



FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1945.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

PORT STANLEY.

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1946.

Medical Department,
Stanley, Falkland Islands,
11th May, 1946.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Colony for the year 1945.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. SLADEN,

Senior Medical Officer.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

INTRODUCTORY COMMENT.

As only skeletal reports have been written during the War years, this, the first full annual report since 1938, must of necessity contain a number of facts and comments that do not properly belong to the year under review, but which have been omitted from the War-time reports. An attempt is therefore being made to give some picture of the War-time activities of the Department and the changes that have occurred since the 1938 Report was presented.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

A. Staff.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Occupant(s).</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Senior Medical Officer.	1	Geo. Kinneard M.D., D.P.H., Cert. L.S.T.M. & H. F. J. Sladen, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.	till 28.6.45. from 18.9.45.
Medical Officers.	4	1. E. F. J. Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B. 2. B. E. C. Hopwood, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. 3. G. D. Arthur, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. 4. <i>Vacant.</i>	on leave since 28.6.45. whole year. from 7.6.45.
Acting Medical Officer (Temporary)	Nil.	H. Krauss, (Freiburg Univ.)	whole year.
Nurse Matron.	1	Miss F. Shackle, S.R.N., S.C.M.	on leave since 18.10.45.
Nursing Sister.	1	* Miss H. J. Triese, S.R.N., S.C.M. Mrs. R. Fleuret, (Temporary).	
Staff Nurses.	3	Miss R. Smith Miss I. Barnes Miss G. Atkins Miss R. Harvey	whole year. " " since 11.9.45. retired 10.9.45.
Clerk.	1	T. I. Biggs.	
Caretaker.	1	W. G. Peck.	

A cook and three maids are employed on a monthly basis.

SANITARY INSPECTOR. Capt. C. F. Sheppard, Chief Constable, performs these duties.

• Acting Matron since 19.10.45.

DENTAL STAFF.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Occupant(s).</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Colonial Dentist.	1	Capt J. Tomlinson.	since 22.5.45.
Dental Mechanic.	1	Mr. J. Turner.	

STAFF CHANGES.

Dr. Kinneard was promoted to D.M.S., Fiji, which post he will take up on expiry of his leave. Dr. Sladen was appointed Senior Medical Officer on transfer from Gold Coast on 12.7.45 arrived 18.9.45.

Dr. J. D. Arthur was appointed M.O. on 3.5.45 and assumed duty on 6.6.45.

Miss Shackle (now Mrs. Rice) will retire on termination of her leave.

Miss Ruth Harvey resigned on 10.9.45 and was replaced by Miss Gladys Atkins.

The vacant post of Colonial Dentist was filled on 22.5.45 by Capt. Tomlinson on demobilisation from the Army.

II. STATISTICAL RETURNS.

(A) FINANCIAL.

Total Government Ordinary Expenditure (Revised Estimate 1945)	£104,019 : 0 : 0
Total Expenditure on Medical and Sanitary services during 1945 (Revised Estimate) :	
(a) Personal Emoluments	£6,029 : 0 : 0
(b) Other Charges	3,215 : 0 : 0
Total	£9,244 : 0 : 0

Percentage that this bears to total expenditure 8.89%.

Only the revised estimates can be given, as details of expenditure incurred in England are not yet to hand.

REVENUE.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
	£2,721	£2,068	£2,325	£2,077 (approx.)

A small figure, that of the payments due by the Ministry of War Transport in respect of services to the Lighthouse staff, is not available.

(B) VITAL STATISTICS.

The last Census was made in 1931, and there is reason to believe that there has been an appreciable fall in population especially in the country.

Population (1931 Census)	2,392. *
Births	36.
Deaths	30.
Neonatal deaths	2.
Maternal „	0.

Departures (permanent) cannot be given accurately, but the rate of emigration, particularly of young marriagable women, is alarming. The proportion of Island-born girls who marry abroad is far too high in proportion to the number of permanent immigrants. The Colony needs new female blood.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) EPIDEMICS.

There was a sharp epidemic of Pertussis at the beginning of the year; there were no deaths, but a certain amount of long-term morbidity, and a number of children whose growth was retarded, have been noticed at the school inspections and infant clinic.

(B) TUBERCULOSIS.

This disease was the cause of a good deal of alarm in the early war years, and a fair number of cases were notified. A T.B. register is kept, and all cases recorded therein. A summary from the register is shewn below. It is to be pointed out that not all cases included in the register are proven, many "clinical cases" being entered, the subsequent history of some tending to discredit the original diagnosis.

* Since the above was written the 1946 Census shows a population in the Colony of 2,239.

During the present year 4 new cases have been diagnosed, of whom 3 were definitely confirmed. 4 old cases, or relapses, have also been under treatment for active disease, of whom two died, one in Montevideo. One new case died.

The need for isolation accommodation for open T.B. cases is very apparent; at present they have either to be treated at home or sent to Montevideo. Three very bad cases were treated in the K.E.M.H. during the year, but it is unsatisfactory and to be avoided if possible in the present building.

	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.
T.B. New Cases	10	11	6	5	12	4
T.B. CASES IN 1945.						
New cases.	Old cases still active, or relapsed.		Died.		Old cases observation.	
4	4		2		17	

(C) NUTRITION.

Throughout the War this Colony has enjoyed some of the best available nutrition of the Empire. There has been practically no rationing, meat is still 3d. per lb., and there neither is nor has been scarcity of any vital foodstuffs, except certain minerals, chiefly Iron and Calcium, and, in the winter, fresh greens.

The climate and soil prevent much fresh food being grown, though those who take the trouble do get good crops of soft fruit, and the Agricultural Dept. advises me that much more green vegetables could be grown than are. Items that are heavily imported, which need not be, are butter, milk, bully-beef, and cheese; only a few potatoes were imported this year.

That there is malnutrition has been stressed by all previous S.M.O's. but the cause is bad house-keeping rather than any shortage. Many farms do not produce all they could in the way of variety of foodstuffs, and their cook-houses do not give the balanced diet they could; this is largely the fault of demand, which the supply would meet if it existed.

Appendix IV. gives the present and pre-war prices of a selection of staple necessities. It can be said that food prices are up 20-25%, while clothing has risen 60-150%. Rum and Gin have been included, because it is my considered opinion that they are too cheap, and far too much is drunk. While only five cases of "Alcoholism" are shewn in the figures, and four of Cirrhosis, the percentage of elderly patients whose ailments are exacerbated by the effects of chronic alcoholism is high enough to surprise practitioners from the U.K.

There is a local law under which a person whose drinking is injuring his health, or financial, or employment prospects, may be put on the "Blacklist", which means that it is illegal to supply him with intoxicants. At the time of writing the list contains nine names, all in Stanley, which is 0.75% of the population of the town.

It has been suggested that certain essential foodstuffs that cannot be grown locally should be subsidised to reduce their prices, the money being raised by an increased duty on spirits. This suggestion has the cordial support of the Medical Dept.

IV. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

1. *Vaccination.* There was a hold-up in the middle of the year, owing to the lack of Lymph, but supplies are now coming regularly from Montevideo, and arrears are being caught up with.

2. *Sewage disposal.* The Department still employs two men, and a horse and cart on night-soil collection, but the proportion of flush to earth closets is steadily rising. No new Earth closets are authorised by the Building Committee if there is any possibility of connection to a sewer.

3. *Roads and Drainage.* Stanley has roads, not at the moment very good ones, but the drainage is adequate. There are no country roads at all, and all communication is by boat or horseback. Serious surgical cases in the "camp" (country) are often gravely delayed in reaching Hospital. The present S.M.O. was diverted on his arrival to pick up two surgical cases who had been waiting 7 & 4 days for a boat; the latter, a perforated appendix aged 69, recovered, but he must be accounted very fortunate. The former case was a fractured jaw, in whom the delay was less dangerous.

It was decided that in future it might be better in certain cases to go to the patient rather than wait for the patient to be able to reach Hospital, and one Appendicitis has been successfully operated on at home since the end of the year under review.

4. *Dairies.* Two licensed dairies are jointly controlled by the Agricultural and Medical Depts., and are regularly inspected. All herds in the Stanley area are regularly tuberculin tested, and no reactors have been found this year. There is no inspection of milk in the country districts, but some farms have their cattle tuberculin tested fairly regularly.

5. *Slaughterhouses.* There are three licensed slaughterers in Stanley, whose premises and methods are satisfactory.

6. *Water-supply.* Stanley water is subject to much criticism. It is true that the peaty colour is frequently very obvious, but there is no taste, and several bacteriological and chemical examinations have failed to shew any injurious contents. Despite the apparent organic content some of the more highly coloured samples have shewn no signs of acidity, and tap water is regularly used instead of distilled for Leishman's stain technique.

