

30. Porcentaje de serorreacciones positivas para la sífilis en: (a) mujeres grávidas: 26.16% (b) en un grupo de la población: 22.09%.
31. Número de casos atendidos en los dispensarios antivenéreos: (a) sífilis: 815 (b) blenorragia: 166.
32. Número de inmunizaciones practicadas contra: (a) viruela: 839 (b) tifoidea: 4,237.
40. ¿Se practica el control sanitario de los restaurantes? Sí.
41. Frecuencia del acarreo de basuras: tres veces por semana. (a) tratamiento empleado: es llevada al crematorio, donde se quema.
42. ¿Se practica la higiene industrial en las fábricas y talleres? Sí.
44. Porcentaje de niños de edad escolar que asisten a las escuelas: 74.35%.
45. Porcentaje de analfabetos (mayores de 14 años): 30.20%.
46. Densidad de la población por km²: (a) ciudad: 30,000 habitantes por km².
48. Precipitación media en milímetros: 90.6 mm.

SYPHILIS SURVEY IN COJUTEPEQUE, EL SALVADOR

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At the request of Dr. Victor A. Sutter, Director of the Salvadorean Public Health Service, a syphilis survey was made in July 1944 in Cojutepeque in order to determine the incidence of syphilis in different sections of the country. Assistance in the drawing of the blood for testing was given by the Health Officer of Cojutepeque and other valuable assistance was given by the Health Department nurse and the medical officer and male nurse at the barracks. The standard Kahn and verification tests and the examination of malaria smears were done by members of the laboratory staff of the Salvadorean Public Health Service.

Two different groups of individuals were blood-tested for syphilis in Cojutepeque. The first of these were the soldiers and most of the officers living at the barracks. These numbered 110, with a median age of twenty years. Twenty-two of the soldiers were legal residents of the city of Cojutepeque, while the rest were from many other sections of the country. The other group of individuals tested was composed of 85 civilian members of the army reserves. The median age of this group was 26 years. By residence, twenty-four lived in the city of Cojutepeque and sixty-one in eight rural communities in the "municipio" of the same name. Although this latter group of individuals may be considered a random sample of the adult male population, it is unfortunately not large enough to be considered truly representative of the male population as a whole. Even if the legal residents of the city of Cojutepeque, whether military or civilian, are combined, the sample is still only approximately one percent of the estimated adult male population. In the rural section of the "municipio", the sample is not more than 2½ to 3 percent of the population.

The results of the standard Kahn test on the soldiers tested showed three positive serological reactions and two doubtful reactions (one plus).

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Verification tests were then made on the positive and doubtful reactions using the sodium chloride dispersibility test according to the technic suggested by Kahn.¹ In each instance, the precipitates were the same or more pronounced after adding the salt solution. Under these circumstances all of the bloods tested may be considered to have given a positive type of serological reaction similar to that obtained in syphilis. The incidence of syphilis among this group of individuals, therefore, may be considered to be 45 per thousand. Three of the positives were among the

TABLE I.—Results of blood tests done on the soldiers stationed at Cojutepeque, El Salvador, arranged by residence, 1944

Reaction	Residents of City of Cojutepeque		Residents of Other Sections		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Positive.....	2	9.1	1	1.1	3	2.7
Doubtful.....	1	4.5	1	1.1	2	1.8
Negative.....	19	86.4	86	97.8	105	95.5
Total.....	22	100.0	88	100.0	110	100.0

Note: All verification tests gave a positive type of serological reaction similar to that obtained in syphilis.

TABLE II.—Results of blood tests done on civilian army reserves from the Municipio of Cojutepeque, El Salvador, 1944

Reaction	Residents of City of Cojutepeque		Rural Residents of Cojutepeque		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Positive.....	3	12.5	1	1.6	4	4.4
Doubtful.....	1	4.2	3	4.9	4	4.4
Negative.....	20	83.3	57	93.5	77	91.2
Total.....	24	100.0	61	100.0	85	100.0

Note: All verification tests gave a positive type of serological reaction similar to that obtained in syphilis.

22 legal residents of Cojutepeque, in army service at the barracks, and produce a rate of 136 per thousand in this group. These data are summarized in Table I.

Among the civilian army reserves, four showed positive serological reactions to the standard Kahn tests and four showed doubtful reactions (one plus). According to the verification tests, each of these showed a positive type of serological reaction similar to that obtained in syphilis.

¹ Kahn, R. L.: The Verification Test in the Serology of Syphilis, *Jour. Lab. & Clin. Med.*, 28, July 1943.

The over-all rate for this group may, therefore, be considered to be 88 per thousand. Among the 24 legal residents of the city of Cojutepeque in this group of civilian reserves, four may be considered positive, producing a rate of 167 per thousand. A rate of 65 per thousand is found for the group having rural residence in the municipio. The distribution of the results of these blood tests is given in Table II.

