## SUMMARY OF FOUR-YEAR REPORTS

 ON HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAS 1957-1960PREPARED FOR
THE XVI PAN AMERICAN SANITARY CONFERENCE


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PROLOGUE

A synthesis of health conditions in the Americas for the period 1957-1960 has been prepared from data provided by the Governments. This presentaion includes vital and health statistics, trends of prevailing problems and the resources usually employed with special attention to personnel and investments for health services. The series of data permits understanding of the characteristics of the most prevalent diseases and the effects of the programs for their prevention and treatment. Comparison of this report with the previous ones, reveals the progress achieved or the retrogressions although it still may fail to reflect reality. The data are incomeplete in quality and quantity. They are, however, a basic tool for the interpretation of the phenomena which condition health and disease and their projections in time. They represent the basis for the formulation and evaluation of the health plans and programs determining for each period what needs to be done and how it should be done.

One does not consider today collecting statistics without giving thought to their analysis and interpretation, and the resulting modifications they will bring forth, whether in preventive or curative actions, in the priorities assigned or in the methods of solution of health problems. Statistics is a highly dynamic discipline which should serve as an instrument for social progress. In order that their effects be felt in the health administrations of a country, it seems indispensable to have departments of statistics in the Ministries of Health at the national level with the necessary structure at the local level to insure the use of the information where the problems occur and are solved.

We believe that this publication will be useful to the Governments in carrying out the Ten-Year Health Plan which is a part of the Charter of Punta del Este. It permits at the same time, the extension to new communities of present programs, particularly those which are related to problems of significance for economic and social progress. In sponsoring this document the Pan American Sanitary Bureau is fulfilling the repeated resolutions of the Governments emphasizing the importance of vital and health statistics, the need of extending programs of the Organization in this fundamental field, and the intention of Governments to utilize and improve their data in quantity and quality according to the situation of each country.


## PREFACE

Since the health officials of the Member Governments of the Pan American Health Organization $(1,2,3)$ have expressed their interest in the general collection and distribution of health information by the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, summary reports have been prepared for the Pan American Sanitary Conference which is held every four years. To bring the reports together into a unified summary, data have been collected through questionnaires completed in the countries and other areas of the Americas.

The first summary was presented to the XIV Conference held in 1954 in Santiago, Chile, entitled Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas, 1950-1953.(4) Data were collected in the same way for the second report, presented to the XV Conference in 1958 in San Juan, Puerto Rico, which was entitled Summary of Four-Year Reports on Health Conditions in the Americas (5) The information collected for this second report also served for the First Report on the World Health Situation, 1954-1956, by the World Health Organization. (6)

A Resolution of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference in 1958 recommended that reports on health conditions of Member Countries for the XVI Conference in 1962 include statistical information in the various fields. A Resolution of the Eleventh World Health Assembly in 1958 requested the Director-General to prepare a questionnaire on public health and demographic aspects to be used as a guide in the preparation of future reports, and invited the Members of the World Health Organization to prepare a second report covering the period 1957-1960 which would be used for the Second Report on the World Health Situation for the Fifteenth World Health Assembly.

To eliminate the need for completion of two questionnaires, arrangements were made for the questionnaire from the Director-General of the World Health Organization to serve as the basic document for both purposes, namely, the Summary of Four-Year Reports on Health Conditions in the Americas, 1957-1960, prepared for the XVI Pan American Sanitary Conference, and the Second Report on the World Health Situation, 1957-1960. (7) The latter report has already been released and consists principally of individual country resumes.

The questionnaire had two parts: Part A, "General Consideration," a narrative account of important events or changes in health administrations, descriptions of any general health plans or programs for development of the overall health services, new developments in education and training of professional and auxiliary health
personnel, a brief summary of research, etc.; and Part B, "Statistical Information," a series of forms for recording vital statistics, morbidity from communicable diseases, resources in terms of health expenditures, hospitals, health centers, laboratories, health personnel, immunizations, etc. Not all health administrations completed Part A, but nearly every one completed Part B. Thus this report is primarily a summary of statistical data on vital statistics, notifiable diseases, and health resources.