Considerable progress has been made despite the war in connecting houses up to the water mains and sewers; the Executive Engineer has kindly supplied the following details:—

DATA AT 31.12.45.

Average daily water consumption	...	...	25,000 gals.
Total number of houses in Stanley	...	...	323
Properties connected to main water supply	...	...	256
Water connections made since 31.12.37	...	...	88
Reservoir Storage	...	...	405,142 gals.
Hydrants on water main	...	...	37
Connections to main sewer	...	...	218
Water Closets installed in houses	...	...	133

COMMENT BY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

During the period under review (1937–45), a new sand filter of nearly 1,000 sq. ft. superficial area has been installed at the Mount William collecting area. While this has not materially altered the amount of peat staining, it has on test taken away the slight taste previously referred to.

Further sources of supply were collected at Mount William at the time the filters were built, and this now gives a total average yield of some 18,000 gals. per diem, excluding a further 9,000 gals. from Mullet Creek Pumping Station.

The existing high-level reservoir has not proved adequate to give a good pressure in the upper part of the town, where most of the development has been taking place. A scheme is in hand to instal a new tank on the Western side of Sapper Hill, with a view to improving the present supply.

J. A. WOODGATE.

The period 1937–45 was taken in accordance with the policy of this report of reviewing the whole war period, and because 1937 was the last year in which such a review of water-supply was included in the Medical Annual Report.

7. *Housing.* Scarcity and high cost of building materials has rendered the housing position rather unsatisfactory. In one case only a Nissen Hut has been passed for temporary human habitation. The position is improving.

8. *Rats.* There has been a satisfactory diminution in the rat population of the town, but the ex-army camps remain a large reservoir. Poison is the main method of reduction.

V. SCHOOL INSPECTION.

Owing to temporary shortage of staff the six-monthly school inspection was not held in July. In December the general health was found to be satisfactory. A few cases of malnutrition were found, but none appeared to be due to poverty. About twenty children were asked to report before the next inspection is due, and all were found to have progressed satisfactorily.

The most important cause of failure to gain weight seems to have been the Pertussis epidemic early in the year.

A dental examination was done at the same time, and gave less cause for satisfaction than the medical condition, *q.v.* Dentist's Report, Section 3b and 5, para. 2.

VI. PORT HEALTH.

Routine pratique is carried out, with special precautions at the time of the return of the various scholars and other children from Uruguay and Argentina. Despite this the Whooping Cough epidemic was definitely imported. A five day voyage does, of course, make prevention of such importation more difficult.

During most of the year the routine Infectious Disease reports from H. M. Consul in Montevideo were discontinued; this was remedied by the new Consul on the first Mail of 1946.

VII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics are held once a week each at the K. E. M. Hospital, and are well attended.

29 deliveries were performed in Hospital during the year, with two neo-natal deaths. In one case toxæmia of pregnancy was present, and in the other toxæmia was present as well as a shoulder presentation.

No domiciliary deliveries occurred in Stanley during the year; figures from the camp are not complete.

VIII. K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

The King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital was built in 1914, and has since been somewhat modified with provision of separate accommodation for Nurses and domestic staff. It has General Wards of 2, 5, 2, & 2 beds, 3 Private single rooms, and a 3-bed Maternity Ward, giving a total of 17. The Sluice and Bathroom accommodation are inadequate and primitive. There is no separate Anaesthetic Room, the room "designed" and labelled as such being far too small, and of much greater use as a sterilising room. The doors of all three single rooms, and of the X-ray room, are too narrow to admit a wheel-chair. Apart from the "Private Wards" above mentioned, there is no provision for segregation of Tuberculosis, Puerperal Sepsis, or other infectious conditions.

Plans for a new Hospital have been drawn, and are in the act of being modified. They include separate wings for Isolation, and for Chronics, and improved Dental Surgery accommodation. It is sincerely hoped that the rebuilding, or rather extension, because the present building will remain with internal changes, will not be much longer delayed.

The present X-ray unit is a 15 milliamper G.E.C. portable, and is technically still on loan from the Anglo-Argentine Community. It has two tubes, one of which has had to be sent for repair.

The Department possesses an Austin car of 1936-7 vintage, which has become very unreliable owing to lack of spares. Ambulance service is provided by His Excellency the Governor's car, which has a special stretcher, but loading a heavy case into it is an acrobatic feat not in the best interest of, for instance, a concussion case. It is hoped that, when new vehicles become available, better transport for both Medical Officers and patients will be provided.

IX. PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

The Prison was inspected at intervals, weekly whenever occupied, and is satisfactory.

There are no Asylums in the country: one old lady of unsound mind lives with an approved companion and is supported by the Public Assistance Committee. There is another mentally deficient, and dumb, youth, similarly placed, but at the expense of his own funds, whose family are anxious to send him to an institution in England; it is hoped that improved shipping facilities will soon make this possible.

X. METEOROLOGICAL.

The climate is colder and windier than the corresponding Northern Latitude in the U.K. (Midlands), resembling more the West Coast of Scotland. A brief report from the Meteorological station is appended, Appendix III.

XI. DEPENDENCIES.

These consist of South Georgia and Antarctica. No records are available from South Georgia at the time of writing. Each Whaling Company has its own Medical organisation.

Two doctors were registered in South Georgia during 1945.

F. J. SLADEN,
Senior Medical Officer.

TABLE I.
K. E. M. Hospital.
OPERATIONS, 1945.

MAJOR.		MINOR.	
Cholecystectomy	3	Manipulation of Fractures, etc.	12
Gastro-Enterostomy	1	Excision of non-malignant tumours, cysts etc.	12
Enterostomy	1	Incision of Abscesses, etc.	15
Appendicectomy (Acute)	5	Wound Toilet, suture, etc.	3
" (Interval)	8	Blood Transfusion	6
" & Laparotomy	2	Ligature & Injection of Varicose Veins	5
Herniotomy & repair	7	External Urethrotomy	1
Hysterotomy	1	Circumcision (adult)	2
	—	" (infant)	2
	28	Tonsillectomy (adult)	3
	—	" & adenoids (child)	1
		Meibohmian Cyst	1
		Foreign Body in eye (impacted)	2
		Nasal Polypi	1
		Reposition of Retroverted Gravid Uterus	1
		Dilation & Curettage	4
		Examination under Anaesthetic	1
		Dental Extractions under Anaesthetic	40
	—		112
	7		—
	—		—
		Major	28
		Obstetric	7
			147

TABLE II.
SUMMARY OF X-RAY EXAMINATIONS IN 1945.

Lungs	36
Cardiac Area	1
Intra-Venous Pyelogram	3
Barium Meal	1
" Enema	1
Lumbar Region	4
Shoulder	5
Elbow	5
Forearm	2
Wrist	4
Hand	5
Thigh	1
Knee	4
Leg	9
Ankle	18
Foot	1
Face & Jaw	3
Dental	8
Total	111

TABLE III.
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS, KING EDWARD VII.
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1945.

Disease.	In-Patients.	
	Total Admissions.	Deaths.
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.		
9. Pertussis	1	—
11. Influenza	1	—
23. Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	2
26. Spinal Caries	1	1
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS.		
46e. Carcinoma of Pancreas	1	1
54b. Non-malignant tumours	2	—
III. GENERAL DISEASES.		
57:1 Fibrositis	4	—
2. Osteo-Arthritis	1	—
59. Diabetes Mellitus	2	1
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS.		
71b:2 Anaemia	1	—
72a. Leukaemia	1	—
V. CHRONIC POISONING.		
75. Alcoholism	1	—
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.		
82a:2 Apoplexy	1	—
84b. Psychasthenia	1	—
87b. Neuritis and Sciatica	3	—
e. Neurasthenia	1	—
89a. Otitis	1	—
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.		
91:1 Endocarditis, malignant	1	—
„ acute	1	—
93b. Myocardial Degeneration	5	1
95a. Auricular Fibrillation	1	—
b:2 Syncope	1	—
100:1 Varicose Veins	5	—
2 Phlebitis	1	—
Haemorrhoids	1	—
102. Hypertension	1	—
VIII. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		
104:1 Nasal Polypi	1	—
107. Broncho-pneumonia	2	—
108. Lobar „	2	—
110:2 Pleurisy	1	—
111:2 Pulmonary Infarct	1	—
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.		
115:1 Dental Extractions	3	—
3 Tonsillitis, etc.	9	—
117a. Gastric Ulcer	1	—
118:1 Gastritis	2	—
2 Dyspepsia	2	—
120a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis, (over 2 years)	2	—
a:1 Colitis	1	—
121. Appendicitis, Acute... ..	7	1
„ subacute and chronic	10	—
<i>Carried forward</i>	88	7

