 126.56 | 83.73 | 106.89 | 95.87 | 94.01 | 63.46 | 83.76 |
| 1950 ... ... | 40.07 | 56.60 | 65.92 | 48.80 | 72.90 | 97.31 | 178 21 | 160.85 | 111.40 | 105.79 | 78.53 | 82.21 | 88.51 |
| 1951 ... ... | 81.28 | 57.03 | 79 72 | 70.96 | 119.25 | 146.16 | 132.99 | 158.67 | 100.64 | 101.71 | 86.29 | 78.16 | 99.78 |
| 1952 ... ... | 73.64 | 42.89 | 51.07 | 43.53 | 46.34 | 137.48 | 69.2. | 88.00 | 83.33 | 76.82 | 91.41 | 69.99 | 71.75 |
| 1953 ... ... | 73.98 | 55.26 | 53 45 | 45.02 | 54.96 | 69.54 | 136.23 | 67.69 | 55.26 | 56.47 | 53.98 | 60.86 | 64.82 |
| 1954 ... ... | 43.01 | 71.33 | 69.17 | 42.35 | 49.49 | 102.64 | 96.91 | 88.40 | 66.84 | 57.66 | 58.66 | 63.80 | 66 95 |
| 1955 ... ... | 38.91 | 51.67 | 26.67 | 48.92 | 48.16 | 52.95 | 69.32 | 41.60 | 39.65 | 36.66 | 41.78 | 49.13 | 44.98 |
| 1956 ... ... | 30.46 | 54.32 | 42.29 | 37.25 | 46.51 | 44.23 | 63.29 | 46.55 | 41.98 | 33.06 | 33.20 | 40.38 | 42.65 |
| 1957 ... ... | 29.26 | 51.65 | 32.14 | 35.24 | 41.73 | 48.89 | 30.30 | 53.98 | 27.17 | 47.56 | 42.41 | 49.80 | 40.71 |
| 1958 ... ... | 36.82 | 47.16 | 33.24 | 34 33 | 44.73 | 35.44 | 32.62 | 58.31 | 24.15 | 46.09 | 44.57 | 41.56 | 39 99 |
| 1959 ... ... | 37.71 | 40.17 | 41.79 | 42.72 | 25.79 | 26.79 | 37.56 | 37.14 | 28.40 | 39.79 | 29.05 | 31 99 | 34.95 |

## Number of Deaths under 5 years of age classified by Cause of Death

| | DISEASES | Under 1 week | 1 & under 2 weeks | 2 & under 3 weeks | 3 & under 4 weeks | Total under 4 weeks | 4 weeks & under 3 months | 3 & under 6 months | 6 & under 9 months | 9 & under 12 months | Total under 1 year | 1 year & under 2 years | 2 & under 3 years | 3 & under 4 years | 4 & under 5 years | Total 1 to under 5 years | Total under 5 years |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | Brucellosis (Undulant fever) ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 20 | Septicaemia and pyaemia ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | Meningococal infections ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 25 | Tetanus ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 29 | Acute infectious encephalitis ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 45(p) | All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ... ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 56 | Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 57 | Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 58 | Leukaemia and aleukaemia ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 64(d) | Other defiency states ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 65(c) | Other specified and unspecified anaemias ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| 66(a) | Asthma... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 66(b) | All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 69 | Mental deficiency ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 71 | Nonneningococal meningitis ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 4 |
| 77(b) | Otitis media and maistolditis ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 78(b) | All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 |
| 87 | Acute upper respiratory infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | - | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 88 | Influenza ... ... ... ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 89 | Lobar pneumonia ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| 90 | Broncho-pneumonia... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 7 | 4 | 5 | — | 16 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 4 | 20 |
| 91 | Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 92 | Acute bronchitis ... ... ... | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 12 | — | — | — | — | — | 12 |
| 93 | Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | 5 |
| 97(b) | All other respiratory diseases ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 104(a) | Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years ... | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 20 |
| 104(b) | Gastro-enteritis and colitis ages 2 years and over ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 104(c) | Chronic entritis and ulcerative colitis ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 107 | Other diseases of digestive system | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 121 | Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue... ... ... ... | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 127 | Spina bifida and meningocele ... | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 6 |
| 128 | Congenital malformation of the circulatory system ... ... ... | 6 | 2 | 3 | — | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 20 |
| 129 | All other congenital malformations | 10 | 1 | — | 2 | 13 | 1 | 3 | — | — | 17 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 19 |
| 130 | Birth injuries... ... ... ... | 41 | — | 1 | — | 12 | — | — | 1 | — | 43 | — | — | — | — | — | 43 |
| 131 | Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis | 35 | 1 | — | — | 36 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 39 | — | — | — | — | — | 39 |
| 132(a) | Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks) | — | 1 | — | 2 | 3 | - | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| 132(c) | Other infections of newborn ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | 9 | — | — | — | — | — | 9 |
| 133 | Haemolytic disease of newborn ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 134 | All other defined diseases of ear'y infancy ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| 135 | Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified ... ... ... ... | 48 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 58 | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 63 | — | — | — | — | — | 63 |
| 138 | M.V.A. ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 141 | Accidentals falls ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 143 | Accidental caused by fire & explosion of combustible material | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| 144 | Accidental caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 147(b) | Foreign body entering other crifice | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| 148(a) | All other accidental causes ... | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| | Total ... ... | 151 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 191 | 40 | 33 | 21 | 12 | 297 | 15 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 34 | 331 |

## Population, Live Births, Live Birth-rate, Still Births, Still Birth-rate by District

| Locality | Population | Live Births | Live Birth-Rate per 1000 population | Still Births | Still Births Rate per 100 Total Births |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALTA | | | | | |
| Attard ... ... ... | 2,682 | 42 | 15.66 | 1 | 2.3 |
| Balzan ... ... ... | 2,797 | 82 | 29.32 | 1 | 1.2 |
| B'kara ... ... ... | 17,393 | 522 | 30.01 | 16 | 3.0 |
| Birżebbuġia ... ... | 5,482 | 181 | 33.02 | 4 | 2.2 |
| Cospicua ... .. ... | 9,200 | 302 | 32.83 | 7 | 2.3 |
| Dingli ... ... ... | 2,066 | 29 | 14.04 | — | — |
| Floriana ... ... ... | 5,841 | 129 | 22.09 | 3 | 2.3 |
| Għargħur ... ... | 1,863 | 49 | 26.30 | — | — |
| Għaxaq ... ... ... | 2,888 | 70 | 24.24 | 5 | 6.7 |
| Gudja ... ... ... | 1,744 | 51 | 29.24 | 3 | 5.6 |
| Gżira ... ... | 8,828 | 346 | 39.19 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Ħamrun ... ... ... | 16,923 | 398 | 23.52 | 17 | 4.1 |
| Kalkara ... ... ... | 2,156 | 56 | 25.97 | — | — |
| Kirkop ... ... ... | 1,224 | 38 | 31.05 | — | — |
| Lija ... ... ... | 2,127 | 45 | 21.16 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Luqa ... ... ... | 5 463 | 143 | 26.18 | 3 | 2.1 |
| Marsa ... ... ... | 10,830 | 245 | 22.62 | 8 | 3.2 |
| Marsaskala ... ... | 904 | 18 | 19.91 | — | — |
| Marsaxlokk ... ... | 1,513 | 38 | 25.12 | — | — |
| Mdina ... ... ... | 828 | 9 | 10.87 | 1 | 10.0 |
| Mellieħa ... ... | 4,347 | 101 | 23.23 | 2 | 1.9 |
| Mġarr ... ... ... | 2,218 | 56 | 25.25 | 3 | 5.1 |
| Mosta ... ... ... | 7,480 | 203 | 27.14 | 3 | 1.5 |
| Mqabba ... ... ... | 2,146 | 64 | 29 82 | 2 | 3.0 |
| Msida ... ... ... | 6,683 | 212 | 31.72 | 5 | 2.3 |
| Naxxar ... ... ... | 4,799 | 126 | 26.26 | 3 | 2.3 |
| Paola ... ... ... | 11,581 | 354 | 30.57 | 10 | 2.7 |
| Pieta ... ... ... | 4,184 | 120 | 28.68 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Qormi ... ... ... | 15,257 | 379 | 24.84 | 10 | 2.6 |
| Qrendi ... ... ... | 2,169 | 34 | 15.68 | 1 | 2.9 |
| Rabat ... ... ... | 12.971 | 310 | 23.90 | 3 | 1.0 |
| Safi ... ... ... | 721 | 11 | 15.26 | — | — |
| St. Julian's ... ... | 8,578 | 310 | 36.14 | 9 | 2.8 |
| St. Paul's Bay ... ... | 3,094 | 92 | 29.73 | 4 | 4.2 |
| St. Vennera ... ... | 5,331 | 69 | 12.94 | — | — |
| Senglea ... ... ... | 5,195 | 246 | 47.35 | 4 | 1.6 |
| Siġġiewi ... ... ... | 5,194 | 140 | 26.95 | 4 | 2.8 |
| Sliema ... ... ... | 23.759 | 596 | 25.09 | 7 | 1.2 |
| Tarxien ... ... ... | 7,834 | 185 | 23.62 | 5 | 2.6 |
| Valletta ... ... ... | 18,337 | 389 | 21.21 | 8 | 2.0 |
| Vittoriosa ... ... | 4.285 | 121 | 28.24 | 2 | 1.6 |
| Żabbar ... .. ... | 11,264 | 266 | 23.66 | 4 | 1.5 |
| Żebbuġ ... ... ... | 8,140 | 172 | 21 13 | 3 | 1.7 |
| Żejtun ... ... ... | 11,756 | 265 | 22.54 | 6 | 2.2 |
| Żurrieq ... ... ... | 7,058 | 191 | 27.06 | 3 | 1.5 |
| GOZO | | | | | |
| Għajnsielem, Mgarr & Comino | 1,871 | 47 | 25.12 | — | — |
| Għarb ... ... ... | 1.249 | 22 | 17.61 | 3 | 12.0 |
| Għasri ... ... ... | 472 | 7 | 14.83 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Kerċem & Sta. Luċia ... | 1,219 | 28 | 22 97 | 1 | 3.4 |
| Nadur ... ... ... | 4,156 | 99 | 23 82 | 4 | 3.9 |
| Qala ... ... ... | 1,604 | 32 | 19.95 | 1 | 3.0 |
| San Lawrenz ... ... | 430 | 8 | 18.60 | 1 | 12.5 |
| Sannat & Munxar ... ... | 1,686 | 60 | 35·59 | — | — |
| Victoria ... ... ... | 6,415 | 165 | 25.72 | 2 | 1.2 |
| Xagħra ... ... ... | 4,058 | 87 | 21.44 | 3 | 3.3 |
| Xewkija ... ... ... | 3,344 | 94 | 28.11 | 1 | 1.1 |
| Żebbuġ ... ... ... | 1,207 | 25 | 20.71 | 1 | 3 8 |

## ANTENATAL SERVICE

An Antenatal Clinic Service is held in forty different towns and villages. Each clinic is run by a medical officer with special qualification in obstetrics and gynaecology. He is assisted by a Nurse and the local Health Visitors also attend and give their help in introducing mothers and keeping records. At the first attendance, the expectant mother is given an oppointment card and a detailed medical and obstetric history is taken; she is then asked to call once monthly until the seventh month of pregnancy and then fortnightly until she reaches full term. In special cases more frequent visits are requested. At each visit the patient is examined and given advice; routine blood-pressure reading and examination of urine are also carried out. Patients are requested to attend postnatally when details about the confinement are recorded and both mother and baby are examined.

An Antenatal Clinic is also held at St. Luke Hospital where free medicines are issued to patients entitled to free medical assistance; blood-grouping (ABO and Rh) is carried out routinely; laboratory and radiological investigations are taken when necessary.

During 1959, the number of attendances amounted to 12,954.

## OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

In recent years there has been a marked industrial development in our Islands. New production methods and processes have been introduced and a multiplicity of new materials have been employed. All these have given rise to problems in the protection of the workers' health which were non existent before. This industrial development brought into being our Occupational Health Service which has amply justified its existence.

The following is a short account of the activities of the Occupational Health Unit:

Employees, reported to be suffering from some disability which precludes them from perfoming their duties were submitted for medical examination as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Department of Emigration, Labour & Social Welfare | 1 | |
| Milk Marketing Undertaking ... ... ... ... | 4 | |
| Public Works Department ... ... ... ... | 45 | |
| Water & Electricity Department ... ... ... | 1 | |
| Posts & Telephones Department ... ... ... | 1 | 52 |

Employees (over 60) submitted for examination to be retained in the service after reaching their age limit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Medical & Health Department ... ... ... ... | 1 | |
| Public Works Department ... ... ... ... | 253 | |
| Water & Electricity Department ... ... ... | 15 | 269 |

Persons examined prior to employment or pre-transfer:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milk Marketing Undertaking ... ... ... ... | 1 | |
| Medical & Health Department ... ... ... ... | 2 | |
| Public Works Department ... ... ... ... | 48 | |
| Water & Electricity Department ... ... ... | 1 | 52 |

Periodical examinations of workers in specified trades:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Works Department ... ... ... ... | 38 | |
| Water & Electricity Department ... ... ... | 7 | 45 |

Applicants medically examined under the Disabled Persons Employment Scheme of the National Employment Board:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Males ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 98 | |
| Young Persons ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 | |
| Females ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 | 149 |

(16 of the total number have subsequently been re-examined for re-assessment).

Twelve young persons were examined under Act X of 1952 which provides for the regulation of the Training & Employment of Apprentices & Learners in Industry.

Two members of the Police were medically examined before proceeding to the United Kingdom for a course of studies.

Forty-one persons were referred by the Police for medical examination in connection with their application for a Driving Licence.

Sixty-one persons were medically examined in connection with their disability to participate from the proceeds of the sale of the George Cross stamps.

The National Insurance Division of the Department of Emigration, Labour & Social Welfare referred 22 persons who had applied for a widow's pension and/or unemployment benefits.

## PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

The Laboratory has coped with a large volume of work both in the Chemical as well as in the Bacteriological Sections. The Entemological Section has dealt with 23 cases of Kala-azar and examined 53 live-rats for flea index. Ever since the war the volume of work has been on the increase. The number of Food and Drink samples submitted by Health Inspectors for examination and chemical analysis was 11,487 in 1957, 16,085 in 1958 and 17,147 during the year 1959. This is in addition to the work undertaken for the Supply Branch in the Medical and Health Department and for the Customs Department, the Trade and Industry Department and other Government Departments. 1,509 samples of water have been analysed as part of the routine examination of the public water supply, while 312 samples of water have been analysed at the request of the Health Inspectors and 244 samples at the request of the Water Engineers.

| | |
|---|---|
| Food and Drink samples examined physically and chemically | 17,147 |
| Water samples from public springs (including reservoirs, pumping-stations and boreholes) ... ... ... ... | 1,509 |
| Water samples from mains and taps ... ... ... ... | 191 |
| Water samples from private tanks ... ... ... ... ... | 197 |
| Public water supply ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,781 |
| Water samples on behalf of the Defence Services ... ... | 10 |
| Sea-water samples ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 36 |
| Water samples from various other sources ... ... ... | 87 |
| Samples submitted by:— | |
| {Government Departments ... | 212 |
| {Defence Services ... ... ... | 24 |
| Food and drink samples examined bacteriologically ... ... | 402 |
| Rats (dead) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 881 |
| Rats (live) and Fleas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| Blood for serum re-action and titration ... ... ... | 1,931 |
| Sputum for tuberculosis ... ... ... ... ... ... | 49 |
| Faeces and urine for bacteriological examinations ... ... | 44 |
| Urine for routine examinations ... ... ... ... ... | 1,493 |
| Wassermann and Kahn ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8 |
| Swabs for diphtheria including virulence tests ... ... ... | 701 |
| Swabs, miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31 |
| Hair for spores ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Other samples ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 24 |
| Total ... ... | 26,862 |

## Analysis in accordance with the Food, Drugs and Drinking Water Ordinance

| Nature of sample | Number Examined | Found Unfit |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 322 | — |
| Flour ... .. ... ... | 2,677 | 39 |
| Semolina ... ... ... | 27 | — |
| Cornflour ... ... ... | 5 | — |
| Dough ... ... ... ... | 50 | — |
| Yeast ... ... ... ... | 16 | — |
| Bread ... ... ... ... | 2,062 | 43 |
| Paste ... ... ... ... | 1,655 | 3 |
| Biscuits and Rusks... ... ... | 124 | — |
| Milk pasteurized ... ... ... | 88 | — |
| Milk tinned ... ... ... | 1 | — |
| Cheese ... ... ... ... | 590 | 1 |
| Cheese Maltese ... ... ... | 43 | — |
| Rkotta ... ... ... ... | 46 | — |
| Butter ... ... .. ... | 67 | — |
| Margarine ... ... ... | 659 | — |
| Lard ... ... ... ... | 1,333 | — |
| Oil ... ... . . ... | 787 | 5 |
| Rice ... ... ... ... | 534 | — |
| Tea ... ... ... ... | 305 | — |
| Coffee ... ... ... ... | 245 | — |
| Chicory... ... ... ... | 39 | — |
| Confectionery & sweets ... ... | 682 | 2 |
| Wine ... ... ... ... | 524 | — |
| Vinegar... ... ... ... | 6 | — |
| Spirits ... ... ... ... | 34 | — |
| Aerated waters ... ... ... | 822 | 122 |
| Beer ... ... ... ... | 2 | — |
| Meat preparations... ... ... | 189 | 2 |
| Fish preparations ... ... ... | 97 | — |
| Cereals ... ... ... ... | 562 | 1 |
| Tomato paste ... ... ... | 1,547 | — |
| Salt table ... ... ... | 46 | — |
| Eggs ... ... ... ... | 32 | — |
| Cheesecakes ... ... ... | 21 | — |
| Dried friut ... ... ... | 168 | - |
| Cocoanut ... ... ... | 14 | 2 |
| Sugar ... ... ... ... | 469 | 1 |
| Spices ... ... ... ... | 88 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 139 | — |
| Total ... | 17,147 | 221 |

The Bacteriological Section has carried out, free of charge, clinical tests and investigations for general practitioners. For this purpose, 1,854 samples of blood sera have been tested for agglutination against the causative micro-organisms of Typhoid and Undulant Fevers. Moreover it has carried out frequent and regular examination of the sources of water supply. Bacteriological examinations have also been carried out in connection with cases of suspected food poisoning, with milk testing and with the testing of ingredients used in the preparation of ice-cream. cheese and other foodstuffs. Many specimens have been examined bacteriologically on behalf of hospitals and other Government Departments. The bacteriology section has also eaxmined sera in connection with the outbreaks of influenza: in these examinations the virus antigens have been used for the complement fixation reaction. As a result it was established that the virus responsible for the outbreak of Influenza of 1959 was caused by Type B. virus.

**Influenza Virus**

| Serum Titre | Type A, (F.M.) | Type A, (P.R. 8) | Type A (Stamm Singapore) | Type B (Lee) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 1st Sample | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/20 |
| 2nd Sample | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/20 |
| 2. 1st Sample | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1/10 |
| 2nd Sample | Nil | Nil | Nil | 1/160 |
| 3. 1st Sample | 1/10 | Nil | Nil | 1/10 |
| 2nd Sample | 1/10 | Nil | Nil | 1/10 |
| 4. 1st Sample | 1/10 | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/10 |
| 2nd Sample | 1/10 | 1/20 | 1/20 | 1/320 |
| 5. 1st Sample | 1/10 | 1/10 | Nil | 1/10 |
| 2nd Sample | 1/10 | 1/10 | Nil | 1/160 |

*Agglutination Reactions.* 1,854 samples of blood sera were submitted for agglutination test against the causative micro-organisms of typhoid and undulant fever, by the slide method. The results are given in the following Table. These results include the examination of contacts of cases of typhoid fever, as well as the employees of the Milk Marketing Undertaking, and other employees engaged in occupations making them liable to spread the infection; these examinations are performed to exclude the possibility of healthy carriers.

In 77 other cases complete titrations were carried out, repeated tests being performed on the sample, to observe changes in titre. In 35 of such cases positive results were obtained against Brucella Melitensis, in 33 against Salmonella typhi, in one case against Proteus OX 19; in another case against Sh. Shigae and in two cases against Shigella Boyd II.

**Results of Examinations of Blood for Undulant and Typhoid Fevers**

| | Positive results against Br. Melitensis | | | Positive results against Salm. Typhi | | | Negative results | Total No. of Tests |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Malta | Gozo | Total | Malta | Gozo | Total | | |
| January ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 67 | 80 |
| February ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 56 | 67 |
| March ... ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 93 | 113 |
| April ... ... | 8 | — | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | 62 | 72 |
| May ... ... | 20 | 11 | 31 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 101 | 140 |
| June ... ... | 25 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 183 | 226 |
| July ... ... | 23 | 11 | 34 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 207 | 256 |
| August... ... | 27 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 172 | 221 |
| September ... | 20 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 196 | 240 |
| October ... | 15 | 7 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 183 | 226 |
| November ... | 8 | 3 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 114 | 133 |
| December ... | 9 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 63 | 80 |
| Total ... | 178 | 64 | 242 | 79 | 36 | 115 | 1,497 | 1,854 |

In connection with measures to control diphtheria, 653 swabs were examined throughout the year. The purpose of this examination is to confirm bacteriologically every case remitted to the isolation hospitals in Malta and Gozo, and not to discharge the patient from isolation before at least two consecutive swabs have failed to show the presence of Corrynebacterium diphtheriae.

Details of the number of examinations carried out are given in the following table. Under the 'Negative' are included: 8 cases of Streptococus haemolyticus; 6 of Pseudomonas pyocyanea; 2 of Diplococus pneumonia and 22 of Candida albicans.

**Results of Examination of Swabs for C. Diphtheria**

| Swabs | Onset of Disease | | | Period of Convalescence | | | | | | Swabs from Contacts | Swabs from Practitioners | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | 5th | 6th | | | |
| Positive ... ... | 20 | 3 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 16 | 46 |
| Negative ... | 107 | 111 | 114 | 74 | 56 | 48 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 47 | 30 | 607 |
| Total ... | 127 | 114 | 114 | 76 | 58 | 48 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 48 | 46 | 653 |

*Milk and fresh cheese.* A full bacteriological examination of 71 samples of pasteurized milk was carried out. The tests were:—

i) Estimation of the number of viable bacteria per nil.
ii) Presence of B. coli
iii) Methylene blue test.
iv) Presence of pathogenic bacteria.

Fourteen samples failed to reach the required standards regarding the number of presumptive B.coli and five samples failed as well in regard to the methylene blue test. No pathogenic bacteria were isolated.

Seven samples of raw milk were submitted. No pathogenic bacteria were isolated. The phosphatase test was carried out on three other samples of milk on the occasion of the strike by goat herdsmen. The result was strongly positive

Thirty-six samples of fresh cheese were examined with negative findings.

## PORT HEALTH SERVICE

The number of ships inspected by the Port Medical Officers was 2,021 and the number of aircraft dealt with was 408.

The number of passengers arriving in Malta, excluding service personnel and passengers in transit, was 44,986; about three-quarters of these arrived by air, and the rest by sea. It is to be noted that the number of arrivals this year exceeded that of last year (1958) by about 5,000. There were 3,445 arrivals served with the warning for medical surveillance, or with the Notice Card reaction to be taken in case of infectious disease.

The procedure of granting Accelerated Pratique suggested by the World Health Organization which was established in 1958, continued to work well, and a much larger number of ships availed themselves of this facility.

From the epidemiological point of view the outbreak of smallpox in Aden and in Singapore necessitated a very strict watch on ships arriving from the East, as these very often called at Aden or Singapore on their way to the Mediterranean.

