

## HOSPITAL STATISTICS FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL, 1924, TO 31ST MARCH, 1925.

	Hospitals.			Dispensaries								Totals.
	Apia.	Tuasivi.	Aleipata.	Mulifanua.	Safotu.	Gagamalae.	Satupaitea.	Malua.	Lufi Lufi.	Vaiala.	Travelling Units.	
In hospital, 1st April, 1924 ..	47	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Admitted during year ..	941	72	166	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,215
Discharged during year ..	922	70	159	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,189
Died in hospital ..	34	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Remaining in hospital on 31st March, 1925	30	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Outpatient attendances, including dressings	24,489	6,828	10,353	1,363	4,758	3,777	2,513	4,034	3,583	1,186	280	63,164
Treatment for hookworm ..	87	1,816	4,770	736	1,659	..	..	..	..	..	7,491	16,559
Treatment for yaws (injections of N.A.B.)	5,843	2,589	4,017	39	2,123	..	..	..	..	..	6,611	21,222
Operations—												
Major ..	170	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190
Minor ..	215	68	157	2	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	550
Visits paid during period to patients in their homes	784	107	73	134	22	15	15	233	134	101	..	1,330

## Nationality.

	Europeans.	Samoans.	Chinese and Melanesian Labourers.
In hospital, 1st April, 1924 ..	..	..	12
Admitted during year ..	..	..	277
Discharged during year ..	..	..	263
Died in hospital ..	..	..	8
Remaining in hospital on 31st March, 1925	..	..	8

## REPORT ON THE LABORATORY, GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL, APIA.—APRIL, 1924, TO MARCH, 1925.

By P. A. BUXTON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H. (Expedition to Samoa from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).

The laboratory has been mainly busied with research into filariasis and other conditions, and the research work is not included in this report. We have also dealt with such specimens as have been sent in from the wards and out-patient department, and it is these specimens alone which are the subject of this report. The following examinations have been made:—

**Blood Examinations.**—For filaria, 23; for filaria—positive, 7. Red count, 1; white counts, 5; differential white counts, 25. Blood cultures—negative, 8; positive (*B. typhosus*), 1. Agglutinations—negative, 30; positive (*B. typhosus*) 9, (*B. paratyphosus* A) 3, (*B. paratyphosus* B) 2.

**Faecal Examinations.**—For worm-eggs—negative, 53; hookworm present, 96; trichuris, 55; ascaris, 24. For protozoa—negative, 8; lamblia present, 1; *Entamoeba coli*, 3; *Entamoeba histolytica*, 1. For bacteria—Number plated, 26; *B. pyocyaneus* found, 2; *B. paratyphosus* (non-agglutinating), 1.

**Urine Examinations.**—General, 133; for organisms, by smear, 3; for organisms, by culture, 2.

**Various Examinations.**—For leprosy—total, 26; positive, nasal smears 3, skin-scrapings 3. Pus—cultures, sundry, 15; smears, sundry, 16; smears, urethral, 8; smears, urethral, gonococcus positive, 5. Gland-punctures, 3. Serous fluids examined, 4. Smears from yaws cases, 25. Sections cut, 12. Post-mortem examinations, 4. Fluids for percentage of alcohol, 9. Sputa for T.B.—negative, 32; positive, 8; streptococci, positive, 1.

The following points deserve comment: There are a number of cases which clinically resemble typhoid, but from which no organism can be recovered by blood culture early in the disease: these cases give negative Widal-reactions later on. There is also a common type of enteritis, with or without blood in the stools, which cannot apparently be attributed to any of the organisms which generally give rise to these conditions. The two stools from which *B. pyocyaneus* (and no other abnormal organism) was isolated were those of mother and child, acutely ill at the same time. A second child died, apparently of the same condition, before the stool could be examined. There is much research yet to be done upon the intestinal bacteria in Samoa.

The only case from which *Entamoeba histolytica* was recovered was a sailor, native of Manahiki, who arrived in port suffering from amoebic dysentery. As O'Connor has already reported, this disease is rare or non-existent in Samoans. He only found *E. histolytica* in 9.6 per cent. of 229 stools examined.

Of the five urethral smears in which gonococcus was found, four were from pure-bred Samoan males. It is sometimes said that Samoans are immune; but possibly they are infected more often than we realize; but if so they certainly do not suffer from orchitis, strictures, and grave complications which would bring them into hospital.

## REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, APIA HOSPITAL, 1924–25.

## ADMINISTRATION.

This year we have been able to effect reductions in the clerical staff of the office, as the Treasury Department has taken over the collecting of all accounts for European patients after the bills have been issued. Samoan patients now receive free treatment, requiring no accounts. The European staff in the dispensary has been reduced, as we have now a Samoan cadet who, after five years training, is able to act as a dispensary assistant, making the employment of a European assistant dispenser