TABLE III. (continued)

Disease.					In-Patients.	
					Total Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>					88	7
122a:2	Hernia	..	...	...	6	—
b.	Acute obstruction	...	...	...	1	1
123:1	Constipation	...	...	...	2	—
3	Ischio-rectal abscess	...	...	...	1	—
125:2	Jaundice, cause unknown	...	...	...	1	—
126:1	Gallstones	...	...	...	2	—
127:1	Cholecystitis	...	...	...	6	—
128	Pancreatitis, sub-acute	...	...	...	1	1
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.						
130.	Nephritis, Acute	...	...	...	1	—
	„ Chronic	...	...	...	1	—
133b.	Haematuria	...	...	...	3	—
	Renal Colic	...	...	...	2	—
138.	Phimosis	...	...	...	1	—
	Hydrocele	...	...	...	1	—
139.	Menopause	...	...	...	1	—
b.	Endometritis	...	...	...	4	—
d.	Rectocele	...	...	...	1	—
XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.						
141:2	Abortion	...	...	...	2	—
	„ threatened	...	...	...	4	—
143.	Retroverted Gravid Uterus	...	...	...	1	—
147.	Eclampsia and pre-eclamptic states	...	...	...	7	1*
149.	Premature Labour	...	...	...	1	—
150:3	Childbirth	...	...	...	28	1*
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.						
151.	Boils and Furunculosis	...	...	...	3	—
152:1	Cellulitis	...	...	...	1	—
2	Abscess	...	...	...	5	—
153.	Sebaceous Cyst	...	...	...	1	—
	Fungus Infection	...	...	...	1	—
	Dermatitis	...	...	...	10	—
XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
156b.	Myalgia	...	...	...	1	—
	Bursitis	...	...	...	1	—
XIV. CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.						
157.	Backward Child (homeless)	...	...	...	1	—
XVI. OLD AGE.						
162.	Senility	...	...	...	2	—
XVII. VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENTS.						
181.	Burns and Scalds	...	...	...	5	—
185.	Wounds and cuts	...	...	...	2	—
186.	Fractures and Dislocations	...	...	...	8	—
	Sprains	...	...	...	3	—
	Contusions	...	...	...	3	—
	Injury of Eyeball	...	...	...	1	—
	Shock	...	...	...	1	—
XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.						
200:2	Malnutrition	...	...	...	1	—
	Pyrexia of Unknown Origin	...	...	...	3	—
<i>Totals</i>					199	11

* Infants.

TABLE IV.
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS (OUT-PATIENTS &
DISTRICT), 1945.

Disease.					Out-Patients.	District.	Deaths.
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.							
9.	Pertussis	...	...	...	84	49	
11.	Influenza	...	...	...	1	1	
23.	Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	...	...	...	2	1	
25.	" (Abdominal)	...	...	...	—	1	
27.	" (Bone or Joint)	...	...	...	2	—	
35.	Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	2	—	
42.	Oxyuris	...	...	...	8	—	
44:1	Vaccinations	...	...	...	27	—	
6	Varicella	...	...	...	—	3	
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS.							
50.	Carcinoma of Breast	...	...	...	—	1	1
54a.	Fibro-Myoma	...	...	...	3	1	
b.	Fibroma	...	...	...	1	—	
	Papilloma	...	...	...	1	—	
55b.	Cerebellar tumour	...	...	...	—	1	
III. GENERAL DISEASES.							
57:1	Chronic Rheumatism	...	...	...	20	11	
2	Rheumatoid, and Osteo-Arthritis	...	...	...	21	11	
58.	Gout	...	...	...	3	1	
59.	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	...	1	1	
66c.	Myxoedema	...	...	...	1	—	
69:2	Debility	...	...	...	9	1	
	Obesity	...	...	...	2	—	
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS.							
71b.	Microcytic Anaemias	...	...	...	14	1	
73:2	Splenitis	...	...	...	1	1	
V. CHRONIC POISONINGS.							
75.	Alcoholism (acute & chronic)	...	...	...	1	4	
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.							
81:4	Paraplegia	...	...	...	—	1	
82c:1	Hemiplegia	...	...	...	—	2	
2	Other Paralyzes	...	...	...	—	3	
84b.	Congenital Imbecility	...	...	...	—	1	1
	Melancholia	...	...	...	2	—	
85.	Epilepsy	...	...	...	2	—	
87b.	Neuritis & Neuralgia	...	...	...	10	4	
	Sciatica	...	...	...	18	2	
e.	Migraine & general headaches	...	...	...	4	—	
	Neurosis	...	...	...	12	3	
	Nervous shock	...	...	...	—	1	
88.	Optical refractions	...	...	...	107	—	
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	1	—	
	Injuries to Eye	...	...	...	9	—	
	Inflammations	...	...	...	20	—	
89.	Deafness	...	...	...	4	—	
	Otitis	...	...	...	26	1	
92:2	Mitral disease	...	...	...	2	—	
4	Endocarditis	...	...	...	—	1	1
93b:2	Cardio-vascular degeneration	...	...	...	—	1	1
<i>Carried forward</i>					421	109	4

TABLE IV. (continued)

Disease.				Out-Patients.	District.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>				421	109	4
93b:3	Chronic Myocarditis	...	...	4	2	2
95a.	Auricular Fibrillation	...	...	1	1	
b:2	Congestive Heart Failure	...	...	3	3	2
	Syncope	...	...	—	1	
97:3	Arteriosclerosis	...	...	6	2	
98a.	Senile Gangrene	...	...	1	—	
99.	Hyperpieseis	...	...	3	1	
	Arteriospasm	...	...	1	—	
100b.	Haemorrhoids	...	...	6	1	
	Varicose Veins	...	...	11	2	
	Phlebitis	...	...	1	2	
101.	Lymphangitis	...	...	—	1	
	Lymphadenitis, non-specific	...	...	5	—	
103.	Chilblains	...	...	11	—	
	Oedema of uncertain cause	...	...	1	—	
	Hypo-static Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	1
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.						
104:1	Nasal Furuncles	...	...	2	—	
2	Sinusitis	...	...	6	1	
105:2	Laryngitis	...	...	5	—	
3	Oedema of Larynx	...	...	1	1	
106a.	Bronchitis, acute	...	...	9	7	
b.	„ chronic	...	...	5	3	
c.	„ unspecified	...	...	2	1	
	Bronchial Catarrh	...	...	17	—	
109.	Pneumonia, lobar, partial	...	...	—	1	
110.	Pleurisy	...	...	3	6	
112.	Asthma	...	...	1	—	
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.						
115:1	Diseases of the teeth & mouth	...	...	15	3	
3	Tonsillitis & Adenoids	...	...	30	14	
4	Pharyngitis	...	...	10	1	
117a.	Gastric Ulcer	...	...	1	—	
b.	Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	1	—	
118:1	Gastritis	...	...	5	2	
119.	Enteritis (under 2 years old)	...	...	2	4	
120:1	Mucous Colitisi	...	...	—	1	
2	Enteritis (over 2 years old)	...	...	9	18	
121.	Appendicitis	...	...	8	3	
122a:2	Hernia	...	...	8	—	
123:1	Constipation	...	...	7	1	
2	Vague Dyspepsia & Colic	...	...	37	16	
3	Diverticulitis	...	...	1	—	
	Abdominal adhesions	...	...	4	—	
	Proctitis	...	...	1	—	
124b.	Cirrrosi of Liver	...	...	4	—	
127:1	Cholecystitis	...	...	5	5	
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA.						
130.	Nephritis, acute	...	...	—	1	
131.	„ chronic	...	...	—	1	
132.	Nephrosis & Hydronephrosis	...	...	2	—	
133a.	Pyelitis	...	...	10	4	
b.	Renal Colic	...	...	2	—	
	Haematuria	...	...	—	1	
<i>Carried forward</i>				688	221	9

TABLE IV. (continued)