**Summary of the work performed by the Port Health Staff during 1959**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ships inspected in all the harbours ... ... ... | 2,021 |
| Ships inspected in the Grand Harbour ... ... | 1,939 |
| Ships inspected in Marsaxlokk Bay ... ... ... | 43 |
| Ships inspected in Marsamxett Harbour ... ... | 22 |
| Ships inspected in St. Paul's Bay ... ... ... | 7 |
| Ships inspected outside harbour ... ... ... | 10 |
| Ships inspected and admitted to pratique ... ... | 2,017 |
| Ships inspected and kept in quarantine ... ... | 4 |
| Ships having or having had infectious disease on board ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | Nil |
| Aircraft dealt with by the Air Port Medical Officer ... | 408 |
| Number of cases of infectious disease on board ... | 68 |
| Number of cases of infectious disease disposed prior to arrival ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Number of cases of infectious disease landed at Malta | 7 |
| Persons arriving by sea served with warning for surveillance ... ... ... ... ... ... | 943 |
| Persons arriving by air served with warning for surveillance ... ... ... ... ... ... | 134 |
| Persons arriving by sea served with Notice Card re infectious disease ... ... ... ... ... | 346 |
| Persons arriving by air served with Notice Card re infectious disease ... ... ... ... ... | 2,022 |
| Persons kept under surveillance inspected at the Port Health Office ... ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Inspections of imported fresh fish ... ... ... | 48 |
| Ships partially disinfected ... ... ... ... | 7 |
| Ships partially fumigated ... ... ... ... | Nil |
| Aircraft disinfected or disinsected ... ... ... | 1 |
| Ships, lighters and other craft inspected by the Port Health Inspector ... ... ... ... ... | 2,360 |
| Inspections at Luqa Airport by the Port Health Inspector ... ... ... ... ... ... | 53 |
| Certificates re hay, straw and cotton seed examined | 6 |
| Certificates re tomatoes examined ... ... ... | 12 |
| Certificates re lard examined ... ... ... ... | 155 |
| Certificates re meat products examined ... ... | 840 |
| Foodstuffs examined, condemned and destroyed by the Port Health Inspector:— | |
| Fresh and frozen meat ... ... ... ... | 1,966 lbs. |
| Tinned meat ... ... ... ... ... | 24,376 lbs. |
| Bacon, ham and mortadella ... ... ... | 6,058 lbs. |
| Fresh and frozen fish ... ... ... ... | 4,141 lbs. |
| Tinned fish ... ... ... ... ... ... | 387 lbs. |
| Poultry ... ... ... ... ... ... | 196 lbs. |
| Lard ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,996 lbs. |
| Butter and margarine ... ... ... ... | 1,448 lbs. |
| Tinned milk ... ... ... ... ... | 4,560 tins × 14½ ozs. |
| Cheese ... ... ... ... ... ... | 141 lbs. |
| Fruits and vegetables ... ... ... ... | 2,580 lbs. |
| Tea ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 250 lbs. |

## FREE IMMUNISATION SERVICE

The Free Immunisation Service offers immunisation against Diphtheria, Typhoid, Tuberculosis and Poliomyelitis.

During the year, 38 localities of Malta and Gozo were visited, We have two teams each made up of one doctor and two nurses to carry ont the immunisations. The teams travelled over 11,480 miles during the year. Owing to the occurrence of few cases of Poliomyelitis, diphtheria immunisation had to be curtailed and only 241 children were immunised against the infection. The teams immunised 8,527 persons against Poliomyelitis giving 1st and 2nd doses, but 4,564 more persons were given the third or maintenance dose. 1,015 other persons received one dose only. In the Anti-Tuberculosis field of work the policy of vaccinating children of school leaving age was adopted and in three months in 17 localities 2,642 children were tested, 1,270 were found positive, 1,260 were negative and 1,220 received B.C.G. Vaccination.

**Number of Children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis by Sex and District in Malta**

| District | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ghaxaq ... ... ... | 330 | 337 | 667 |
| St Vennera ... ... | 85 | 108 | 193 |
| Mtahleb ... ... ... | 41 | 53 | 94 |
| Bahrija ... ... ... | 45 | 51 | 96 |
| Ghammieri ... ... | 39 | 55 | 94 |
| Rabat ... ... ... | 230 | 252 | 482 |
| Mosta ... ... ... | 137 | 104 | 241 |
| Luqa ... ... ... | 48 | 52 | 100 |
| Qrendi ... ... ... | 80 | 74 | 154 |
| Birkirkara ... ... | 471 | 515 | 986 |
| Marsa ... ... ... | 461 | 369 | 830 |
| Zabbar ... ... ... | 370 | 427 | 797 |
| Xghajra ... ... ... | 59 | 65 | 124 |
| Marsaskala ... ... | 73 | 74 | 147 |
| Kalkara ... ... ... | 49 | 57 | 106 |
| Senglea ... ... ... | 159 | 140 | 299 |
| Vittoriosa... ... ... | 90 | 98 | 188 |
| Kirkop ... ... ... | 81 | 70 | 151 |
| Gudja ... ... ... | 63 | 56 | 119 |
| Cospicua ... ... ... | 317 | 360 | 677 |
| Birzebbugia ... ... | 108 | 99 | 207 |
| Mqabba ... ... ... | 57 | 73 | 130 |
| Valletta ... ... ... | 886 | 759 | 1,645 |
| **Total** ... ... | 4,279 | 4,248 | 8,527 |

## RODENT CONTROL

The Rodent Control Staff carried out systematic block control in 77 towns and villages in Malta and Gozo involving 618 areas, thus covering 55,833 premises of which 14,569 showed signs of rat infestation. These treatments included the sewers wherever possible.

Such treatments necessitated the laying of 42,766 baiting points of which 24,375 showed a taking during the course of deratting, with 77,568 ounces of poison bait eaten.

In addition 8,204 requests for rat poison from the public amounting to 16,659 ounces of poison bait, were supplied free of charge. Other complaints of rats infestation from business premises and reports of the presence of rats seen in open spaces, were attended to and dealt with.

During the year 3,967 dead rats were collected and 59 others trapped alive.

These figures do not really convey the exact account of the actual destruction of rats as it is not possible to find all dead rats from places which are provided with cover, besides there is no formulae to estimate kill from the kind of poison we are using (Warfarin).

The quantities of poison used were:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Warfarin ... ... | 5,781 | ounces |
| Zinc Phosphide ... | 2,192 | „ |
| A.N.T.U. ... ... | 2½ | „ |
| Red Squill Powder ... | 5 | „ |
| Arsenic ... ... | 2 | „ |

Red squill biscuits and Dak Rat lime were also applied occasionally. All these poisons were used according to the requirements of the environment under treatment. Notices for rat-proofing and/or other accumulations noticed during work were brought to the attention of the Health Inspectors of the area for neces sary action.

All cases of Murine Typhus were immediately attended for rat destruction and for the elimination of rat harbourage.

## POPULAR HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Propaganda Section continued to disseminate and propagate health education in Malta by means of our mobile cinema, the press, booklets, leaflets and talks over the Rediffusion network.

The mobile cinema gave 131 cinema shows in several localities of the island attracting an audience of well over 51,900. During the year seven films were shown and five more films were exhibited to selected audiences of Health workers. World Health Day was organised by this section and celebrated by a film show and a broadcast on the Rediffusion system. Hundreds of posters and leaflets were distributed and a stall showing the activities of the Medical & Health Department was held for the first time in the 'Gozo—The Life and The People' exhibition. In that Island fourteen open-air cinema shows were held showing two films and over 7,000 people were present at these shows.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

All household premises, including shops and industrial establishments, have a daily collection of litter.

The system covers practically the whole of the Island and where, for the present there are no scammel vans, house garbage is collected daily by the road sweepers and carted away in hired trucks.

The house refuse collection system serves about 230,000 of the population and it is performed by a fleet of 14 Refuse vans and 5 trucks manned by 95 labourers.

The house-refuse collected is treated by a pulverizing plant which, however, is not regarded as sufficient to meet the actual requirements. It is hoped that, within the next year, the present plant would be replaced by a modern pulverizing plant which would be able to cope with all the house refuse collected.

Street sweeping is performed on all days in every town and village by 365 sweepers.

## HEALTH INSPECTORATE

During the year Health Inspectors kept constant watch on environmental hygiene. They kept under supervision all licensed premises and places where articles of food and drink were prepared, kept or sold. The primary aim of the Health Inspectors was to teach and assist householders, shop keepers and personnel engaged in trade and industry to observe the rules of hygiene and to maintain public health; the policy being to guide and advice and gain the cooperation of the public and only after such efforts failed that coercive action was resorted to. Experience has shown that cooperation is more profitable than coercion.

## INSECT CONTROL

Public and private institutions and other localities known to be infested received the attention of this Department. Hospitals and institutions, factories, shops and cowsheds were treated with liquid or powder D.D.T. for flies or cockroaches. Other institutions or cinemas were treated for insect infestation Gammaxene was applied as larvaecide on manure heaps and in some water cisterns where mosquito larvae were breeding. Houses in which cases of Leishmaniasis have been reported, were disinfested with D.D.T. liquid. In all cases the treatment proved satisfactory.

## EXTENSION OF SEWERS

Extension works of street sewers were continued in the following localities:— St. Julians, Msida, Gżira, Pietà, Sta. Venera, Mosta, Tarxien, Fgura, Siġġiewi and Mellieħa. In this connection 371 statutory notices were issued during the year.

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

During the year the following items were dealt with:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Building Notices: | | | |
| Malta — | New Buildings ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,401 |
| | Additional Work and Alterations ... ... | | 931 |
| | Repairs ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 144 |
| Gozo — | New Buildings ... ... ... ... ... | | 178 |
| | Additional Work and Alterations ... ... | | 96 |
| | Repairs ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 7 |
| Plans not approved ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 110 |
| Plans dealt by the General Services' Board ... ... ... | | | 11 |
| Contraventions: | | | |
| Number of cases dealt in Court ... ... ... | | 96 | |
| Number of cases debated after warning ... ... | | 179 | 275 |
| Samples of bricks submitted for testing ... ... ... ... | | | 35 |
| Applications for sites for a grave at the Addolorata | | | |
| Cemetery ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 63 | |
| Outstanding from previous years ... ... ... | | 42 | 105 |
| Number of sites allotted at the Addolorata Cemetery ... ... | | | 24 |
| Other Cemeteries ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | 8 |
| Permits for designs and monuments ... ... ... ... | | | 113 |
| Permits for deepening and repairs to graves ... ... ... | | | 34 |