In this document for the Pan American Sanitary Conference, only the regional problems and programs which can be described from material provided in the questionnaire have been highlighted. Other official reports from the countries to the Bureau, to the World Health Organization, and to the United Nations have also been used to supplement the information obtained in the Four-Year Reports. It would be desirable if each country would establish official figures to be provided to all agencies. Difficulties were encountered in obtaining statistical data in some fields on which data are needed for health planning. When data from different sources were not in agreement, efforts were made to use the most reliable figures for this report. However, this proved to be a difficult task and indicated the need for improvement of basic data. Coordination is desirable so that official figures will become available for planning of health programs and evaluation of progress in each country.

At this time, with emphasis being placed on planning for health programs in accordance with the Act of Bogota ${ }^{(8)}$ and the Charter of Punta del Este, ${ }^{(9)}$ inclusion of data essential for health programs of the Americas was deemed advisable. Thus, efforts have been made to assemble data regarding advances in health programs, expenditures for health, hospital facilities and services, populations provided with water supplies and sewerage systems, health personnel, new developments in education and training, in addition to usual data on vital statistics and communicable diseases. The chapter on hospital services includes new data on average lengths of stay and percentage distribution of causes of hospitalization of patients. Such data are useful for planning medical programs.

The progress in health work in the Americas can be reviewed at regular intervals through the Four-Year Reports prepared for the Conferences. To provide complete and accurate data in the many fields of health, further efforts can well be directed to improvement of collection of data needed for planning, and to development within each National Health Service of a Statistical Service responsible for analysis and use of official data in each field. Coordination of statistical activities is essential in the countries in order that data be collected and fully utilized for health planning at national and international levels.

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## CHAPTER I

## GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS

Planning and evaluation of health programs begin with a critical analysis of health conditions. Knowledge of the growth of a population, its age composition and the principal causes of death is an essential element in such planning. Statistics on population, births and
deaths are at present the most reliable indices available to define the health status of nations and to measure changes taking place. This chapter will be concerned with general vital statistics principally utilizing data received from the Member States for this report.

## POPULATION

Accurate estimations of population are derived mainly from censuses. In the past, most population and housing censuses which are the source of demographic statistics for many purposes have been taken at 10 -year intervals usually near the beginning of each decade. However, some delays have been encountered in censuses at the beginning of this present decade. In only 12 of the 22 countries of the Americas were censuses taken in 1960 or 1961. In four others, they are scheduled for 1962 and in five for 1963 leaving only one country in which the plans for the census are not known at present. Even in many countries in which the censuses were carried out in 1960 or 1961 final tabulations are not available at the time of preparation of this report and practically no distributions by age can be obtained. The dates of the censuses which have been taken or planned (as reported by the United Nations) are given in Table 1. In Canada the population was enumerated twice in the decade, in 1956 and 1961, and in St. Pierre and Miquelon there were censuses in both 1959 and 1962.

For this report the estimates of population which have been used are in most instances those provided by the countries to the United Nations and published by the United Nations as official estimates. Mainly they are based on previous census data and calculations using the excess of births over deaths and facts about