Disease.					Out-Patients.	District.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>					687	221	9
135a.	Cystitis	...	...	...	9	1	
139a:2	Salpingitis	...	...	...	2	—	
139d.	Menorrhagia	...	...	...	2	4	
	Dysmenorrhoea	...	...	...	6	4	
	Menopause	...	...	...	4	1	
	Cystocele	...	...	...	1	—	
XI.	DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, & THE PUERPERIUM.						
141:2	Abortion	...	...	...	—	2	
	„ threatened	...	...	...	—	1	
	Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	—	1	
XII.	DISEASES OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUES.						
151.	Boils & Carbuncles, Furunculosis				33	1	
152:1	Cellulitis	...	...	...	5	4	
2	Abscess, & Whitlow	...	...	...	34	2	
153.	Alopecia	...	...	...	3	—	
	Dermatitis, unspecified	...	...	...	57	1	
	Eczema	...	...	...	7	—	
	Herpes	...	...	...	3	—	
	Impetigo	...	...	...	1	—	
	Pruritis	...	...	...	1	—	
	Tinea	...	...	...	3	1	
	Sunburn & Chaps	...	...	...	3	1	
	Sebaceous Cyst	...	...	...	5	—	
	Urticaria	...	...	...	4	3	
	Warts & Corns	...	...	...	14	—	
	Ulcer	...	...	...	1	—	
XIII.	DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.						
155.	Exostosis	...	...	...	2	—	
	Osteitis & Exostosis	...	...	...	2	—	
156a.	Synovitis	...	...	...	5	—	
	Displaced Cartilage of knee	...	...	...	3	—	
	Lumbago	...	...	...	—	3	
b.	Bursitis	...	...	...	13	—	
	Flat Feet	...	...	...	1	—	
	Myositis & Myalgia	...	...	...	11	4	
XIV.	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS.						
157c.	Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	—	2	
XV.	DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.						
158.	Tabes	...	...	...	1	—	
	Teething	...	...	...	—	2	
XVI.	OLD AGE.						
162b.	Senility	...	...	...	—	6	2
XVII.	VIOLENCE AND EXTERNAL CAUSES.						
186.	Fractures & Dislocations	...	...	...	6	4	
180.	Burns & Scalds	...	...	...	10	1	
185.	Accidental cuts, etc.	...	...	...	41	2	
186.	Other accidental woundings	...	...	...	72	13	
	Concussion	...	...	...	1	3	
191.	Heatstroke	...	...	...	1	—	
XVIII.							
200:3	Medical Examinations	...	...	...	38	—	
<i>Totals</i>					1085	288	11

APPENDIX I.

Report of the Medical Officer, Fox Bay for the year ending December 31st 1945.

During the year 144 patients were seen. 197 visits were made and 20 consultations or treatments given in the surgery.

The following stations were visited :—

<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>No. of visits</i>	<i>Population</i>
Roy Cove	3	24
Hill Cove	1	42
Chartres	3	36
Port Howard	3	43
Port Stephens	2	27
Pebble Island	2	36
Saunders Island	1	19
Dunnose Head	1	11
Spring Point	2	7

These visits entailed an absence of 35 nights from Fox Bay. In addition many shepherd's houses were visited and whenever a visit was made to a station all the families were visited whether they required medical attention or not.

One inquest was held, the Coroner's finding being death from burns due to accidental conflagration.

Five patients were sent to Stanley, two for chronic appendicitis, two for inguinal hernia and one for urgent dental treatment. It was necessary to cause diversion of s.s. Fitzroy on one occasion.

In an otherwise uneventful year there were two points of interest : firstly an epidemic of Whooping Cough. The following areas were affected, Fox Bay East and West, Pebble Island, and Weddell Island. A voluntary system of quarantine was in force from 1st February to 1st April. No case was recorded outside the area and all the cases were traceable to infection from Stanley via the mail ship.

The following figures given do not include Weddell Island.

The cases were of moderate severity but ran a normal course and no complications occurred.

Total number of contacts	111
" " " cases	47

Only one case over 20 was recorded. Therefore those under 21 only could be regarded as susceptible. It is interesting to note that the last epidemic on the West was in 1924.

Total number of susceptibles 52

∴ Percentage of infection among susceptibles	90.4%
" " " " " contacts (all ages)	42.3%
" " " susceptibles in total population in affected area	46.9%.

Secondly, there was an outbreak of tonsillitis. This was mostly confined to Roy Cove, Hill Cove and Chartres. The acute cases were of the follicular type with quite severe constitutional reaction. In some cases there were interesting sequelæ namely phlebitis, otitis and cellulitis. Although no bacteriological investigation was possible the infection clinically resembled a streptococcal invasion. In this area Scarlet Fever was recorded about two years ago.

Gastro-enteritis is common but rarely reaches the notice of the medical officer as it has now become accepted as in the nature of things.

Generally the resistance to all forms of infection is low, this I think largely due to badly balanced feeding and lack of vitamins. Further it would be advantageous if all children could be supplied with Cod liver oil and vitamin by the Medical Department at cost price. The problem of nutrition is a difficult one, it is generally fairly good in the shepherds' houses but bad in the cook-houses. This is not due to any lack of food or purchasing power but to the lack of interest and ignorance of the people cooking the food.

BURTON HOPWOOD,
Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.

DENTAL SERVICES - FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Dental Surgery,
King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.

The Honourable

January, 1946.

The Senior Medical Officer.

Sir,

I beg to submit this my report on the year's working of this branch of your department. It is presented under several sections:-

1. **STAFF.** Up to 22nd May 1945, my Corporal mechanic and myself attended on a part time basis. This was in accordance with a reciprocal aid scheme arrived at between the War Office and the Colonial Office.

On the departure of the Imperial Garrison, I assumed the position of Colonial Dental Surgeon and, regrettably, Corporal Taylor left with the Troops. His absence has been felt ever since, especially in so far as the constant and, seemingly, ever growing demand for prosthetic appliances is concerned. At the moment I am greatly handicapped by the lack of an apprentice mechanic. Such an addition to the staff would be invaluable as, in order to provide a reasonably speedy and adequate denture repair service, work on hand has immediately to be discontinued on the receipt of a fractured denture. The position is rendered rather obscure by the possible return to the Falklands of the previous apprentice, who is still, after a number of years, serving as a qualified dental mechanic in the Army Dental Corps.

The Surgery was closed over the period 22nd July to the 29th August on the occasion of the yearly "Camp" tour. Treatment was given at Port Howard and Darwin Stations.

2. (a) **THE EQUIPMENT** is in full working order and excellent condition. Just prior to the withdrawal of the Troops, this Government purchased the dental equipment in Stanley Camp from the War Office. It comprises a Field Surgery and a Field Dental Mechanic's Outfit of standard W.D. pattern. These are a boon to "Camp" work, being compact and mobile. They are very comprehensive, and I feel, will greatly extend the scope of treatment that it has previously been possible to afford to the outlying patients.

(b) **THE STOCKS** are of excellent quality and are more than adequate.

The Dental Condition of the Colony.

3. (a) **ADULTS** shew, on the whole, a fair degree of Oral Hygiene. Quite a large proportion wear either full or partial dentures. This is not surprising, bearing in mind the prevalent and quite often unshakeable preference for radical rather than conservative treatment.

(b) **CHILDREN.** A recent inspection of all the Stanley children of school age revealed that over 90% were in need of treatment, 70% of this being of an urgent nature. More often than not, the deciduous teeth and first permanent molars shew a high incidence of dental caries.

(c) **THE ROYAL NAVY.** This body of men, attending on a voluntary basis only, shew a refreshing keenness on all matters relating to Dental Surgery.

I hold the opinion that the poor dental condition of the Colony is due to gross parental neglect, coupled with a high "sweetmeat" diet in the first instance. The almost legendary "lack of Calcium" and "peat water" factors are, I feel, of a secondary nature, being used as excuses to explain away a neglected dentition. It is worthy of note that the "camp" patients, having an additional plea of lack of opportunity, shew, generally speaking, a higher standard of "oral care" and a lower caries incidence than the Stanley patients.

New Procedures, Methods, etc. introduced.

4. (a) The practice of administering **INTRAVENOUS ANAESTHESIA** in cases requiring a general anaesthetic has become almost a routine, and one which I find to be far superior to the "open" anaesthetic previously given. Gas is not available.

(b) The use of ACRYLIC RESIN (plastic group) as a denture base material commenced early in the year. This material has met with universal approval as it comes much nearer to the criteria of the ideal denture base material than does its predecessor, vulcanite.

5. CONCLUSIONS. In order that a lasting improvement may be made in the almost notoriously poor dental state of the Colony, a great deal of work needs to be done. Education and Dental Care are, I think, the first casualties of War time. During this present war much ground has been lost owing to evacuation and the lack of a Dental Surgeon.

Any appreciable improvement must come from the children's end, and, bearing in mind the resultant interruption of schooling, I suggest that at least three full sessions a week be devoted to the school children, and, in times of school holidays, even more, if necessary, to the exclusion of the Adult population.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

your obedient servant

JAMES TOMLINSON,

Dental Surgeon.

Summary of Treatment given.