## Bed and Patient Statistics in Hospitals for 1959

| | St. Luke Hospital | St. Vincent de Paul Hospital | Hospital for Mental Diseases | Central Hospital | Santo Spirito Hospital | St. Bartholomew Hospital | Isolation Hospital | Victoria Hospital | St. John the Baptist Hospital | St. Theresa Hospital | Chambray Hospital | Isolation Hospital Gozo | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Total bed complement ... ... ... | 482 | 919 | *754 | 71 | 70 | 118 | 176 | 89 | 147 | 16 | 200 | 24 | 3,066 |
| 2. Average daily number of occupied beds ... | 534 | 851 | 923 | 42 | 67 | 43 | 12 | 40 | 107 | 8 | 179 | — | 2,806 |
| 3. Highest daily occupation ... ... ... | 568 | 868 | 942 | 56 | 70 | 45 | 26 | 65 | 119 | 10 | 185 | 4 | 2,958 |
| 4. Lowest daily occupation ... ... ... | 476 | 826 | 901 | 32 | 62 | 41 | 4 | 25 | 97 | 8 | 173 | 1 | 2,646 |
| 5. Total No. of in-patients treated ... ... | 12,514 | 1,304 | 1,205 | 695 | 148 | 47 | 204 | 868 | 163 | 10 | 204 | 10 | 17,342 |
| 6. Radiological examinations ... ... ... | 23,934 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2,648 | — | — | — | — | 26,582 |
| 7. Pathological examinations ... ... ... | 36,980§ | — | 8,038 | — | — | — | — | 1,326 | — | — | — | — | 46,344 |
| 8. Bacteriological examinations ... ... | 7,047 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 7,047 |
| 9. Patients treated by Physiotherapy Dept. ... | 295 | — | — | — | 18 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 313 |
| 10. Treatments given by Physiotherapy Dept. ... | 9,360 | — | — | — | 134 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 9,494 |
| 11. New out-patients .. ... ... ... | 20,632 | — | 191 | 6,508 | 161† | — | 8 | 1,480 | — | — | — | — | 28,980 |
| 12. Total out-patient attendances ... ... | 58,123 | — | 2,743 | 23,522 | 161† | 670 | 16 | 5,840 | — | — | — | — | 91,075 |
| BEDS ALLOCATED | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13. General Medicine ... ... ... ... | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | 144 |
| 14. General Surgery ... ... ... ... | 120 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 37 | — | — | — | — | 157 |
| 15. Gynaecology ... ... ... ... | 30 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | 36 |
| 16. Obstetrics ... ... ... ... ... | 44 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 12 | — | — | — | — | 56 |
| 17. Paediatrics ... ... ... ... ... | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 10 | — | — | — | — | 60 |
| 18. Psychiatry (including Mental Deficiency) ... | — | — | 734 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 180 | — | 894 |
| 19. Cardiology ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 20. Dentistry ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 21. Dermatology ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 14 | — | — | 6 | — | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| 22. Tuberculosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a) Respiratory ... ... ... ... | — | 114 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 16 | — | — | 130 |
| b) Non-respiratory ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 23. E. N. T. ... ... ... ... ... | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 58 |
| 24. Infectious Diseases ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | 170 | — | — | — | — | 30 | 200 |
| 25. Ophthalmology ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 55 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 55 |
| 26. Orthopaedic Surgery ... ... ... | 60 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 60 |
| 27. V. D. ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 |
| 28. Chronic Sick ... ... ... ... | — | 805 | 20 | — | 70 | — | — | — | 147 | — | 20 | — | 1,062 |
| 29. Leprosy ... ... ... ... ... | — | — | — | — | — | 118 | - | — | — | — | — | — | 118 |

Nominal.*
§ Including 3,217 emigrants
† Casualties

## Movement of the Hospital Population during 1959

| Hospital | Remaining at end of 1958 | Admitted | Transferred from other hospitals | Total | DISCHARGED | | | | | Remaining at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Transferred to other hospitals | At request | Cured | Relieved | Died | |
| MALTA | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Luke ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 406 | 12,046 | 62 | 12,514 | 303 | 1,862 | 3,725 | 5,588 | 537 | 499 |
| St. Vincent de Paul ... ... ... ... ... | 705 | 185 | 166 | 1,056 | 55 | 55 | — | 1 | 213 | 732 |
| St. Vincent de Paul (Extension Wards) ... ... | 157 | 54 | 37 | 248 | 45 | 27 | 1 | 31 | 49 | 95 |
| Hospital for Mental Diseases ... ... ... ... | 890 | 274 | 24 | 1,188 | 36 | 101(a) | 29 | 75 | 28 | 919 |
| Central ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40 | 643 | 12 | 695 | 25 | — | 456 | 165 | 2 | 47 |
| Santo Spirito ... ... ... ... ... ... | 68 | 25 | 55 | 148 | 25 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 36 | 67 |
| St. Bartholomew ... ... ... ... ... | 43 | 4 | — | 47 | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | 43 |
| Isolation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13 | 160 | 31 | 204 | 23 | 8 | 152 | 2 | 6 | 13 |
| GOZO | | | | | | | | | | |
| Victoria ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 34 | 784 | 20 | 838 | 50 | 119 | 394 | 195 | 42 | 38 |
| St. John the Baptist ... ... ... ... ... | 103 | 26 | 34 | 163 | 10 | 11 | — | — | 32 | 110 |
| St. Theresa ... ... ... .. ... ... | 10 | — | — | 10 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 8 |
| Chambray (Mental) ... ... ... ... ... | 171 | 14 | 11 | 196 | 17 | — | — | — | 8 | 171 |
| Chambray (Extension Ward) ... ... ... ... | 7 | — | 1 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 7 |
| Isolation ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | — | 10 | — | 10 | 2 | — | 7 | — | 1 | — |
| **Total** ... ... ... ... | 2,647 | 14,225 | 453 | 17,325 | 592 | 2,193 | 4,772 | 6,062 | 957 | 2,749 |

**(a) Discharged as (i) not insane, (ii) not improved and (iii) not requiring treatment.**

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services may be divided into acute (St. Luke and Central Hospitals and Isolation Hospital in Malta and Victoria and Isolation Hospital in Gozo) and long stay (Hospital for Mental Diseases, Santo Spirito Hospital, St. Vincent de Paul Hospital including Tb unit, St. Bartholomew Hospital in Malta and St. John the Baptist, Chambray and St. Theresa Hospitals in Gozo). The total bed complement in Malta is 2,590, in 476.

St. Luke Hospital is now fully occupied with medical, surgical, orthopaedic, E.N.T., paediatric, maternity and gynaecology, together with out-patient departments and dental clinic.

A psychiatric out-patient unit is functioning very well and attendance has kept on increasing. At the second floor of the central block a few rooms have been adapted and equipped for the in-patient treatment of 12 psychiatric cases. As soon as staff is approved it will start functioning.

There is also at St. Luke Hospital a Tb Out-Patient Clinic.

The Nursing School is still giving the necessary training for the certificate of registered nurse, and several successful candidates have been registered by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. A new School for Nurses is being built in the grounds of St. Luke Hospital as well as a medical school by the Royal University of Malta. A scheme for the training of assistant nurses has been submitted to Government. When the scheme is approved it would replace the present nine months training course for the certificate of Hospital Attendant. The training for the certificate of Assistant Nurse would be of two years duration and emphasis would be on the practical side of nursing.

At St. Vincent de Paul Hospital the damaged part (through enemy action) on the female side has been re-built and it is contemplated to set up in the new block a paraplegic centre of about 25 beds as a start.

The new 80 bed block for female patients at the Hospital for Mental Diseases has been completed. It is being equipped and will soon be opened to receive patients. A similar block is under construction for male patients.

Two young women are undergoing physiotherapy training in the United Kingdom and another is following the course for orthoptic nurse.

Two occupational therapists arrived during 1959 from the United Kingdom. Occupational Training has been started at St. Vincent de Paul Hospital in addition to the unit set up at St. Luke Hospital.

## DISTRICT MEDICAL SERVICE

The District Medical Service covers all the localities in Malta and Gozo. It is a medical service available to all members of the public and free of charge in the case of patients entitled to free treatment. The number of district medical officers has been continually increased through a re-distribution of districts and at present stands at 42. Daily clinics are held by each district medical officer in the government dispensary of his district and in addition domiciliary visits are also paid to bed-ridden patients. It is estimated that during the year district medical officers attended to 97,859 patients in the government dispensaries and paid 12,778 domiciliary visits

District Medical Officers hold sessions twice a year for the gratuitous vaccination against smallpox, which is compulsory in the case of babies soon after attaining the age of two months. Attached to each Government Dispensary is a Health Visitor who assists the District Medical Officer in the dispensary and afterwards goes round doing house visiting and engaging on health work in her district. During the year Health Visitors paid 23,041 home viits.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SERVICE

The Department employs seven pharmacists and twenty-five assistants stationed at the Medical Stores, the Hospitals and the District Dispensary, Valletta.

The functions of the section include the stock piling of supplies, the purchase storage and issue of medical supplies and the compounding and dispensing of pharmaceutical preparations.

Every effort is made to compound locally those preparations which it is economical to prepare in a Pharmaceutical Department, such as local applications, lotions, creams and ointments.

Preparation of perfusion fluids and other sterile preparations was carried out at St. Luke Hospital. During 1959/60 no fewer than 17,940 bottles, 500 mls and 10,170 in other sizes were dispensed. These preparations are periodically subjected to bacteriological tests.

During 1959/60 the following supplies were made:—

| | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| Spectacles ... ... ... ... | 2,248 No. | 795. 2. 8. |
| Dentures — Full 449, Partial 416, Repairs 110 No. ... ... ... ... ... | | 2,201. 18. 0. |

Orthopaedic and other surgical appliances:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orthopaedic appliances ... ... | 383 No. ... | 1,365. 4. 7. |
| Abdominal belts ... ... ... | 311 „ ... | 954. 0. 1. |
| Artificial limbs ... ... ... | 23 „ ... | 416. 10. 0. |
| Surgical hosiery ... ... ... | 876 „ ... | 666. 3. 3. |

The Pharmaceutical Service is also entrusted with the dispensing, free of charge, of approved prescriptions from the Central Hospital. Six sessions a week are held during which patients from all over the island are served. Attendances are in the region of 1,000 a week. The value of drugs etc. supplied against approved prescriptions is £14,191. 18s. 7d.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| During the year the value of bills certified for the purchase of supplies was ... ... ... ... ... ... | | £121,052. 4. 3. |
| Total issues were valued at ... ... | £119,643. 18. 8. | |
| Of these, sales amounted to ... ... | 1,132. 0. 11. | £118,511. 17. 9. |
| These were distributed as follows:— | | |
| Drugs ... ... ... ... ... | £76,965. 13. 3. | |
| Dressings ... ... ... ... | 9,721. 1. 7. | |
| Equipment ... ... ... ... | 31,825. 2. 11. | £118,511. 17. 9. |
| Of these, St. Luke and Central Hospital account for ... ... ... ... | £84,955. 15. 9. | |
| Other hospitals, Malta and Gozo and Charitable Institutions ... ... | 17,464. 0. 10. | |
| District Dispensaries ... ... ... | 2,739. 5. 4. | |
| Other Branches, Medical and Health Department ... ... ... ... | 12,506. 16. 9. | |
| Other Government Departments (on repayment) ... ... ... ... | 845. 19. 1. | £118,511. 17. 9. |

## MISCELLANEOUS

*Council of Health*

The Council of Health held one sitting during the year under review.

It reconsidered the question of the prohibition of smoking during performances in public theatres and in public vehicles used for the transport of passengers.

It also considered proposed regulations regarding the slaughter of poultry and rabbits in premises licensed for the purpose, other than the Valletta Market, for sale in that market.

*Legislation and Regulations*

The following Ordinances were enacted during the year, amending in part certain provisions contained in the principal law to which they relate:—

a) Emergency Ordinance No. I of 1959 — amending the Medical and Health Department (Constitution) Ordinance (Chapter 148 of the Laws of Malta), by the repeal of the provision which set up the Medical Board and by the creation of a number of bodies, viz: the Medical Council, the Advisory and Executive Board, the Hospital Manegement Committee in respect of St. Luke and the Central Hospitals and the General Services' Board which have in part executive and in part advisory functions connected with the medical services, and adapting consequentially regulations which had been made in terms of the principal law:

b) Emergency Ordinance No. II of 1959 — amending the Medical and Kindred Profession Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Laws of Malta) by prescribing the conditions of registrations of members of the various medical and kindred professions and the taking over of particular functions by the Medical Council and the Advisory and Executive Board from the Medical Board, by providing for the maintenance of honourable standards in respect of members of the medical and kindred professions with the power to stike off the registers persons found guilty of infamous conduct in a professional respect and others convicted by the Courts for serious offences; the rights of the persons concerned being however safeguarded by the provisions of an appeal to Her Majesty's Court of Appeal and the eventual resotration to the registers of any name erased.

c) Ordinance No. III of 1959 — amending the Medical and Kindred Profession Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Laws of Malta) by providing that in the preparation of medical substances apothecaries may be guided by the Pharmacopoea Internationalis as an alternative to the British Pharmacopoea in order to give effect to the Protocol for the Termination of the Brussels Agreement for the Unification of Pharmacopoeial Formulae for Potent Drugs.

d) Ordinance No. V of 1959 — amending the Medical and Health Department (Constitution) Ordinance (Chapter 148) by deleting all reference to the Treasury and Audit Act (which was repealed) and providing that payments by the Hospital Management Committee shall be in accordance with such administrative regulations relating to public monies as may from time to time be in force.