TABLE 1. DATES OF NATIONAL CENSUSES TAKEN OR PLANNED IN THE AMERICAS DURING THE PERIOD 1955-1964

| Area | Date | Area | Date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 30 IX 1960 | Bahama Islands | 1963 |
| Bolivia |  | Bermuda | $23 \times 1960$ |
| Brazil | 1 IX 1960 | British Guiana | 7 IV 1960 |
| Canada | \{1 VI 1956 | British |  |
|  | (1 VI 1961 | Honduras | 7 IV 1960 |
| Chile | 29 XI 1960 | Canal Zone | 1 IV 1960 |
| Colombia | 1963 | Falkland Islands | 1963 |
| Costa Rica | 1963 | French Guiana | $9 \times 1961$ |
| Cuba | 1963 | Guadeloupe | $9 \times 1961$ |
| Dominican |  | Martinique | $9 \times 1961$ |
| Republic | 7 VIII 1960 | Netherlands |  |
| Ecuador | XI 1962 | Antilles | 31 XII 1960 |
| El Salvador | 2 V 1961 | except Aruba | 27 VI 1960 |
| Guatemala (a) | 1963 | Puerto Rico | 1 IV 1960 |
| Haiti | VIII 1962 | St. Pierre and |  |
| Honduras | 17 IV 1961 | Miquelon | , 15 X 1959 |
| Mexico | 8 VI 1960 |  | III or IV 1962 |
| Nicaragua | V 1962 | Surinam |  |
| Panama | 11 XII 1960 | Virgin Is.(U.K.) | 7 IV 1960 |
| Paraguay | IX 1962 | Virgin Is.(U.S.) | 1 IV 1960 |
| Peru | 2 VII 1961 | West Indies |  |
| United States | 1 IV 1960 | Federation | 7 IV 1960 |
| Uruguay (b) | 1963 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 26 II 1961 |  |  |

Source: United Nations Economic and Social Council, E/CN. 3/295, 15 Feb. 1962
(a) Personal communication, (b) Reported unofficially in May 1962 to be postponed to 1963.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATIONS FOR 1940, 1950 AND 1960 AND ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH RATES FOR DECADES 1940-1950 AND 1950-1960 IN 22 COUNTRIES AND 4 LARGE AREAS IN THE AMERICAS

| Country | Estimated populations |  |  | Annual percentage growth rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1940 | 1850 | 1960 | 1940-1950 | 1950-1960 |
| Argentina | 14169000 | 17189000 | 20956000 | 1.95 | 2.00 |
| Bolivia | 2690000 | 3019000 | 3454000 | 1.16 | 1.36 |
| Brazil | 41114000 | 51976000 | **70175000 | 2.37 | 3.05 |
| Canada | 11682000 | 13712000 | 17814000 | 1. 62 | 2.65 |
| Chile | 5063000 | 6073000 | 7628000 | 1.84 | 2.31 |
| Colombia | 9094000 | 11334000 | 14132000 | 2.23 | 2.23 |
| Costa Rica | 619000 | 801000 | 1171000 | 2.61 | 3.87 |
| Cuba | 4566000 | 5508000 | 6797000 | 1.89 | 2.13 |
| Dominican Republic | 1874000 | 2131000 | *2994000 | 2.44 | 3. 46 |
| Ecuador | 2466000 | 3187000 | 4317000 | 2.63 | 3.05 |
| El Salvador | 1633000 | 1868000 | 2612000 | 1.35 | 3.41 |
| Guatemala | 2201000 | 2805000 | 3765000 | 2.45 | 2. 98 |
| Haiti | 2751000 | 3112000 | 3505000 | 1.24 | 1.20 |
| Honduras | 1146000 | 1428000 | 1853000 | 2.22 | 3. 18 |
| Mexico | 19815000 | 25826000 | ** 34923000 | 2.68 | 3.06 |
| Nicaragua | 825000 | 1060000 | 1477000 | 2.54 | 3.37 |
| Panama | 620000 | 797000 | *1055000 | 2.54 | 2.84 |
| Paraguay | 1111000 | 1387000 | 1768000 | 2.32 | 2.38 |
| Peru | 7033000 | 8521000 | 10857000 | 1.94 | 2.45 |
| United States (a) | 132594000 | 152264000 | * 180670000 | 1.39 | 1. 73 |
| Uruguay | 2155000 | 2407000 | 2827000 | 1. 11 | 1. 62 |
| Venezuela | 3710000 | 4974000 | ** 7182000 | 2.98 | 3. 74 |
| Other areas over $500000 \ln 1960$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| British Guiana | 344000 | 423000 | **565000 | 2.09 | 2.94 |
| Jamaica | 1212000 | 1403000 | *1619000 | 1.47 | 1. 44 |
| Puerto Rico | 1880000 | 2207000 | *2361000 | 1.62 | 0.68 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 476000 | 632000 | ** 834000 | 2.88 | 2.81 |

Source: United Nations, Demographic Yearbook 1960, Table 4 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1962.