		EXTRACTIONS.		CONSERVATIONS.	Full.	REPAIRS.	
		Local.	General.			Partial.	Repairs.
(A) STANLEY	...	709	211 (42 patients)	243	98	22	61
(B) CAMP	...	150	—	46	12	6	—
Totals	...		1070	289	110	28	61

APPENDIX III.

Brief report on Climate of Stanley, 1945.

[Kindly supplied by Lieut. (Sp) D. L. Niddrie, S.A.N.F.(V.)]

Annual Total Rainfall 29.53 ins. (normal av. 25.7")

Number of days on which precipitation occurred : 232.

TEMPERATURES.		MEAN MAX.		MEAN MIN.	
Warmest Month,	January	57.4	(Normal 56.)	43.4	(Normal 42.)
Coldest	June (usually July)	39.7	„ 41.	30.7	„ 31

Absolute Maximum temperature 73.1 on March 12th.

„ Minimum „ 20.2 „ June 23rd.

WIND. Mean wind force (Beaufort Scale) 3.7 (Normal average 4.5)

Number of Calms/Number of observations 44/1460 (4 readings daily.)

Number of days on which Gale force was recorded: 77.

HUMIDITY. Mean relative humidity 79% (normal average 82%.)

COMMENT.

Climatological statistics for Stanley for 1945 indicate a warmer summer and autumn, with precipitation higher than normal. Winter was earlier, with 3.65" of rainfall in June. Drought conditions prevailed in the spring, which was later than usual: (October 0.91", November 0.87")

D. L. NIDDRIE,

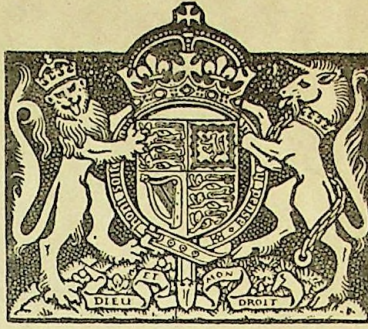
S.N.M.O.

APPENDIX IV.

Comparative prices of a few Staple Articles, 1939 & 1945.

ARTICLE.	QUANTITY.	PRICE.	
		1939.	1945.
Butter	1lb.	1/6	2/-
Dried Apples	1lb.	1/4	2/3
Flour	154lb. bag.	20/-	28/6
Milk (evaporated)	tin.	7 ³ / ₄	11
Maize	bag.	18/6	27/-
Sugar	1lb.	2 ¹ / ₄	5
Rice	1lb.	3	5 ¹ / ₂
Boots Boys'	—	6/3	9/-
Trousers „	—	4/-	9 - 15/-
Suit „	—	19/-	45 - 52/6
Trousers (working men's)	—	10/6	24/6
Suit (mens')	—	63/-	90/-
Gin (proof)	—	6/9	10/-
Rum „	—	6/3	9/-

As far as possible comparable qualities have been taken, if any present quality is comparable to that of 1939.



FALKLAND ISLANDS.

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ANNUAL

MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1946.

Published by Command of His Excellency the Governor.

PORT STANLEY.

PRINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER, FALKLAND ISLANDS.

1948.

Medical Department,
Stanley, Falkland Islands,
15th August, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, and for transmission to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Annual Medical and Sanitary Report for the Colony for the year 1946.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. SLADEN,

Senior Medical Officer.

The Honourable,

The Colonial Secretary,
Stanley.

ANNUAL MEDICAL AND SANITARY REPORT

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

I. ADMINISTRATION.

A. Staff.

<i>Office.</i>	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Occupant(s).</i>	<i>Dates.</i>
Senior Medical Officer	1	F. J. Sladen, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H.	whole year.
Medical Officers	4	1. E. F. J. Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B.	on leave and transferred to British Guiana.
		2. B. E. C. Hopwood, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	whole year.
		3. G. D. Arthur, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	whole year.
		4. <i>Vacant.</i>	
Acting Medical Officer (temporary)	Nil.	H. Krauss, (Freiburg Univ.)	whole year.
Nurse Matron	1	Miss H. J. Triesse, S.R.N., S.C.M.	promoted Matron 15.5.46. resigned 30.11.46.
Nursing Sister	1	Miss W. M. Brigginsshaw, S.R.N., S.C.M., Part 1.	arrived 16.8.46. Ag. Matron since 1.12.46.
Staff Nurses	4	Mrs. R. Fleuret, (temporary)	whole year.
		Miss R. Smith	resigned 31.5.46.
		Miss I. Barnes	whole year.
		Miss G. Atkins	" "
		Miss B. Rowlands	appointed 1.2.46.
		Miss S. Davis	" 16.5.46.
Clerk	1	T. I. Biggs.	on leave since 31.3.46.
Temporary Clerk		A. Rutter	since 27.3.46
Caretaker	1	W. G. Peck	resigned 30.9.46.
" (temporary)		J. Goodwin	1.10.46 to 30.11.46.
" (on probation)		B. Biggs	since 1.12.46.

A cook and three maids are employed on a monthly basis.

Sanitary Inspector. Chief Constable, (Capt. C. F. Sheppard), performs these duties, and since 30.8.46 Sgt. Norris acted in this capacity.

DENTAL STAFF.			
Office.	Establishment.	Occupant(s).	Dates.
Colonial Dentist	1	Capt J. Tomlinson	whole year.
Dental Mechanic	1	Mr. J. Turner	" "

STAFF CHANGES.

Miss Treise (now Mrs. Lewis) retired on 30.11.46.

Miss Rita Smith resigned on 31.5.46 and was replaced by Miss S. Davis.

A fourth Nurse was authorised on 1.2.46 and Miss B. Rowlands was appointed.

The recruitment of Medical and Nursing staff from England is becoming increasingly difficult. It took eighteen months to fill the last vacancy for a Nursing Sister, and repeated requests over the last six months for a Medical Officer brought no result before the end of the year under review.

II. STATISTICAL RETURNS.

(A) FINANCIAL.

Total Government Ordinary Expenditure (Revised Estimate 1946)	£102,371 : 0 : 0
Total Expenditure on Medical and Sanitary services during 1946 (Revised Estimate) :	
(a) Personal Emoluments	£7,377 : 0 : 0
(b) Other Charges	3,113 : 0 : 0
Total	£10,490 : 0 : 0

Percentage that this bears to total expenditure 9.76%.

Only the revised estimates can be given, as details of expenditure incurred in England have not yet been received.

Revenue	1943	1944	1945	1946
	£2,068	£2,325	£2,072	£2,742

A small item representing payments due by the Ministry of War Transport in respect of services to the Lighthouse staff, is not yet available.

(B) VITAL STATISTICS.

Population (1946 Census)	2,239
Births	37
Deaths	30
Neonatal deaths Still-born	1
Maternal deaths	0

Neither arrivals, including returns from War Service, nor permanent departures can be given accurately, but the number of local girls who marry naval ratings and other "outsiders" thus becoming lost to the Colony is still far higher than that of female immigrants.

III. PUBLIC HEALTH.

(A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There was a sharp epidemic of Mumps in the first half of the year, 129 cases being treated by the doctor in Stanley. In addition to these a number of others were known to have occurred, but never called for treatment, or were only reported owing to failure to attend school. The severity of this outbreak was marked, and the complication rate seems above normal.

Total cases seen	129
Estimated total	150
Orchitis	5
Oophoritis	1
Pancreatitis	2
Severe vomiting without abdominal pain	4

(B) VENEREAL DISEASES.

In view of the fact that these are known to be rife in Montevideo, and that all immigrants have to wait in Montevideo for transshipment, the Colony has been amazingly fortunate. The high proportion of In-patients is due to admission for Penicillin therapy of those whose strains proved to be "Sulphonamide-resistant".

(C) TUBERCULOSIS.

The need for Isolation accommodation for open Tuberculosis is now even more pressing, because the Sanatorium to which such cases used to be sent in Montevideo has closed.

T.B. (Pulmonary)	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
New Cases	6	5	12	4	3

T.B. CASES IN 1946.

New cases	Old cases still active or relapsed	Died	Old cases inactive
3	2	1	4

(D) NUTRITION.

As throughout the war, this Colony still enjoys one of the best standards of nutrition in the Empire. There has been practically no rationing, meat is still 3d. per lb., and there neither is, nor has been, any scarcity of any vital foodstuffs, except certain minerals, chiefly Iron and Calcium, and fresh greens in the winter.

No actual cases of any of the deficiency diseases have been recorded, but one does see a certain number of cases which one considers would improve on Vitamin therapy, mainly B & C, and which do in fact improve when so treated.