*Medical Examinations*

2,963 prospective employees in the Public Service were examined by the Medical Officers of Health prior to their taking up appointment or employment with the Government. In addition, 285 serving officers/employees who had exceeded their statutory period of absence on sick leave or were reported physically unfit for further service by their Heads of Department were also examined by various boards of medical officers to ascertain their state of health.

*Pharmacies*

During the year the Medical Officers of Health, accompanied by an Analyst from the Laboratory, carried out 120 surprise visits to private pharmacies in terms of the provisions of section 36 of the Medical and Kindred Professions Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Laws of Malta). These inspections are made in order to ascertain that no imperfect, deteriorated or abnoxious substances are kept in the dispensaries and that they comply with the provisions of the Law. All the private pharmacies inspected were found to comply with the provisions of the Law and no infringements of regulations particularly those relating to dangerous drugs were detected.

*Vaccinations*

In terms of the Prevention of Disease Ordinance (Chapter 59 of the Laws of Malta) all parents are compelled to have their babies vaccinated against smallpox. This vaccination must be carried out soon after the baby attains the age of two months and a certificate is issued by the respective medical practitioners that the vaccination had been successful. All medical practitioners may perform the vaccination; nevertheless, the Department holds two sessions of public gratuitous vaccinations each year in all the district dispensaries. The vaccine lymph is always provided free of charge and is available to all medical practitioners.

The number of babies vaccinated by the district medical officers totalled 2,044.

*St. Luke Training School for Nurses*

The Nursing School continued to give the necessary training for the certificate of registered nurse and successful candidates are registered by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales. The construction of a new School for nurses in the grounds of St. Luke Hospital has been taken in hand. Two Courses for Student Nurses were started during the year; the number of candidates who applied to sit for the examination showed an improvement on that in previous years but an appreciable number of the candidates were found to be below the required standard and had to be eliminated.

The bi-annual preliminary and final examination for the Certificate of Trained Nurse were held in June and December of the same year. 22 students sat for the Preliminary Examination of whom 12 were successful. One student passed the Final Examination and was subsequently admitted to the General Part of the Register of Nurses for the Sick.

*Treatment of Patients in Hospitals Abroad*

The scheme which has been in operation for a number of years whereby patients who stand a fair chance of recovery or being relieved are sent to undergo treatment abroad as Malta Government sponsored patients was extended even further during this year. This was made possible through the co-operation of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta with whom an agreement was entered into to send patients, who so preferred, for deep X-Ray therapy in Italy.

The total number of patients who applied for treatment abroad amounted to 164 of whom 52 preferred to be sent to Italy. Taking into consideration the fact that it was the first year of inception of this extended scheme one considers that its implementation has fully received the appreciation of our patients.

Treatment in hospitals outside Malta was not considered suitable to 29 of these applicants.

Arrangements were made for the remittance of the remaining 135 patients who were admitted to the hospitals as detailed hereunder:—

| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Royal Marsden Hospital ... ... ... ... | 58 | 71 | 41 |
| Middlesex Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| National Hospital for Nervous Diseases ... ... | 15 | 15 | 18 |
| Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital ... ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Hospital for Sick Children ... ... ... ... | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| The Atkinson Morley Hospital ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| St. Thomas Hospital ... ... ... ... | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Harefield Hospital ... ... ... ... ... | — | 5 | 4 |
| Hammersmith Hospital ... ... ... ... | — | — | 3 |
| Queen Mary's (Roehampton) Hospital ... ... | — | — | 3 |
| Queen Victoria War Memorial Hospital ... ... | — | — | 1 |
| Ospedale Regina Elena ... ... ... ... | — | — | 52 |
| | 89 | 118 | 135 |

*Total Cost of the Department*

The expenditure during the financial year 1959-60 — structural repairs not included — was as stated hereunder. The expenditure for 1958-59 is given for comparison.

| | 1958/59 | 1959/60 |
|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ |
| General expenses and general administration ... | 21,667 | 21,719 |
| Health Branch and Laboratory ... ... ... | 55,982 | 62,971 |
| Ante-Natal Service ... ... ... ... | 1,380 | 1,386 |
| Child Health Service ... ... ... ... | 13,786 | 14,053 |
| Occupational Health ... ... ... ... | 2,008 | 3,330 |
| Cemeteries ... ... ... ... ... | 8,277 | 8,616 |
| School Medical Service ... ... ... ... | 10,159 | 10,308 |
| Hospitals ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,158,401 | 1,145,812 |
| St. Luke Hospital Training School ... ... | 12,282 | 12,195 |
| District Medical Service ... ... ... | 27,223 | 27,000 |
| Grant to the Malta Memorial District Nursing Association ... ... ... ... ... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Grant to the Ladies Hospital Visiting committee | 250 | 250 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grant to the Mothers and Infant Health Association ... ... ... ... ... | 450 | 450 |
| Maintenance of seven beds in the Malta War Memorial Hospital for children ... ... | 630 | 630 |
| Grant to the St. John Ambulance Association (Malta Centre) ... ... ... ... ... | 122 | 122 |
| Maintenance and treatment of patients in hospital abroad ... ... ... ... | 23,872 | 54,146 |
| Treatment of T.B. patients abroad ... ... | 31,895 | 26,380 |
| Residence allowance and fees to Midwives attending paupers ... ... ... ... | 1,751 | 1,358 |
| Expenses in connexion with the burial of paupers ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,021 | 1,086 |
| Grant to the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine ... ... ... ... ... | 25 | 25 |
| Grant to the Applied Nutrition Unit ... ... | 50 | 100 |
| Holidays abroad for children exposed to T.B. infection ... ... ... ... ... | 2,425 | 3,050 |
| Public Cleansing Service ... ... ... | 274,541 | 286,789 |
| | 1,652,197 | 1,685,885 |
| Expenditure in connection with revision of salaries ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 44,732 |
| | | 1,730,617 |

*Total Revenue Collected by the Department*

| | | | Actual Revenue 1958/59 £ | 1959/60 £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| II. | 2. | Quarantine Dues ... ... ... | — | — |
| III. | 17. | Miscellaneous Fines ... ... ... | 7 | 4 |
| VI. | A. | *Fees of Office* | | |
| | 20. | Permits, certificates, etc. ... ... | 274 | 241 |
| | 21. | Radiography fees ... ... ... | 632 | 582 |
| | 22. | Pathological examinations ... ... | 30 | 38 |
| | 23. | Stamping Sausages Fees ... ... | 1,625 | 1,714 |
| | 37. | Miscellaneous ... ... ... | 41 | 211 |
| | B. | *Reimbursements* | | |
| | 70. | Refund of Expenses for watching corpses at the Addolorata Cemetery ... ... ... ... | 144 | 150 |
| | 71. | Sale of Produce of Lands ... ... | 347 | 422 |
| | 72. | Sale of Offal, Old Stores, etc. ... | 6,922 | 6,039 |
| | 73. | Refund of Ambulance and funeral expenses ... ... ... ... | 142 | 163 |
| | 74. | Sale of Medicines ... ... ... | 1,516 | 2,048 |
| | 75. | Collection from Public Conveniences | 1,009 | 1,647 |
| | 76. | Hospital fees ... ... ... ... | 23,171 | 25,833 |
| | 77. | Refund of Salaries of Insurance Medical Officers ... ... ... | 5,067 | 4,994 |
| | 109. | Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 1,572 | 1,316 |
| XIV. | 1. | Widows and Orphans Fund Contributions ... ... ... ... | 3,129 | 3,729 |
| XVII. | 1. | Sale of House Refuse ... ... | 3,144 | 3,096 |
| | 2. | Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 100 | 59 |
| | 3. | Weighbridge Fees ... ... ... | 626 | 1,978 |
| XVIII. | 1. | Sale of Crown Lands ... ... | 225 | 213 |
| | | Total ... ... | 49,723 | 54,477 |

## APPENDIX A

### Applications for Licences dealt with by the Medical and Health Department

| | Bake-Houses | | | To work in the preparation of bread | | | Premises for the preparation of paste | | | Mills | | | Aerated Water Factories | | | Factories for the making of sausages | | | To keep Stables | | | To keep Goat pens | | | To keep Cowsheds | | | To sell meat of inferior quality | | | To work in Sausage Factories | | | Sale of Milk | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed | Applications received | New licences issued | Licences renewed |
| MALTA ... | 30 | 21 | 314 | 27 | 25 | 440 | — | — | 18 | — | — | 12 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | 5 | 52 | 37 | 410 | 63 | 68 | 228 | 5 | — | — | 2 | 4 | 56 | 92 | 82 | 185 |
| GOZO ... | 3 | 2 | 58 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 1 | — | 6 | — | — | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 3 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 3 | — | — | — | 4 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 8 |

## APPENDIX B

### Applications for Police Licences reported upon by the Medical & Health Department

| | Wine & Spirits Shops | Wine Factories | Non-Intoxicants | Groceries | Butchers' Shops | Coffee Shops | Restaurants | Lodging Houses | Shops for the sale of cheesecakes | Schools | Cinemas & Theatres | Applications to exercise noxious trades | Hotels | Market Stalls | Confectioneries | Cold Stores | Manufacture of foods | Barber shops | Fish stores | House drains | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MALTA ... | 369 | 8 | 67 | 638 | 27 | 80 | 61 | — | 33 | — | 82 | 108 | 3 | 2 | 288 | — | 21 | 18 | — | 372 | 452 |
| GOZ. ... | 36 | 6 | 21 | 73 | 12 | 9 | 2 | — | 2 | — | — | 11 | 1 | — | 39 | — | 4 | 1 | 13 | 248 | 38 |

## APPENDIX HA

### Table showing diseases causing death by month, in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death

| Causes of Death | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **I. *Infective and Parasitic Diseases.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 20 |
| 5. Tuberculosis, all other forms | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 10. All other syphilis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 |
| 11. Gonococcal infections | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1 |
| 15. Brucellosis (undulant fever) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 18. Streptococcal sore throat | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | 1 |
| 19. Erysipelas | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 20. Septicæmia and pyaemia | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 2 |
| 23. Meningococcal infections | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 25. Leprosy | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 |
| 26. Tetanus | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 29. Acute infectious encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | 3 |
| 30. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and of acute infectious encephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 |
| 43*p*. All other diseases classified as infective and parastic | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| **II. *Neoplasms.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 45. Malignant neoplasm of œsophagus | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| 46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ... | 8 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 60 |
| 47. Malignant neoplasm of intestines, except rectum | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 24 |
| 48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 8 |
| 49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 6 |
| 50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 42 |
| 51. Malignant neoplasm of breast | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 28 |
| 52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 5 |
| 53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | .. | ... | 16 |
| 54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 7 |
| 55. Malignant neoplasm of skin | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites | 6 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 50 |
| 58. Leukæmia and aleukæmia | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 19 |
| 59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 9 |
| 60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | 4 | 23 |
| **III. & IV. *Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases and Diseases of the Blood & Blood-forming Organs.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre | ... | ... | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 63. Diabetes mellitus | 12 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 143 |
| 64*d*. Other deficiency states | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 65*a*. Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 |
| 65*b*. Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic) | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 65*c*. Other specified and unspecified anaemias | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 |
| 66*a*. Asthma | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 33 |
| 66*b*. All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and and blood diseases | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| **V. *Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67. Psychoses | 1 | 1 | ... | . | 1 | | | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 68. Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| 69. Mental deficiency | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| **VI. *Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 50 | 31 | 43 | 52 | 30 | 26 | 27 | 32 | 31 | 34 | 24 | 12 | 392 |
| 71. Non-meningococcal meningitis | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 |
| 73. Epilepsy | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 7 |
| 77*b* Otitis media and mastoiditis | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 77*c* Other inflammatory diseases of ear | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 78*b*. All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 14 |

APPENDIX HA — (*Continued*).