* Also based on recent census data.
** Estimates derived from recent census figures, not published by the United Nations.
(a) Including Alaska and Hawaii and armed forces overseas.
migration. It is recognized that the corrected estimates resulting from the 1960 censuses may differ to some extent from those available at this time, especially in countries with incomplete registration of vital events. For some countries, as indicated in Table 2, provisional or final figures from a recent census have been included. For a few others the estimates are not those published by the United Nations but are geometric interpolations based on the census results in both 1950 and 1960.

The estimated populations in 1940, 1950 and 1960 and the annual percentage growth rates in the two decades, 1940-1950 and 1950-1960 are given in Table 2 with the latter rates shown by rank order in Figure 1. Seven countries of the Americas had more than 10 million inhabitants in 1960, (the United States, 181 million; Brazil, 70 million; Mexico, 35 million; Argentina, 21 million; Canada, 18 million; Colombia, 14 million; and Peru, 11 million. Three other countries had more than 5 million (Chile, 8 million; Venezuela,

7 million; and Cuba 7 million), and populations of the other 12 were between 1 and 5 million. Puerto Rico and Jamaica also had populations over one million $2,361,000$ and $1,619,000$ respectively.

Growth rates calculated on the compound interest formula from these estimates in the decade 1950-1960 varied widely from the low 1.2 per cent per year for Haiti to high growth rates of at least 3.0 per year in nine countries, namely: Costa Rica, 3.9; Venezuela, 3.7; Dominican Republic, 3.5; El Salvador, 3.4; Nicaragua, 3.4; Honduras, 3.2; Mexico, 3.1; Ecuador, 3.0; and Brazil, 3.0. Of these nine countries the four in Central America and the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean had much higher growth rates than for the previous decade 1940-1950. At the other extreme growth rates were less than 2 per cent per year in four countries, namely: Haiti, 1.2; Bolivia, 1.4; Uruguay, 1.6; and the United States, 1.7. Of the four areas with populations in excess of 500,000 in 1960 , British Guiana and Trinidad and Tobago had relatively

Figure 1
annual percentage growth rates of population BETWEEN 1950 AND 1960 in countries of the americas

high growth rates (2.9 and 2.8 per cent respectively) while the growth rates of Jamaica and Puerto Rico were low. The rate for Puerto Rico was only 0.7 per cent, which is in part due to emigration from the island.

The Americas and especially Latin America are in a period of rapid growth. Estimates for the three regions, Northern, Middle and South America for 1950, 1960, 1980 and 2000 (Table 3 and Figure 2) were made by the United Nations during the 1950's. The patterns of growth were taken into account, high fertility for central and tropical America and declining mortality. It was assumed that the decline in mortality would conform to a uniform pattern and that an annual gain of half a year in the expectation of life at birth would be normal in countries with expectations of life at birth ranging from 30 to 55 years. Continuing high levels of fertility were postulated.

By the year 2000 the population in Northern America, as estimated, will be 312 million, while in the rest of the Americas it may be nearly twice as great, 592 million. Estimates such as these are continually subject to revision as new census data become available. As changes occur in birth and death rates which are not in accord with the assumptions used,

TABLE 3. ESTTMATED POPULATIONS (IN MLLLIONS) IN THE THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS IN 1950, 1960, 1980 AND 2000 WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE GROWTH, 1950-1960

| Region(a) | 1950 | 1960 | 1980 | 2000 | Increase <br> $1950-1960$ | Annual <br> per cent <br> growth (b) <br> $1950-1960$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 330 | 405 | 603 | 904 | 75 | 2.1 |
| Northern America | 167 | 199 | 254 | 312 | 32 | 1.8 |
| Middle America | 51 | 66 | 115 | 198 | 15 | 2.6 |
| South America | 112 | 140 | 234 | 394 | 28 | 2.3 |

Source: United Nations.
(a) Northern America: Bermuda, Canada, St. Pierre and Miquelon and United States.
Middle America: Caribbean Islands, Central America,
South America: Mexico and Panama.
(b) Annual percentage growth on compound interest formula.
revision will be made. For predictions of population growth which are so necessary for program planning in health, census data as well as complete registration of births and deaths are essential.