As I stressed last year, the main cause of such deficiencies as exist is failure to make the best use of available foods, rather than any lack of the foods themselves. It is still difficult, and expensive, to get a full ration of fresh fruit, and the Department continues to advocate the subsidising of these imports, possibly by means of an increase in Liquor duties.

IV. HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

1. *Sewage Disposal.* The Department has continued to employ two men, and a horse and cart, on night-soil collection, but the number of flush closets is increasing. No new Earth Closets are authorised by the Building Committee of the Board of Health, except in those cases where there is not as yet any sewer to which a flush closet can connect. It has been urged that a saving of expenditure, as well as an improvement in sanitation, can be effected by insistence on universal water-carried sewage.

2. *Water Supply.* Stanley water is still highly peat-stained, and at times tastes peaty. There is a considerable difference between the water at the sources and the water that comes out of the tap, suggesting that the pipe system is becoming coated with peat deposit.

The following data have been supplied by the Executive Engineer :—

Average daily water consumption	...	...	...	25,000 gals.
Total number of houses in Stanley	...	...	...	325
Properties connected to main water supply	...	...	...	271
Water connections made since 31.12.45.	...	...	...	15
Reservoir Storage	...	...	...	405,142 gals.
Hydrants on Water main	...	...	...	37
Connections to main sewer	...	...	...	224
Water closets installed in houses during 1946	...	...	...	6

Note.— Work on the new high level reservoir was commenced during 1946 and it is hoped to complete the scheme early in the new year. A further small source of supply was connected up at the Mount William gathering ground.

3. *Dairies.* Two licensed dairies are supervised jointly by the Medical and Agricultural Departments, and are frequently inspected. All cows in the Stanley area are tuberculin tested twice annually; no reactors have been found in the year under review. There is no control of milk production in the country districts but many farmers have their cattle regularly tuberculin tested.

4. *Slaughterhouses.* There are three licensed slaughterhouses in Stanley; premises and methods are in all cases somewhat primitive. While no ill-health has been traced to

unsatisfactory meat, it is considered that meat inspection is desirable, and the question of training an Inspector is under consideration.

5. *Housing.* There is still a housing problem in Stanley, partly due to the scarcity and high cost of building materials, and partly to the economically unsound influx of inhabitants from the Camp, where there are upwards of fifty vacant houses, and over 100 vacant jobs.

6. *Rats.* Rats persist, but a very satisfactory reduction has been effected in the last two years, chiefly by means of poison.

7. *Sanitary Inspector.* The duties of this Office are included in the responsibilities of the Chief Constable. While in no way criticising either the Chief Constable, or his Deputy, the position is considered unsatisfactory in that the arrangement necessarily emphasises the compulsive and penalising side of his duties to the detriment of the educational and cooperative side. Were it possible financially, there would be work for a whole time inspector, provided he carried out meat inspection and dairy supervision as well.

V. SCHOOL INSPECTION.

All school children in Stanley are regularly inspected by the Senior Medical Officer and the Dentist every six months, and those who have failed to show satisfactory progress are put under treatment, or more frequent observation, as indicated. Free milk is issued in the Schools to those recommended by the Senior Medical Officer; others may get it for a penny a cup when supplies are sufficient.

Despite the fact that Dental treatment to children is free, except for general anaesthetics, there is considerable difficulty in persuading many parents to have treatment carried out. The main difficulty appears to lie in lack of home discipline – “I tried to take her, but she wouldn’t go, Doctor” is a typical, and far too frequent remark.

VI. PORT HEALTH.

Routine pratique is carried out. In one case some Measles contacts landed from a ship, in which the earlier cases had been diagnosed in Uruguay as “Rubella”; fortunately the two children who developed the infection had reached their country home before becoming infectious, and the only other case was a servant in the same house. No quarantine was enforced, and the ship was allowed to do her island tour, but the shipping company and farm managers were asked, in a broadcast on the local Radio, to take their own precautions, as had proved so effective on the West Falkland in the Pertussis last year. I would like to record my appreciation of the willing and efficient cooperation of the Management of the Falkland Islands Company and the managers of all the independent farms, as well as of the ship’s company and many private individuals who submitted to inconvenience in the public interest. Several children who were certain or probable contacts were retained in Stanley, at Government expense, instead of going direct to their country homes. Measles-immune serum was by arrangement flown from Buenos Aires to catch the s.s. “Fitzroy” in Chile, but was, luckily, an unnecessary precaution.

These precautions, and the expense involved, may seem excessive, but it is 20 years since Morbilli occurred here, and an epidemic in so large a non-immune population could not but have been serious. It was also the beginning of the Shearing Season, so that economic disruption as well as mortality and morbidity were to be feared.

How the Mumps arrived is an unsolved problem; a case of “Parotitis” was seen some six weeks before the first recognised case of Mumps, but even here subsequent inquiry revealed no contact with any suspicious immigrant.

VII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Ante-natal and infant welfare clinics are held weekly at the K.E.M. Hospital, and are well attended. Twenty-seven deliveries were carried out in the Hospital during the year, without either maternal or infant mortality; there was one miscarriage.

No domiciliary births occurred in Stanley; figures from the Camp are still incomplete. One still-birth took place in the Camp, and was probably avoidable by ante-natal supervision and institutional delivery.

Government pays, where necessary, the shipping fares of expectant mothers to and from Stanley, and it is the policy of the Department to encourage mothers to come in to Hospital for their confinements.

VIII. K. E. M. HOSPITAL.

The King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital was built in 1914, and has since been somewhat modified with provision of separate accommodation for Nurses and domestic staff. It has General Wards of 2, 5, 2, and 2 beds; 3 Private Single rooms and a 3-bed Maternity Ward, giving a total of 17 beds. The Sluice and Bathroom accommodation is inadequate and primitive. There is no separate Anaesthetic Room, the room designed (sic) and labelled as such being far too small and of much greater use as a sterilising room. The doors of all three single rooms, and of the X-Ray room, are too narrow to admit a wheel-chair. Apart from the private wards mentioned above, there is no provision for segregation of Tuberculosis, Puerperal Sepsis, or other infectious conditions.

Plans for modernisation and enlargement of the Hospital have been re-drawn and are in the hands of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. They include separate wings for Isolation, and for Chronics, and for an improved Dental Surgery. It is sincerely hoped that this most necessary work will not be much longer delayed.

The present X-Ray unit is a 15 milliamp G.E.C. portable and, technically, is still on loan from the Anglo-Argentine community. It has two tubes, one of which has had to be sent away for repair. The purchase of a new unit has been deferred until the new 3 phase electric power plant in Stanley has been installed.

A Bedford 10 h.p. utility car, adapted to carry a stretcher, is on order, to replace our 1936-7 Austin, which is very unreliable owing to lack of spares. This new vehicle will also obviate the necessity, at times inconvenient, of using the Governor's car, with its adapted stretcher, as our sole ambulance.

IX. MEDICAL SERVICES IN THE CAMP.

West Falkland and Lafonia (the Southern part of East Falkland) have each a resident medical officer, stationed respectively at Fox Bay and at Darwin. These officers are constantly travelling through their territories either by horse or boat or both. The "North Camp" of East Falkland is under the medical care of the Medical Officer in Stanley, or Assistant Colonial Surgeon as he is called in the old, but still operative, agreements. Farms pay an annual contribution based on the number of sheep carried, *plus* a contribution from the men themselves of two guineas for a married man, and one for a bachelor; boys and domestic servants pay 10/-.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer and a Nursing Sister travelled by boat and horse to San Carlos in 12 hours, where a successful appendicectomy was performed, and made a winter journey to Port San Carlos in 24 hours, this patient being evacuated by mail-boat and operated on in hospital.

A visit of inspection was also paid in August by the Senior Medical Officer to Port San Carlos, Port Howard, Fox Bay, Speedwell Island, Sea Lion Island, North Arm, Lively Island, and Darwin.

The Medical Officer visited the ports of Berkeley Sound, and Teal Inlet during the year.

In February the Medical Officer at Fox Bay was relieved and returned to Stanley. During the change-over, while single-handed in Stanley the Senior Medical Officer went down with recurrent Malaria, and Dr. Back of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey kindly stepped in. I would like to record thanks both to Dr. Back and the leader of the Survey for this help.

The Government hopes soon to acquire a Motor Fishing Vessel to transport patients to hospital, or the doctor to the patient, as may be required; the vessel will be available for other purposes but with medical calls always a first priority.

X. PRISONS AND ASYLUMS.

The Prison has been inspected periodically, and weekly or oftener, whenever occupied; accommodation for male prisoners is satisfactory. The female quarters are less satisfactory, but have only been occupied twice within some years, by temporarily homeless women.