## Table showing diseases causing death by month, in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death

| Causes of Death. | Jan. | Feb | Mar | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VII. *Diseases of the Circulatory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79. Rheumatic fever | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 12 |
| 80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | . | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 13 |
| 81. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease | 68 | 62 | 66 | 56 | 49 | 29 | 30 | 36 | 36 | 57 | 57 | 48 | 594 |
| 82. Other diseases of heart | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 53 |
| 83. Hypertension with heart disease | 14 | 21 | 24 | 18 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 172 |
| 84. Hypertension without mention of heart | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 8 |
| 85. Diseases of arteries | 1 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 101 |
| 86 Other diseases of circulatory system | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| VIII. *Diseases of the Respiratory System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87. Acute upper respiratory infections | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 88. Influenza | ... | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 10 |
| 89. Lobar pneumonia | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | .. | .. | 10 |
| 90. Broncho-pneumonia | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 33 |
| 91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 11 |
| 92. Acute bronchitis | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 20 |
| 93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified | 6 | 3 | 5 | 15 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 59 |
| 94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 95 Empyema and abscess of lung | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 97*b*. All other respiratory diseases | 2 | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 24 |
| IX. *Diseases of the Digestive System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Ulcer of stomach | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 8 |
| 100 Ulcer of duodenum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | 1 |
| 101. Gastritis and duodenitis | ... | | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | . | 4 |
| 102. Appendicitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| 104*a*. Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | 1 | 20 |
| 104*b*. Gastro-enteritis and colitis ages 2 years and over | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| 104*c*. Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 2 | ... | 5 |
| 105. Cirrhosis of liver | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ... | 2 | 6 | ... | 2 | 31 |
| 106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 107. Other diseases of the digestive system | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 19 |
| X. *Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108. Acute nephritis | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis | 10 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 92 |
| 110 Infections of kidney | 1 | ... | 4 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 3 | 34 |
| 111. Calculi of urinary system | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 112. Hyperplasia of prostate | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 26 |
| 114*a*. Hydrocele | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | ... | . | .. | . | 1 |
| 114*c*. All other diseases of the genito-urinary system | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | .. | 2 | ... | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| XI. *Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116. Toxaemia of pregnancy and the puerperium | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 120*a*. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| XII. *Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| 122. Arthritis and spondylitis | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 4 |
| 123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | . | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 124. Osteomyelitis periostitis | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 126.*a* Chronic ulcer of skin (including tropical ulcer) | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 126*b*. All other diseases of skin | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| *Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126*c*. All other diseases of musculesketal system | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 |

APPENDIX HA — (*Continued*).

## Table showing diseases causing death by month, in accordance with the International List of Causes of Death

| Causes of Death. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | April | May | June | July | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| XIV. *Congenital Malformations.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127. Spina bifida and meningocele ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| 128. Congenital malformation of the circulatory system ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 24 |
| 129. All other congenital malformations ... ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | 24 |
| XV. *Certain Diseases of Early Infancy.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130. Birth injuries ... ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | . | 8 | 6 | 1 | 43 |
| 131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 39 |
| 132*a*. Diarrhœa of newborn (under 4 weeks) ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| 132*c* Other infections of newborn ... ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 9 |
| 133. Hæmolytic disease of newborn ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | . | ... | 2 |
| 134. All other defined diseases of early infancy . | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 7 |
| 135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ... ... ... | 7 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 63 |
| XVI. *Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136. Senility without mention of psychosis ... ... | 2 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 17 | 90 |
| XVII. *Accidents, Poisoning and Violence.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138. Motor vehicle accidents ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 18 |
| 139. Other transport accidents ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 140, Accidental poisoning ... ... ... | 2 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| 141. Accidental falls ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 23 |
| 143. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | . | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 7 |
| 144. Accidents caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | . | ... | 1 |
| 145 Accidents caused by firearm . ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| 146. Accidental drowning and submersion ... ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | . | 8 |
| 147*b*. Foreign body entering other orifice ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 4 |
| 148. All other accidental causes ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 11 |
| 148*b*. Suicide and self inflicted injury ... ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 |
| Total ... | 261 | 253 | 303 | 305 | 213 | 198 | 232 | 221 | 190 | 224 | 207 | 229 | 2,836 |

## APPENDIX HB

### Table showing mortality in quinquennial and decennial age groups by sex

| LOCALITY | AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 5 | | 5 & under 10 | | 10 & under 15 | | 15 & under 20 | | 20 & under 25 | | 25 & under 35 | | 35 & under 45 | | 45 & under 55 | | 55 & under 65 | | 65 & under 75 | | 75 & under 85 | | 85 & under 95 | | 95 and over | | TOTAL | | TOTAL both sexes |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Attard ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Balzan ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Birkirkara ... ... ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 7 | 26 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 1 | 6 | ... | 1 | 86 | 62 | 148 |
| Birzebbuġa .. ... .. | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ... | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 24 | 17 | 41 |
| Cospicua ... ... ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | 44 | 43 | 87 |
| Dingli ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 11 | 7 | 18 |
| Floriana ... ... ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 19 | 28 | 47 |
| Għargħur ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| Għaxaq ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 18 | 17 | 35 |
| Gudja ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 5 | 21 |
| Gżira ... ... ... ... | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 35 | 29 | 64 |
| Hamrun ... ... ... | 12 | 5 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 5 | 4 | 22 | 16 | 39 | 29 | 23 | 36 | 2 | 8 | ... | ... | 106 | 100 | 206 |
| Kalkara ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Kirkop ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Lija ... ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 3 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 12 | 18 | 30 |
| Luqa ... ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 29 | 19 | 48 |
| Marsa ... ... ... ... | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... | 13 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 57 | 36 | 93 |
| Marsaskala ... ... ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Marsaxlokk ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Mdina ... .. ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| Mellieħa ... ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Mġarr and Żebbieħ ... ... | 1 | 2 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Mosta ... ... .. ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 34 | 25 | 59 |
| Mqabba ... .. ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| Msida .. ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 39 | 25 | 64 |
| Naxxar ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | 16 | 38 |
| Paola ... ... ... ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 8 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 14 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | 70 | 54 | 124 |
| Pietà ... ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 27 | 6 | 33 |
| Qormi ... ... ... ... | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 6 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 13 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 75 | 54 | 129 |
| Qrendi ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| Rabat ... ... ... ... | 6 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 16 | 19 | 16 | 18 | 11 | 6 | ... | 1 | 72 | 67 | 139 |
| Safi ... ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| St. Julian's ... ... ... | 7 | 3 | ... | | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | 33 | 27 | 60 |
| St. Paul's Bay ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Sta. Venneta ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| Senglea ... ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 10 | 32 |
| Siġġiewi ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 25 | 21 | 46 |
| Sliema ... ... ... ... | 7 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 15 | 13 | 23 | 18 | 25 | 21 | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | 96 | 76 | 172 |
| Tarxien .. ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | ... | ... | 30 | 28 | 58 |
| Valletta ... ... ... ... | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 3 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 32 | 22 | 18 | 19 | 7 | 8 | ... | 1 | 102 | 69 | 171 |
| Vittoriosa ... ... ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 24 | 44 |
| Żabbar ... ... ... ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 10 | 33 |
| Żebbuġ ... ... ... ... | 10 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 49 | 39 | 88 |
| Żejtun ... ... ... ... | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 4 | 12 | 10 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 18 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | 65 | 60 | 125 |
| Żurrieq ... ... ... ... | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ... | .. | 34 | 28 | 62 |
| Total Malta .. ... | 176 | 123 | 5 | 7 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 47 | 26 | 131 | 86 | 257 | 185 | 391 | 322 | 283 | 271 | 74 | 79 | 1 | 8 | 1,417 | 1,130 | 2,547 |

APPENDIX HB — (*Continued*).

**Table showing mortality in quinquennial and decennial age groups by sex**

| LOCALITY | AGES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under 5 | | 5 & under 10 | | 10 & under 15 | | 15 & under 20 | | 20 & under 25 | | 25 & under 35 | | 35 & under 45 | | 45 & under 55 | | 55 & under 65 | | 65 & under 75 | | 75 & under 85 | | 85 & under 95 | | 95 and over | | TOTAL | | TOTAL both sexes |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Comino ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Għajnsielem & Mġarr ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | .. | ... | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Għarb ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Għasri ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Kerċem & Santa Lucia ... | 3 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Nadur .. ... ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 10 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Qala ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| San Lawrenz ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Sannat & Munxar ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .. | ... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Victoria... ... ... ... | 5 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 40 | 32 | 72 |
| Xagħra & Marsalforn ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 23 | 22 | 43 |
| Xewkija ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 4 | 15 |
| Żebbuġ ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| Total Gozo ... ... | 20 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 20 | 31 | 37 | 52 | 35 | 21 | 18 | ... | ... | 159 | 130 | 289 |
| Total Both Islands... | 196 | 135 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 16 | 51 | 28 | 140 | 89 | 275 | 205 | 422 | 359 | 335 | 306 | 95 | 97 | 1 | 8 | 1,576 | 1,260 | 2,836 |

# APPENDIX HC

## Deaths by Cause according to Age and Sex

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 year | | 1 year and under 2 | | 2 years and under 3 | | 3 years and under 4 | | 4 years and under 5 | | 5 years and under 10 | | 10 years and under 15 | | 15 years and under 20 | | 20 years and under 25 | | 25 years and under 35 | | 35 years and under 45 | | 45 years and under 55 | | 55 years and under 65 | | 65 years and under 75 | | 75 years and under 85 | | 85 years and under 95 | | 95 years and over | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | BOTH SEXES |
| I. *Infective and Parasitic Diseases* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 5 | 20 |
| 4. Tuberculosis of bones and joints ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 5. Tuberculosis, all other forms ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 9. General paralysis of insane ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. All other syphilis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 11. Gonococcal infections ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15. Brucellosis (undulant fever)... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16a. Bacillary dysentery ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18. Streptococcal sore throat ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. Erysipelas ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. Septicaemia and pyaemia ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 21. Diphtheria ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 23. Meningococcal infections ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 25. Leprosy ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 |
| 26. Tetanus ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 29. Acute infectious encephalitis ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 30. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and acute infectious encephalitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 32. Measles ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34. Infectious hepatitis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36. Louse borne epidemic typhus ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37. Vivax malaria (benign tertian) ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43. Lymphogranuloma venereum ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43l. Leishmaniasis ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43p. All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| II. *Neoplasms.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 45. Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 3 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 25 | 60 |
| 47. Malignant neoplasm of intestines, except rectum ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| 48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 4 | 42 |
| 51. Malignant neoplasm of breast ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 11 | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 27 | 28 |
| 52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 |
| 53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 16 |
| 54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 |
| 55. Malignant neoplasm of skin ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 22 | 50 |
| 58. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| 59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| 60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 9 | 23 |