Figure 2
growth of population in three regions of the americas, 1920-1950, AND ESTIMATED GROWTH, 1950-2000


Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1958
United Nations, 5T/SOA/Saries A/2B

The estimated populations which are used as the basis for rates in this report are given in Table 4 for the four years, 1957-1960. Throughout this report population and other data for Alaska and Hawaii have been added when possible to those for the United States since these areas became states of the United States during this period.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED MIDYEAR POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 19873000 | 20248000 | 20614000 | 20956000 |
| Bolivia | 3317000 | 3361000 | 3408000 | 3454000 |
| Brazil | 64132000 | 68087000 | 68101000 | 70177000 |
| Canada | 16589000 | 17048000 | 17442000 | 17814000 |
| Chile | 7121000 | 7288000 | 7465000 | 7828000 |
| Colombia | 13227000 | 13522000 | 13824000 | 14132000 |
| Costa Rica | 1033000 | 1076000 | 1126000 | 1171000 |
| Cuba | 6388000 | 6523000 | 6661000 | 6797000 |
| Dominican Republic | 2704000 | 2797000 | 2894000 | 2994000 |
| Ecuador | 3929000 | 4049000 | 4188000 | 4317000 |
| El Salvador | 2350000 | 2434000 | 2520000 | 2612000 |
| Guatemala | 3451000 | 3546000 | 3652000 | 3765000 |
| Haiti | 3384000 | 3424000 | 3464000 | 3505000 |
| Honduras | 1769000 | 1828000 | 1887000 | 1953000 |
| Mexico | 31426000 | 32348000 | 33304000 | 34923000 |
| Nicaragua | 1332000 | 1378000 | 1424000 | 1477000 |
| Panama | 973000 | 1000000 | 1027000 | 1055000 |
| Paraguay | 1648000 | 1687000 | 1728000 | 1768000 |
| Peru | 8923000 | 10213000 | 10524000 | 10857000 |
| United States | 171108000 | 174057000 | 177131000 | 179977000 |
| Uruguay | 2723000 | 2758000 | 2792000 | 2827000 |
| Venezueia | 6426000 | 6669000 | 6921000 | 7182000 |
| Bahama Islands | 98000 | 101000 | 103000 | 105000 |
| Bermuda | 41000 | 41000 | 42000 | 42000 |
| British Guiana | 518000 | 533000 | 549000 | 565000 |
| British Honduras | 83000 | 86000 | 88000 | 91000 |
| Canal Zone | 52000 | 43000 | 42000 | 42000 |
| Falkland Islands | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| French Guiana | 30000 | 31000 | 31000 | 31000 |
| Guadeloupe | 251000 | 257000 | 264000 | 270000 |
| Martinique | 258000 | 264000 | 271000 | 277000 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 185000 | 187000 | 188000 | 190000 |
| Puerto Rico | 2260000 | 2299000 | 2322000 | 2361000 |
| St.Pierre-Miquelon | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 | 5000 |
| Surinam | 238000 | 248000 | 259000 | 270000 |
| Virgin Is. (U. K.) | 7000 | 7000 | 7000 | 7000 |
| Virgin Is. (U.S.) | 29000 | 30000 | 31000 | 33000 |
| West Indies Fed. |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 52000 | 53000 | 54000 | 55000 |
| Barbados | 224000 | 227000 | 230000 | 233000 |
| Dominica | 57000 | 58000 | 59000 | 60000 |
| Grenada | 85000 | 86000 | 88000 | 89000 |
| Jamaica | 1558000 | 1578000 | 1599000 | 1619000 |
| Montserrat | 13000 | 13000 | 12000 | 12000 |
| St.Kitts-NevisAnguila | 54000 | 55000 | 56000 | 57000 |
| St. Lucia | 83000 | 84000 | 85000 | 86000 |
| St. Vincent | 76000 | 77000 | 79000 | 80000 |
| Trinidad-Tabago | 766000 | 788000 | 811000 | 834000 |

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April 1962. U. S. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No.228,Estimates include Alaska and Hawait but exclude armed forces overseas.
Note: For Brazil, Venezuela and most territories of United Kingdom, geometric intercensal estimates were used.