There are no Asylums in the country; one lady of unsound mind lives with an approved companion and is supported by the Public Assistance Committee. There is another

mentally deficient and dumb youth, similarly placed, but at the expense of his own funds; his family is anxious to send him to an institution in England and it is hoped that this may soon be possible, although enquiries about accommodation in the United Kingdom have not, so far, been very fruitful.

XI. METEOROLOGICAL.

The climate is colder and windier than the corresponding Northern Latitude in the United Kingdom (Midlands) and more resembles the West Coast of Scotland. A brief report from the Meteorological station is appended, Appendix III.

XII. DEPENDENCIES.

These comprise South Georgia and Antarctica. No records are available from South Georgia at the time of writing. Each Whaling Company has its own Medical organisation.

Two doctors were registered in South Georgia during 1946, and three in the Antarctic Dependencies.

F. J. SLADEN,
Senior Medical Officer.

TABLE I.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL — OPERATIONS, 1946.

MAJOR.		MINOR.	
Appendicectomy (interval)	4	Cystoscopy	1
" (acute)	2	Circumcision (infant)	1
Cholecystostomy	1	Tonsillectomy & Adenoids	3
Orchidectomy	1	Nasal Polypi	1
Oophorectomy	1	Quinsy opened	1
Laparotomy & drainage	1	Reduction of dislocations	6
Volvulus	1	" " " compound	1
Inguinal Hernia — repair	1	" " fractures	2
Colporrhaphy	1	Tendon suture	1
	—	Wound toilet & suture	1
	13	Removal of sutures	1
	—	Abscesses, etc., opened	11
		Removal of extra thumb	1
		" " Cysts, etc.,	3
		" " Foreign body	1
		" " ingrowing toe-nails	3
		Dental extractions (General Anæsthetic)	19
OBSTETRIC.			—
Mid Forceps	1		57
Correction of retroverted	1		13
gravid uterus	1		6
Surgical Induction	4		—
	6		76
	—		—

TABLE II.

SUMMARY OF X-RAY EXAMINATIONS IN 1946.

Stomach, etc., (opaque meal)	2	Hip & Pelvis	2
Abdomen (opaque enema)	1	Hand & Wrist	9
Skull	6	Forearm & Elbow	6
Jaw	1	Humerus & Shoulder	5
Foot & Ankle	11	Chest	18
Leg, Knee, & Thigh	10	Dental	11
Total	82.		

TABLE III.
RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS.
KING EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1946.

Disease.	In-Patients.	
	Total Admissions.	Deaths.
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.		
11.b. Influenza uncomplicated	1	—
b:1 " with non-respiratory complications	2	—
23. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	3	1
26. " " " Vertebral Column ...	1	—
27. " " " other bones and joints	3	—
30. " " " Genito-Urinary System	1	—
35:2 Gonorrhoea, including complications ...	12	—
36.a. Septicaemia	5	—
38. Malaria	1	—
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS.		
46. Cancer of the Digestive Organs and Peritoneum	2	2
54. Non-malignant tumours	2	—
a. Female Genital Organs	1	—
III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND ENDOCRINE GLANDS, AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.		
57:2 Rheumatoid Arthritis, Osteo-Arthritis ...	3	—
59. Diabetes	1	—
V. CHRONIC POISONING.		
75. Alcoholism (acute or chronic).	1	—
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.		
82.a:1 Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	1
87b. Neuritis, Neuralgia	1	—
e. Neurasthenia, etc.,	3	—
88. Diseases of the eye and annexa ...	1	—
89a. Otitis and other diseases of the ear ...	2	—
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.		
94. Diseases of the coronary arteries, Angina Pectoris	1	—
98a. Senile Gangrene	1	1
100:1 Varix	3	—
101. Diseases of the Lymphatic System ...	4	—
102. Abnormalities of Blood Pressure ...	3	—
VIII. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.		
104:1 Diseases of the Nose	1	—
104:2 " " " accessory Nasal Sinuses ...	2	—
106.c. Bronchitis, not distinguished as acute or chronic ...	1	—
107. Broncho-pneumonia	1	—
108. Lobar "	1	—
110:2 Other Pleurisy	2	—
112. Asthma	7	—
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.		
115:1 Diseases of the Teeth and Gums ...	2	—
3 " " " Tonsils	11	1
117.a. Ulcer of the Stomach	1	—
b. " " " Duodenum	1	—
118:1 Inflammation of the Stomach ...	2	—
2 Other diseases included under 118 ...	3	—
119 and 120.a:1 Colitis	3	—
<i>Carried forward</i>		6
		97

TABLE III. (continued)

Disease.				In-Patients.	
				Total Admissions.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>				97	6
119 and 120.a:2	Other Diarrhœa and Enteritis	...	...	3	—
121.	Appendicitis	...	...	11	—
122.a.	Hernia	...	...	1	—
b.	Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	2	—
126.	Biliary Calculi	...	...	2	—
126:1	With Cholecystitis	...	...	2	1
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.					—
134.a.	Calculi of Kidney and Ureter	...	...	2	—
135.b.	Other diseases of the Bladder	...	...	1	—
139.b.	Diseases of the Uterus	...	...	2	—
c.	" " " Breast	...	...	1	—
d.	Other diseases of the Female Genital Organs	...	...	2	—
XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND THE PUERPERAL STATE.					
143.	Other accidents of Pregnancy	...	...	1	—
144.b.	" Puerperal Hæmorrhage	...	...	1	—
146.a.	Albuminuria of Pregnancy	...	...	2	—
147.	Other toxæmias of Pregnancy	...	...	3	—
	including glycosuria	...	...	2	—
149.	" accidents of Childbirth	...	...	1	—
150:2	Puerperal disease of the Breast	...	...	27	—
3	Childbirth (normal)	...	...
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUES.					
151.	Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	2	—
152:2	Acute Abscess	...	...	1	—
153.	Other diseases of the skin and its annexa	...	...	4	—
XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.					
156.a.	Diseases of the Joints	...	...	5	—
156.a.	" " " Organs of Locomotion	...	...	3	—
XV. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.					
158.	Congenital Debility	...	...	1	—
XVI. OLD AGE.					
162.b.	Other forms of Senile Decay	...	...	3	1
XVII. VIOLENCE AND ACCIDENTS.					
168.	Attempted Suicide by cutting or piercing instruments	...	...	2	—
185.	Accidental Injury by cutting or piercing instruments	...	...	2	—
186.	Accidental Injury by fall, crushing, etc.,	...	...	3	—
194:2	Other and unstated forms of accidental violence	...	...	29	1
XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.					
200:1	Cardiac Failure	...	...	1	1
200:2	Other ill-defined causes	...	...	4	—
<i>Totals</i>				223	10

TABLE IV.

NEW CASES SEEN ON DISTRICT AND IN OUT-PATIENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Disease.					District.	Out-Patients.	Deaths.
I. INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES.							
11.b:2	Influenza	...	...	...	15	—	
23.	Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	...	...	...	—	5	
29.	„ Adenitis	...	...	...	1	1	
35:2	Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	—	24	
	Balanitis	...	...	...	—	4	
42.	Threadworms	...	...	...	—	6	
44:2	Vaccinations	...	...	...	—	76	
44:5	Mumps	...	...	...	96	33	
II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS.							
46.	Carcinoma of Stomach				1	—	
	„ Kidney				—	1	1
54.	Non-malignant tumours, Dermoid				—	3	
55.a.	Tumours of undetermined nature				—	1	
	(Uterus)						
III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRITION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.							
57:1	Rheumatism	...	...	...	3	16	
2	Arthritis	...	...	...	2	11	
59.	Diabetes	...	...	...	—	2	
IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD FORMING ORGANS.							
70.b.	Hæmophilia	...	...	...	1	—	
71.b.	Anæmia	...	...	...	—	6	
V. CHRONIC POISONING.							
75.	Delerium Tremens	...	...	...	1	—	
VI. DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.							
82.a:1	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	1	—	2
b:2	„ Thrombosis	...	...	...	4	—	1
85.	Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	1	
87.b.	Migraine	...	...	...	1	18	
	Neuritis, etc.,	...	...	...	3	5	
	Neuralgia, etc.,	...	...	...	—	7	
c.	Hysteria	...	...	...	3	—	
	Neurosis	...	...	...	2	10	
88.	Stye	...	...	...	—	9	
	Refractions	...	...	...	—	38	
	Blepharitis	...	...	...	—	1	
	Corneal Ulcer	...	...	...	—	2	
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	—	15	
	Cataract	...	...	...	—	1	
89.	Otio Scheriosis	...	...	...	—	1	
	Otitis, External	...	...	...	—	20	
VII. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.							
93.b.	Myocarditis	...	...	...	5	1	6
94.	Angina Pectoris	...	...	...	1	—	
	Coronary Thrombosis	...	...	...	—	—	1
99.	Arterial „	...	...	...	1	—	
100:1	Varicose Ulcer	...	...	...	2	4	
	Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	—	3	
<i>Carried forward</i>					144	325	11