In Table III are shown the results of the blood tests on those individuals who claimed legal residence in the city of Cojutepeque, whether military or civilian. According to the interpretation of standard Kahn and verification tests done on these bloods, this group has a rate of 152 per thousand.

In the thick blood smears which were examined for the presence of malaria parasites, four were found positive in the blood from the soldiers. The type of malaria parasite was not identified. None of the positive smears was found in blood showing positive serological reactions for syphilis. Among the smears of the civilians, two showed *Plasmodium*

TABLE III.—Results of blood tests of combined soldiers and civilians with legal residence in the City of Cojutepeque, 1944

Reaction	Number	Percent
Positive	5	10.9
Doubtful	2	4.3
Negative	39	84.8
Total	46	100.0

falciparum and one, *Plasmodium vivax*. Again, none of the individuals with malaria had positive blood tests for syphilis.

During the survey, the spleens of 103 of the soldiers were palpated for signs of enlargement. Four of the soldiers had spleens which were palpable to deep inspiration and three had a number one enlargement. None of these enlargements was found in individuals with positive blood tests for syphilis. One of those with a number one enlargement, however, had a positive malaria smear.

SUMMARY

(1) Standard Kahn and sodium dispersibility tests for syphilis and examinations of thick blood smears were made on 110 soldiers and 85 civilian army reserves in Cojutepeque.

(2) Four and one-half percent of the soldiers tested and 8.8 percent of the civilians tested are considered to have positive serological reactions similar to the type obtained in syphilis.

(3) The highest percentage of positive blood tests for syphilis was found

in the 46 individuals having legal residence in the city of Cojutepeque. This percentage was 15.2.

(4) Malaria parasites were found in the blood of four of the soldiers and in three of the civilians. None of these had a positive blood test for syphilis.

(5) Seven of 103 of the soldiers had a slight degree of splenomegaly but none of these were in individuals having positive blood tests. One had a positive malaria smear.

ENCUESTA DE LA SÍFILIS EN COJUTEPEQUE

Sumario.—A petición del Director de Sanidad de la República de El Salvador, se realizó en julio 1944 una encuesta en la población de Cojutepeque, a fin de determinar la frecuencia de la sífilis en diversas partes del país. Se realizaron pruebas de Kahn y dispersabilidad del sodio para la sífilis y exámenes de gota gruesa en 110 soldados y 85 reservistas militares, revelando 4.5% de los primeros y 8.8% de los segundos, serorreacciones semejantes a las obtenidas en la sífilis. El mayor porcentaje (15.2) de positivos correspondió a los 46 individuos que mantenían su residencia regular en la misma ciudad. En la sangre de 4 de los soldados y 3 de los paisanos se encontraron parásitos de malaria, pero ninguno reveló reacción positiva para sífilis. En 7 de 103 de los soldados había una esplenomegalia ligera, mas ninguno de ellos fué positivo para sífilis aunque uno mostró un frote positivo para malaria. Si bien el grupo de 85 reservistas puede considerarse como bastante típico de la población masculina adulta, por desgracia no es suficientemente numeroso para ello.

"Full time".—El tiempo completo (*full time*), es un régimen para que un hombre de verdadera vocación pueda entregarse por entero a la suprema ley de su espíritu, lo cual no obliga a la pérdida de intereses psicológicos superiores o múltiples, ni a una detención del crecimiento integral de la cultura: obliga, sí, a una sostenida profundización de la realidad. Es el intento mayor que se haya hecho por el Estado o por Instituciones privadas financiero-culturales, para libertad creadora en la vida de la mente. Por eso hemos sostenido con firme convicción, que el reconocimiento que presupone el *full time* o sea el de vivir del trabajo que resulta del ejercicio de las mejores aptitudes que se posean, es como una segunda declaración de la Independencia Nacional, porque con él se procura favorecer como nunca dignamente el desarrollo de nuestra originalidad, que es independencia de espíritu que nos separa, sino que nos une más (paradoja, no falacia) y la gran tradición de todas las formas superiores de la cultura, en cuya tradición no se entra de veras sin obra propia.—**CLEMENTE ESTABLE:** *Bol. Sal. Púb.*, 72, eno.-dbre. 1944.

Primeras farmacéuticas.—La primera farmacéutica peruana, y tal vez latino-americana, fué la Dra. Nicolasa Butler, que obtuvo su título profesional allá por 1840. En Cuba, según recuerda *La Farmacia Cubana* (sbre. 15, 1944), la precursora correspondiente fué la Dra. María de los Dolores Figueroa y Martí (1865-1944), quien se graduó en Nueva York en 1886, y revalidó su título en España, incluso Cuba, en 1889. En Cuba hay hoy día más de 800 doctoras en farmacia.