## NATALITY

The completeness of birth registration varies widely among the countries of the Americas and within the countries. Definitions established by law for a live birth and the procedures for registration have not been the same in all areas. However, progress toward uniformity is being made. The WHO definitions (1) of a live birth and of a fetal death are being recognized as the standards to be used by all Member States. The Principles for a Vital Statistics System of the United Nations (2) established standardized procedures which are gradually being accepted and followed. Correct interpretation of birth rates is dependent on an understanding of definitions and procedures in use in the countries, and thus persons utilizing the data need to be aware of the limitations. However, analyses of these data are valuable for planning programs in the field of health as well as in other fields, such as education.

The numbers of live births with rates per 1,000 population are given in Table 5. These data were available for most areas with the exception of Cuba, Haiti and Brazil. The information presented for Brazil pertains only to the State of Guanabara and the capitals of other states with a few exceptions.

Figure 3
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN TWO COUNTRIES OF NORTHERN AMERICA, 1951-1960


[^0]TABLE 5. NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentina | 476235 | 473103 | 472379 | 467269 | 24.0 | 23.4 | 22.9 | 22.3 |
| Bolivia | 83114 | 92661 | 96969 | 85230 | 25.1 | 27.6 | 28.5 | 24.7 |
| Brazil (a) | 341856 | 319958 | 304999 |  | 35.5 | 33.7 | 34.7 | ... |
| Canada | 469093 | 470118 | 479275 | 478551 | 28.3 | 27.6 | 27.5 | 26.9 |
| Chile | 244900 | 246796 | 249799 | 256674 | 34.4 | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.6 |
| Colombia | 563037 | 585561 | 608670 | 595305 | 42.6 | 43.3 | 44.0 | 42.1 |
| Costa Rica (b) | 48766 | 49341 | 53521 | * 50214 | 47.2 | 45.9 | 47.5 | * 42.9 |
| Cuba |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 110448 | 115519 | 115151 | 110102 | 40.8 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 36.8 |
| Ecuador | 190605 | 185932 | 199500 |  | 48.5 | 45.9 | 47.6 | ... |
| El Salvador | 114929 | 115154 | 115622 | 121350 | 48.9 | 47.3 | 45.9 | 46.5 |
| Guatemala | 170381 | 172745 | 181740 | ... | 49.4 | 48.7 | 49.8 | ... |
| Haiti |  |  |  | . . |  |  |  | ... |
| Honduras | 76313 | 78569 | 78874 | $\ldots$ | 43.1 | 43.0 | 41.8 | ... |
| Mexico | 1485202 | 1447578 | 1589606 |  | 47.3 | 44.7 | 47.7 |  |
| Nicaragua | 57277 | 57058 | 63297 | 60235 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 44.5 | 40.8 |
| Panama | 37743 | 37738 | 40296 | 41434 | 38.8 | 37.7 | 39.2 | 39.3 |
| Paraguay | 41744 | 43481 | 47362 | *44525 | 25.3 | 25.8 | 27.4 | * 25.2 |
| Peru | 327680 | 346945 | 367412 | *367862 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 34.9 | * 33.9 |
| United States | 4279689 | 4227571 | 4261896 | * 4257850 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 24.0 | *23.6 |
| Uruguay | 54731 | 56379 |  |  | 20.1 | 20.4 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 280539 | 282762 | 313565 | 324132 | 43.7 | 42.4 | 45.3 | 45, 1 |
| Bahama Islands | 3126 | 3029 | 3154 | $\ldots$ | 31.9 | 30.0 | 30.6 | $\ldots$ |