## Deaths by Cause according to Age and Sex

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 year | | 1 year and under 2 | | 2 years and under 3 | | 3 years and under 4 | | 4 years and under 5 | | 5 years and under 10 | | 10 years and under 15 | | 15 years and under 20 | | 20 years and under 25 | | 25 years and under 35 | | 35 years and under 45 | | 45 years and under 55 | | 55 years and under 65 | | 65 years and under 75 | | 75 years and under 85 | | 85 years and under 95 | | 95 years and over | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | BOTH SEXES |
| III. *Allergic, Endocrine System, Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases.* & IV. *Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61. Nontoxic goitre. ... .. ... ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| 62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 63. Diabetes mellitus .. ... ... ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 2 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 17 | 22 | 43 | 12 | 20 | 3 | .. | .. | 51 | 92 | 143 |
| 64d Other deficiency states .. ... | .. | . | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 65a. Pernicious and other hyperchromic anaemias | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 65b. Iron deficiency anaemias (hypochromic) ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 65c. Other specified and unspecified anaemias ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 66a. Asthma ... ... ... ... .. | 1 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 27 | 6 | 33 |
| 66b. All other allergic disorders, endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | | . | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| V. *Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 67. Psychosis .. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 68. Psychoneurosis and disorders of personality | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 69. Mental deficiency ... ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| VI. *Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ... ... ... .. .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 12 | 40 | 33 | 80 | 56 | 63 | 52 | 14 | 15 | 1 | .. | 218 | 174 | 392 |
| 71. Non-meningococcal meningitis ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 73. Epilepsy ... ... .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 77b. Otits media and mastoiditis .. ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 77c. Other inflamatory diseases of ear... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 78b. All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs . ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | . | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| VII. *Diseases of the Circulatory System* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79. Rheumatic fever ... .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 12 |
| 80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease ... ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | . | ... | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| 81. Arteriosclerotic & degenerative heart disease | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | . | ... | 1 | 1 | 10 | ... | 37 | 8 | 63 | 33 | 117 | 80 | 81 | 102 | 34 | 23 | | 3 | 344 | 250 | 594 |
| 82. Other diseases of heart . ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 22 | 31 | 53 |
| 83. Hypertension with heart disease ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | . | 1 | .. | 3 | 6 | 10 | 21 | 20 | 36 | 32 | 21 | 3 | 0 | ... | ... | 82 | 90 | 172 |
| 84. Hypertension without mention of heart ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 85. Diseases of arteries ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 17 | 22 | 13 | 4 | 6 | ... | 1 | 55 | 46 | 101 |
| 86. Othe diseases of circulatory system ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| VIII. *Diseases of the Respiratory System* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87. Acute upper respiratory infections ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 88. Influenza ... ... ... ... ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 89. Lobar pneumonia ... ... .. ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 90. Broncho-pneumonia ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 2 | 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | 33 |
| 91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ... . ... .. ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 92. Acute bronchitis .. ... | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | . | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| 93. Bronchitis chronic and unqualified ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 43 | 16 | 59 |
| 94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | | ... | | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | 1 | . | ... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 95. Empyema and abcess of lung ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 96. Pleurisy ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 97b. All other respiratory diseases ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| IX *Diseases of the Digestive System* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 99. Ulcer of stomach ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 100. Ulcer of duodenum ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 101. Gastritis and duodenitis ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | . | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 |

## APPENDIX HC — (*Continued*).

## Deaths by Cause according to Age and Sex

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 year | | 1 year and under 2 | | 2 years and under 3 | | 3 years and under 4 | | 4 years and under 5 | | 5 years and under 10 | | 10 years and under 15 | | 15 years and under 20 | | 20 years and under 25 | | 25 years and under 35 | | 35 years and under 45 | | 45 years and under 55 | | 55 years and under 65 | | 65 years and under 75 | | 75 years and under 85 | | 85 years and under 95 | | 95 years and over | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | BOTH SEXES |
| 102. Appendicitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | . | .. | 4 | 7 | 11 |
| 104a. Gastro-enteritis and colitis between 4 weeks and 2 years | 10 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| 104b. Gastro-enteritis & colitis, ages 2 years & over | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | . | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 104c. Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 105. Cirrhosis of liver | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 11 | 31 |
| 106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| 107. Other diseases of digestive system | ... | ... | . . | 1 | .. | ... | ... | . | . | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| **X. *Diseases of Genito-Urinary System*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 108. Acute nephritis | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 6 | 5 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 46 | 46 | 92 |
| 110. Infections of kidney | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 2 | ... | ... | 22 | 12 | 34 |
| 111. Calculi of urinary system | ... | ... | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 112. Hyperplasia of prostate | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 11 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | .. | 26 |
| 114.a. Hydrocele | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 114c. All other diseases of the genito-urinary system | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| **XI. *Deliveries and Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 116. Toxaemias of pregnancy and puerperium | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| 118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. |
| 120a. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 2 | 2 |
| 120b. Delivery without complications | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| **XII. *Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue | 3 | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | . | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 122. Arthritis and spondylitis | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 123. Muscular and unspecified rheumatism | ... | . . | | .. | ... | | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis | | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 126a. Chronic Ulcer of skin (including Tropical Ulcer) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 126b. All other diseases of skin | ... | . | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| **XIII. *Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 126c. All other diseases of musculoskeletel system | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| **XIV. *Congenital Malformations*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 127. Spina bifida and meningocele | 2 | 4 | | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 128. Congenital malformation of circulatory system | 15 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| 129. All other congenital malformations | 10 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| **XV *Certain Diseases of Early Infancy*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 130. Birth injuries | 31 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 12 | 43 |
| 131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis | 21 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| 132a. Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks) | . | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 3 | 3 |
| 132c. Other infections of newborn | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 133. Haemolytic disease of newborn | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 134. All other defined diseases of early infancy | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified | 39 | 24 | | | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 24 | 63 |

## APPENDIX HC — (*Continued*).

## Deaths by Cause according to Age and Sex

| CAUSES OF DEATH | Under 1 year | | 1 year and under 2 | | 2 years and under 3 | | 3 years and under 4 | | 4 years and under 5 | | 5 years and under 10 | | 10 years and under 15 | | 15 years and under 20 | | 20 years and under 25 | | 25 years and under 35 | | 35 years and under 45 | | 45 years and under 55 | | 55 years and under 65 | | 65 years and under 75 | | 75 years and under 85 | | 85 years and under 95 | | 95 years and over | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | Both Sexes |
| XVI. *Symptoms, Senility and Ill-defined Conditions* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 136. Senility without mention of psychosis ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 24 | .. | 3 | 35 | 55 | 90 |
| XVII. *Accidents, Poisonings and Violence* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 138. Motor vehicle accidents ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| 139. Other transport accidents ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 140. Accidental poisoning ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | . | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 141. Accidental falls ... ... ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 7 | 23 |
| 143. Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 144. Accident caused by hot substance corrosive liquid, steam and radiation ... ... ... | . | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | | ... | .. | ... | . . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 145. Accident caused by firearm ... ... ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 |
| 146. Accidental drowning and submersion ... | ... | . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | 2 | .. | ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 147b. Foreign body entering other orifice ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 148a. All other accidental causes ... ... ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 148b. Suicide and self inflicted injury .. ... | ... | 1 | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .. | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 5 |
| TOTAL | 178 | 119 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 16 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 20 | 16 | 51 | 28 | 140 | 89 | 275 | 205 | 422 | 359 | 335 | 306 | 95 | 97 | 1 | 8 | 1,576 | 1,260 | 2,836 |

## APPENDIX MA

### Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hospital at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. *Infective and Parasitic Diseases.* | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system | 4 | 32 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 28 | 7 | 1 |
| 2. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum and mesenteric glands | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 4. Tuberculosis of bones and joints | 4 | 23 | 1 | 28 | ... | 25 | 1 | 2 |
| 5. Tuberculosis, all other forms | 1 | 21 | 1 | 23 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 4 |
| 6. Congenital syphilis | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 7. Early syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8. Tabes Dorsalis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9. General paralysis of insane | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10. All other syphilis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11. Gonococcal infections | 1 | 8 | ... | 9 | ... | 9 | ... | ... |
| 12. Typhoid fever | 1 | 72 | ... | 73 | ... | 71 | ... | 2 |
| 13. Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 14. Cholera | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15. Brucellosis (undulant fever) | 3 | 115 | ... | 118 | ... | 110 | 1 | 7 |
| 16a. Bacillary dysentery | ... | 21 | ... | 21 | 1 | 17 | ... | 3 |
| 16b. Amoebiasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16c. Other unspecified forms of dysentery | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17. Scarlet fever | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | 18 | ... | ... |
| 18. Streptococcal sore throat | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 19. Erysipelas | 1 | 26 | 6 | 33 | ... | 25 | 6 | 2 |
| 20. Septicaemia and pyaemia | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 5 | 8 | ... | 1 |
| 21. Diphtheria | 3 | 38 | 2 | 43 | ... | 33 | 4 | 6 |
| 22. Whooping cough | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| 23. Meningococcal infections | ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 24. Plague | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25. Leprosy | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 26. Tetanus | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 1 | 20 | ... | 3 |
| 27. Anthrax | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28a. Acute poliomyelitis | 2 | 12 | 3 | 17 | 1 | ... | 14 | 2 |
| 28b. Polioencephalitis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29. Acute infectious encephalitis | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| 30. Late effects of acute poliomyelitis and of acute infectious encephalitis | 2 | 41 | 8 | 51 | ... | 43 | 1 | 7 |
| 31. Smallpox | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32. Measles | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 33. Yellow fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 34. Infectious hepatitis | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| 35. Rabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36a. Louse-borne epidemic typhus | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 |
| 36b Flea-borne epidemic typhus | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| 36c. Tick-borne epidemic typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36d. Mite-borne typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36e. Other and unspecified typhus | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37a. Vivax malaria (benign tertian) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37b. Malariae malaria (quartan) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37c. Falciparum malaria (malignant tertian) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37d. Blackwater fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 37e. Other and unspecified forms of malaria | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38a. Schistosomiasis vesical (S. hæmotobium) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38b. Schistosomiasis intestinal (S. hansoni) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38c. Schistosomiasis pulmonary (S. japonicum) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38d. Other and unspecified schistosomiasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39. Hydatid disease | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| 40a Onchocerciasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40b. Loiasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40c. Filariasis (bancrofti) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40d. Other filariasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41. Ankylostomiasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

APPENDIX MA — (*Continued*).

**Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959**

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 42a. Tapeworm (infestation) and other cestode infestations | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| 42b. Ascariasis | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 42c. Guinea worm (dracunculosis) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42d. Other diseases due to helminths | ... | | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| 43a. Lymphogranuloma venereum | ... | 27 | ... | 27 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 1 |
| 43b. Granuloma inguinale, venereal | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43c. Other and unspecified venereal diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 43d. Food poisoning infection and intoxication | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | 1 |
| 43e. Relapsing fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43f. Leptospirosis icterohæmorrhagica (Weil's disease) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43g. Yaws | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43h. Chickenpox | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 43i. Dengue | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43j. Trachoma | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 43k. Sandfly fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| 43l. Leishmaniasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43m. Trypanosomiasis gambiensis Trypanosomiasis rhodesiensis Other and unspecified Trypanosomiasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43n. Dermatophytosis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43o. Scabies | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . . | ... | ... |
| 43p. All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic | 1 | 9 | 2 | 12 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 |
| II. *Neoplasms* | | | | | | | | |
| 44. Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx | 5 | 24 | .. | 29 | 1 | 25 | 1 | 2 |
| 45. Malignant neoplasm of œsophagus | ... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | ... | 2 |
| 46. Malignant neoplasm of stomach | ... | 48 | 1 | 49 | 19 | 22 | 4 | 4 |
| 47. Malignant neoplasm of intestines except rectum | ... | 33 | 1 | 34 | 3 | 23 | 6 | 2 |
| 48. Malignant neoplasm of rectum | 1 | 12 | ... | 13 | 3 | 6 | ... | 4 |
| 49. Malignant neoplasm of larynx | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| 50. Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus and lung not specified as secondary | 4 | 38 | ... | 42 | 13 | 27 | 1 | 1 |
| 51. Malignant neoplasm of breast | ... | 52 | ... | 52 | 5 | 42 | ... | 5 |
| 52. Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri | .. | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... |
| 53. Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus | ... | 16 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 |
| 54. Malignant neoplasm of prostate | 3 | 10 | ... | 13 | 2 | 10 | ... | 1 |
| 55. Malignant neoplasm of skin | ... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ... | 9 | 2 | 1 |
| 56. Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue | 1 | 35 | ... | 36 | 8 | 22 | 3 | 3 |
| 57. Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites | 2 | 64 | 7 | 73 | 27 | 38 | 5 | 3 |
| 58. Leukæmia and aleukæmia | 2 | 20 | ... | 22 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 59. Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasm of Lymphatic and hæmatopoietic system | 1 | 25 | ... | 26 | 3 | 21 | ... | 2 |
| 60. Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature | 17 | 287 | 4 | 308 | 2 | 290 | 9 | 7 |

APPENDIX MA — (*Continued*).

**Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959**

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| III. & IV. *Allergic, Endocrine System Metabolic and Nutritional Diseases. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs.* | | | | | | | | |
| 61. Nontoxic goitre | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| 62. Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre | 1 | 19 | 2 | 22 | ... | 19 | 2 | 1 |
| 63. Diabetes mellitus | 11 | 278 | 7 | 296 | 26 | 207 | 31 | 32 |
| 64a. Beriberi | 1 | 35 | ... | 36 | 1 | 34 | 1 | ... |
| 64b. Pellagra | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 64c. Scurvy | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64d. Other deficiency states | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 65a. Pernicious and other hyperchromic anæmias | 1 | 52 | ... | 53 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 3 |
| 65b. Iron deficiency anæmias (hypochromic) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65c. Other specified and unspecified anæmias | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 66a. Asthma | 3 | 134 | 2 | 139 | 2 | 128 | 4 | 5 |
| 66b. All other allergic disorders, Endocrine, Metabolic and Blood Diseases | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| V. *Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders.* | | | | | | | | |
| 67. Psychoses | ... | 6 | 1 | 7 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... |
| 68. Psychoneuroses and disorders of personality | ... | 83 | 1 | 84 | ... | 79 | 4 | 1 |
| 69. Mental deficiency | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| VI. *Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs* | | | | | | | | |
| 70. Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 21 | 141 | 7 | 169 | 92 | 25 | 29 | 23 |
| 71. Non-meningococcal meningitis | 2 | 32 | ... | 34 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 2 |
| 72. Multiple sclerosis | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | 1 |
| 73. Epilepsy | ... | 23 | ... | 23 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 |
| 74. Inflammatory diseases of eye | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 75. Cataract | 2 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 |
| 76. Glaucoma | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 |
| 77a. Otitis externa | .. | 179 | ... | 179 | ... | 168 | 1 | 10 |
| 77b. Otitis media and mastoiditis | 13 | 1 | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | .. | ... |
| 77c. Other inflammatory diseases of ear | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78a. All other diseases and conditions of eye | 31 | 512 | 12 | 555 | 5 | 487 | 28 | 35 |
| 78b All other diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs | 13 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 4 |
| VII. *Diseases of the Circulatory System.* | | | | | | | | |
| 79. Rheumatic fever | 5 | 111 | ... | 116 | ... | 1 3 | 1 | 12 |
| 80. Chronic rheumatic heart disease | 3 | 46 | ... | 49 | ... | 46 | ... | 3 |
| 81. Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease | 9 | 74 | ... | 83 | 16 | 56 | 9 | 2 |
| 82. Other diseases of heart | 11 | 99 | 12 | 122 | 48 | 54 | 7 | 13 |
| 83. Hypertension with heart disease | 3 | 56 | ... | 59 | 7 | 47 | ... | 5 |
| 84. Hypertension without mention of heart | 8 | 75 | ... | 83 | 1 | 73 | 5 | 4 |
| 85. Diseases of arteries | 9 | 87 | 7 | 103 | 7 | 72 | 16 | 8 |
| 86. Other diseases of Circulatory System | 3 | 176 | 3 | 182 | 7 | 158 | 12 | 5 |

APPENDIX MA — (*Continued*).

**Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959**

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VIII. *Diseases of the Respiratory System.* | | | | | | | | |
| 87. Acute upper respiratory infections ... | 1 | 139 | 2 | 142 | ... | 137 | 2 | 3 |
| 88. Influenza ... ... ... ... | ... | 33 | 8 | 41 | 3 | 34 | 4 | ... |
| 89. Lobar pneumonia ... ... ... | 2 | 9 | ... | 11 | 2 | 9 | ... | ... |
| 90. Broncho-pneumonia ... ... ... | ... | 206 | ... | 206 | 23 | 176 | 4 | 3 |
| 91. Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia ... ... ... ... | ... | 33 | ... | 33 | 7 | 25 | ... | 1 |
| 92. Acute bronchitis ... ... .. | ... | 137 | 1 | 138 | 8 | 124 | 6 | ... |
| 93. Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified ... | 8 | 144 | 4 | 156 | 5 | 129 | 10 | 12 |
| 94. Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids ... | 14 | 651 | ... | 665 | ... | 661 | ... | 4 |
| 95. Empyema and abcess of lung ... ... | 1 | 18 | ... | 19 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| 96. Pleurisy ... ... .. ... ... | 1 | 18 | ... | 19 | ... | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| 97a. Pneumoconiosis ... ... ... ... | ... | 87 | 2 | 89 | 22 | 57 | 6 | 4 |
| 97b. All other Respiratory Diseases ... | 4 | 5 | ... | 9 | ... | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| IX *Diseases of the Digestive System.* | | | | | | | | |
| 98a. Dental Caries ... ... ... ... | ... | 101 | 1 | 102 | 1 | 96 | 3 | 2 |
| 98b. All other diseases of teeth and supporting structures ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... |
| 99. Ulcer of stomach ... ... ... | ... | 16 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| 100. Ulcer of duodenum .. ... ... | 3 | 47 | ... | 50 | 2 | 45 | ... | 3 |
| 101. Gastritis and duodenitis ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| 102. Appendicitis ... .. ... ... | 8 | 304 | . | 312 | 3 | 303 | ... | 6 |
| 103. Intestinal obstruction and hernia | 15 | 525 | 3 | 543 | 7 | 515 | 6 | 15 |
| 104a. Gastro-enteritis and colitis between four weeks and two years ... ... | ... | 231 | ... | 231 | 14 | 203 | 10 | 4 |
| 104b. Gastro-enteritis and colitis, ages two years and over ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 104c. Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 105. Cirrhosis of liver ... ... ... | 5 | 30 | ... | 35 | 7 | 26 | ... | 2 |
| 106. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis ... | 4 | 91 | ... | 95 | 5 | 86 | ... | 4 |
| 107. Other Diseases of the Digestive System | 4 | 189 | 3 | 196 | 10 | 174 | 1 | 11 |
| X. *Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.* | | | | | | | | |
| 108. Acute nephritis ... ... .. ... | 2 | 22 | ... | 24 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 3 |
| 109. Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis | 3 | 34 | 3 | 40 | 5 | 31 | 1 | 3 |
| 110. Infections of kidney ... ... ... | 5 | 72 | ... | 77 | 7 | 53 | 10 | 7 |
| 111. Calculi of urinary system ... ... | 2 | 35 | ... | 37 | 3 | 33 | ... | 1 |
| 112. Hyperplasia of prostate ... ... | 4 | 84 | 1 | 89 | 15 | 60 | 6 | 8 |
| 113. Diseases of breast ... ... ... | 7 | 4 | ... | 11 | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 |
| 114a. Hydrocele ... ... ... ... | ... | 617 | 1 | 618 | 1 | 603 | 3 | 11 |
| 114b. Disorders of menstruation ... ... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| 114c. All other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ... ... ... ... | 17 | 10 | ... | 27 | 1 | 26 | ... | ... |
| XI *Deliveries and complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium.* | | | | | | | | |
| 115. Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ... ... .. ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| 116. Toxæmia of pregnancy and the puerperium ... ... .. ... ... | ... | 7 | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 |
| 117. Hæmorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| 118. Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia ... ... ... ... | 1 | 221 | ... | 222 | ... | 219 | ... | 3 |
| 119. Abortion with sepsis ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 120a. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium .. ... | 1 | 130 | ... | 131 | 2 | 116 | ... | 13 |
| 120b. Delivery without complications ... | 48 | 2,350 | ... | 2,398 | ... | 2,352 | ... | 46 |

APPENDIX MA — (*Continued*).

**Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959**

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **XII.** ***Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 121. Infections of skin and subcutaneous tissue | 18 | 191 | 3 | 212 | 2 | 192 | ... | 18 |
| 122. Arthritis and spondylitis | 16 | 220 | 3 | 239 | ... | 212 | 4 | 23 |
| 123. Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism, unspecified | 5 | 5 | ... | 10 | ... | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 124. Osteomyelitis and periostitis | 9 | 50 | ... | 59 | ... | 48 | ... | 11 |
| 125. Ankylosis and acquired musculoskeletal deformities | 1 | 42 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 38 | ... | 5 |
| 126a. Chronic Ulcer of Skin (including Tropical Ulcer) | 3 | 210 | 1 | 214 | 3 | 198 | 2 | 11 |
| 126b. All other Diseases of Skin | 11 | 261 | 3 | 275 | 2 | 240 | 14 | 19 |
| **XIII.** ***Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Movement.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 126c. All other diseases of musculoskeletal system | 5 | 4 | 5 | 14 | ... | 10 | 1 | 3 |
| **XIV.** ***Congenital Malformations.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 127. Spina bifida and meningocele | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 128. Congenital malformation of the Circulatory System | ... | 38 | ... | 38 | ... | 30 | 2 | 6 |
| 129. All other congenital malformations | 14 | 100 | 1 | 115 | 3 | 96 | 1 | 15 |
| **XV.** ***Certain Diseases of Early Infancy.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 130. Birth injuries | 3 | 4 | ... | 7 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 131. Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis | ... | 19 | ... | 19 | 2 | 16 | 1 | ... |
| 132a. Diarrhoea of newborn (under 4 weeks) | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| 132b. Ophthalmia neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 132c. Other infections of newborn | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | | 1 | ... | ... |
| 133. Hæmolytic disease of newborn | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... |
| 134. All other defined diseases of early infancy | 2 | 11 | ... | 13 | 3 | 8 | 2 | ... |
| 135. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified | ... | 39 | ... | 39 | 13 | 18 | 4 | 4 |
| **XVI.** ***Symptoms, Senility and Ill-Defined conditions.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 136. Senility without mention of psychosis | 3 | 28 | ... | 31 | 4 | 13 | 9 | 5 |
| 137a. Pyrexia of unknown origin | 1 | 485 | 4 | 490 | 54 | 406 | 11 | 19 |
| 137b. Observation, without need for further medical care | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 137c. All other ill-defined causes of morbidity | 27 | 4 | ... | 31 | ... | 30 | 1 | ... |
| **XVII.** ***Accidents, Poisonings and Violence.*** | | | | | | | | |
| 138. Motor vehicle accidents | 4 | 421 | 4 | 429 | 16 | 399 | 1 | 13 |
| 139. Other transport accidents | 3 | 30 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 31 | 2 | ... |

APPENDIX MA — (*Continued*).

**Return of diseases and deaths (in-patients) for the year 1959**

| Disease | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1958 | Admissions | Transfers from other Hospitals | Total cases treated | Deaths | Discharges | Transfers to other Hospitals | Remaining in Hosp. at end of 1959 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 140. Accidental poisoning ... ... ... | ... | 277 | 2 | 279 | 1 | 258 | 19 | 1 |
| 141. Accidental falls ... ... ... | 32 | 314 | 8 | 354 | 23 | 271 | 22 | 38 |
| 142. Accidents caused by machinery ... | 1 | 105 | ... | 106 | ... | 103 | 1 | 2 |
| 143. Accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material ... ... | 11 | 119 | ... | 130 | 2 | 121 | 1 | 6 |
| 144. Accidents caused by hot substance, corrosive liquid, steam and radiation | ... | 14 | ... | 14 | 1 | 13 | ... | ... |
| 145. Accidents caused by firearm ... | ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... |
| 146. Accidental drowning and submersion ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 3 | 1 | ... |
| 147a. Foreigr ody entering eye and adnexa | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| 147b. Foreign body entering other orifice ... | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | ... |
| 147c. Accidents caused by bites and stings of venomous animals and insects ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 147d. Other accidents caused by animals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 148 All other accidental causes .. . | 8 | 303 | 1 | 312 | 3 | 295 | 7 | 7 |
| 149. Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)... ... | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | ... | 4 | .. | ... |
| 150. Injury resulting from operations of war | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... | 560 | 13,552 | 171 | 14,283 | 637 | 12,556 | 427 | 663 |