TABLE IV. (continued)

Disease.					District.	Out-Patients.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>					144	325	11
		Ruptured Varicose Vein	...	...	2	—	
		Varicocele	...	...	—	1	
102.		Hypertension	...	...	1	1	
VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.							
104:1		Coryza	...	...	27	15	
		Catarrh	...	...	—	10	
2		Sinusitis	...	...	—	3	
105.		Laryngitis	...	...	—	1	
106.a.		Bronchitis	...	...	8	14	
		Tracheitis	...	...	—	1	
107.		Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	
108.		Lobar-Pneumonia	...	...	2	—	
110:1		Pleurisy	...	...	4	3	
112.		Asthma	...	...	—	6	
IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.							
115:1		Dental Caries	...	...	—	1	
		Stomatitis	...	...	—	1	
3		Quinsy	...	...	1	2	
		Tonsillitis	...	...	18	21	
4		Pharyngitis	...	...	—	6	
		Parotitis	...	...	—	1	
117.		Gastric Ulcer	...	...	1	—	
118:1		Gastritis	...	...	7	9	
2		Dyspepsia	...	...	1	17	
119 & 120.a:1		Colitis	...	...	3	4	
2		Enteritis, etc.	...	...	9	11	
121.		Appendicitis	...	...	1	4	
122.		Hernia	...	...	—	3	
123:1		Constipation	...	...	—	5	
125:2		Hepatitis	...	...	—	1	
127:1		Cholecystitis	...	...	2	—	
X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM & ANNEXA.							
130.		Nephritis, acute	...	...	1	2	
131.		„ chronic	...	...	1	—	
133.a.		Pyelitis	...	...	2	4	
b.		Hæmoglobinuria	...	...	1	—	
		Oxaluria	...	...	1	1	
134.		Renal Calculus	...	...	1	—	
135.a.		Cystitis	...	...	—	12	
		Hydrocele	...	...	—	1	
		Hæmatocele	...	...	—	1	
139.a:2		Salpingitis	...	...	—	1	
		Cervicitis	...	...	—	1	
139.b.		Dysmenorrhoea	...	...	—	3	
		Menorrhagia	...	...	—	7	
		Menopause	...	...	—	5	
XI. DISEASES OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, & THE PUERPERAL STATE.							
141.		Abortion	...	...	1	—	
147.		Pregnancy including Ante-natal care	...	...	2	20	
150.		Breast Abscess	...	...	1	—	
		Puerperal Mastitis	...	...	1	—	
<i>Carried forward</i>					244	524	11

TABLE IV. (continued)

Disease.					District.	Out-Patients.	Deaths.
<i>Brought forward</i>					244	524	11
XII. DISEASES OF THE SKIN & CELLULAR TISSUES.							
151.	Carbuncle, Boil				2	37	
152:1	Cellulitis	...	...	...	3	2	
152:2	Whitlow	...	...	...	—	19	
	Abscesses	...	...	...	4	5	
153.	Warts & Cysts, etc.	...	...	...	—	26	
	Urticaria	...	...	...	2	4	
	Dermatitis	...	...	...	1	27	
	Eczema	...	...	...	—	12	
	Phthiriasis	...	...	...	—	7	
	Herpes, etc.	...	...	...	—	3	
	Chillblains	...	...	...	—	2	
	Acne	...	...	...	—	1	
	Impetigo	...	...	...	—	2	
	Tinea	...	...	...	—	1	
XIII. DISEASES OF THE BONES AND ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.							
156.a.	Synovitis	...	...	...	2	10	
b.	Bursitis	...	...	...	1	6	
	Myositis, etc.	...	...	...	—	12	
	Lumbago	...	...	...	—	1	
XV. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.							
161.	Teething	...	...	...	1	—	
XVII. VIOLENCE AND EXTERNAL CAUSES.							
168.	Attempted Suicide	...	...	...	1	—	
181.	Burns	...	...	...	—	8	
184.	Gun shot wounds	...	...	...	—	1	
185.	Cuts	...	...	...	—	50	
186.	Crushing Injuries	...	...	...	—	3	
188.	Bites	...	...	...	—	2	
194:2	Fractures, etc.	...	...	...	2	58	
	Other Injuries	...	...	...	3	52	
XVIII. ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.							
	Medical Examinations	...	...	...	1	195	
	Nervous Debility	...	...	...	1	8	
<i>Totals</i>					268	1078	11

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, FOX BAY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1946.

In 1946, 455 cases were treated. Of these 118 were seen at the Surgery at Fox Bay, and the remaining 337 were visited.

Apart from endemic enteritis, there were no epidemics.

There were three cases of mumps in the year.

There were three deaths, one due to accidental self-administered poison, in a child.

There were no major operations.

Six general anaesthetics were given, all for dental work.

Every settlement on the West was visited at least once during the year.

For a population of something under four hundred, the sickness rate is comparatively high.

G. D. ARTHUR,
Medical Officer.

APPENDIX II.

DENTAL SERVICES - FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Dental Surgery,
King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital,
Stanley, Falkland Islands.
The Honourable,
The Senior Medical Officer.
March, 1947.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit this my report for the year ending 31st December, 1946. It is presented under several sections.

1. STAFF. The Dental Mechanic, Mr. J. Turner, recommenced work on the 7th of January on his return from leave in Montevideo.

The Dental Surgeon, Mr. J. Tomlinson, recommenced work on the 26th of February on his return from special leave in Montevideo.

2. (a) THE EQUIPMENT. Has worked well, and apart from a few minor adjustments to the polishing lathe, has given no trouble. The introduction of an electric hot plate has dispensed with the rather obnoxious "Primus" system of surgery sterilizer heating previously used.

(b) THE STOCKS, are more than adequate, being embarrassingly so in certain items. This is especially marked in the case of Dental Rubber, comparatively enormous stocks being held. Very little is used now as Patients prefer an acrylic resin denture base to Vulcanite. This is fully understandable and, clinically, greatly to be encouraged.

The Dental Condition of the Colony.

3. (a) Adults generally continue to exhibit an ambition to possess an artificial prosthesis in preference to their natural dentition. The 16-20 age group show the greatest incidence of dental caries.

(b) The Children, show, over a period, a steady improvement.

(c) Royal Naval patients tend more and more only to require "maintenance" treatment owing to their mouths having been scrupulously treated prior to their being drafted from the United Kingdom.

4. "CAMP" TOURS, were two in number and occupied a total of $3\frac{1}{2}$ months covering the "north" camp, the West Falklands generally and Lafonia.

5. CONCLUSION. Whilst much still remains to be accomplished in the field of Dental Surgery towards the ideal Dental condition, the year has, in my opinion been quite a successful one.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TOMLINSON,

Colonial Dental Surgeon.

Summary of Treatment given in 1946.

	EXTRACTIONS.	GENERAL ANAESTHETICS.	CONSERVATIONS.	DENTURES.		
				Full.	Partial.	Repairs.
1. STANLEY	864	18	235	93	31	81
2. CAMP	215	2	56	29	9	17
Totals	1,079	20	291	122	40	98

APPENDIX III.

BRIEF REPORT ON CLIMATE OF STANLEY, 1946.

Based on daily observations taken at 0600, 1200, 1800 and 2300 G.M.T.

(Kindly supplied by G. A. Howkins, Meteorological Officer.)

Total Annual Rainfall - 19.94 inches.

Number of days on which precipitation occurred - 271.

TEMPERATURES.		MEAN MAX.	MEAN MIN.
Warmest month	- January	58.7°F	44.1°F
Coldest month	- August	38.3	29.0
Absolute Maximum Temperature		- 73°F on 23rd February.	
Absolute Minimum Temperature		- 23.2°F on 23rd August.	

HUMIDITY. Mean Relative Humidity 85%.

WIND. Mean Wind Force - 4.4 Beaufort.

Number of Calms - 22 (in a total of 1460 observations)

Number of days of Gales - 33.

COMMENT.

The year showed a low average rain-fall and a warm, relatively dry, summer and autumn. The autumn and early winter months were particularly warm and dry, compared with 1945 and the coldest month was August, compared with June the previous year, indicating a late winter.

G. A. HOWKINS,

Meteorological Officer.