| Bermuda | 1084 | 1050 | 1182 | . $\cdot$ | 26.6 | 25.4 | 28.2 | $\ldots$ |
| British Guiana | 22983 | 23661 | 24458 | $\ldots$ | 44.3 | 44.4 | 44.6 | ... |
| British Honduras | 3615 | 3988 | 4016 | . | 43.6 | 46.4 | 45.6 | $\ldots$ |
| Canal Zone | 1032 | 819 | 763 | 769 | 19.8 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 18.3 |
| Falkland Islands | 39 | 46 | 41 | 54 | 19.5 | 23.0 | 20.5 | 27.0 |
| French Guiana | 993 | 947 | 1014 | 1042 | 33.1 | 30.5 | 32.7 | 33.6 |
| Guadeloupe | 9460 | 9886 | 9823 | 10474 | 37.7 | 38.5 | 37.2 | 38.8 |
| Martinique | 10502 | 10295 | 10437 | 10400 | 40.7 | 39.0 | 38. 5 | 37.5 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 6578 | 6548 | 6468 | . . . | 35.6 | 35.0 | 34.4 | ... |
| Puerto Rico | 76058 | 76298 | 74210 |  | 33.7 | 33.2 | 32.0 |  |
| St. Pierre-Miquelon | 112 | 102 | 106 | 98 | 22.4 | 20.4 | 21.2 | 19.6 |
| Surinam | 10573 | 11387 | 11765 | 12250 | 44.4 | 45.9 | 45.4 | 45.4 |
| Virgin Islands (U. K.) | 317 | 315 | 306 | ... | 45.3 | 45.0 | 43.7 | ... |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 1038 | 1129 | 1085 | ... | 35.8 | 37.6 | 35.0 | ... |
| West Indies Fed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 1764 | 1818 | 1831 | $\ldots$ | 33.9 | 34.3 | 33.9 | $\ldots$ |
| Barbados | 7314 | 7115 | 7110 |  | 32.7 | 31.3 | 30.9 | , |
| Dominica | 2557 | 2725 | 2770 | 2815 | 44.9 | 47.0 | 46.9 | 46.9 |
| Grenada | 4664 | 4253 | 4115 |  | 54.9 | 49.5 | 46.8 |  |
| Jamaica | 60770 | 62077 | 64806 | 69192 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 40.5 | 42.7 |
| Montserrat | 373 | 377 | 391 | ... | 28.7 | 29.0 | 32.6 | ... |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | 2697 | 2520 | 2512 | . . | 49.9 | 45.8 | 44.9 | . . . |
| St. Lucia | 3924 | 3952 | 4108 | $\cdots$ | 47.3 | 47.0 | 48.3 |  |
| St. Vincent | 4261 | 3930 | 4051 | $\ldots$ | 56.1 | 51.0 | 51.3 | ... |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 28848 | 29667 | 30592 | $\cdots$ | 37.7 | 37.6 | 37.7 | . . |
| Northern America | 4749978 | 4698841 | 4742459 | $\ldots$ | 25.3 | 24.6 | 24.4 | $\ldots$ |
| Middle America (c) | 2329957 | 2304443 | 2470655 | $\ldots$ | 45.5 | 43.7 | 45.6 |  |
| South America (d) | 2297173 | 2349661 | 2392934 | $\ldots$ | 33.3 | 33.3 | 34.4 | $\cdots$ |

* Provisional.
(a) Data for State of Guanabara and capitals of other States, excluding Goiania in 1957, Salvador in 1958 and Recife and Salvador in 1959. (b) By year of occurrence. (c) Excludes Cuba and Haiti. (d) Excludes Brazil 1957-1959 and Urug̣uay, 1959.

In general the birth rates were high; and for 1960 or for the most recent year with data available, they were in excess of 40 per 1,000 population in nine countries. Usually the rates were low in the countries with the highest proportions of population in the older age groups: Argentina, Canada, the United States, and Uruguay. In other areas of the Americas, the birth rates were generally high and in 10 of the 25 areas listed were in excess of 40 per 1,000 population.

The summary by regions indicates that the highest birth rates occurred in Middle America where the birth rate for the region was 45.6 per 1,000 in 1959.

For consideration of trends of natality, birth rates for the 10-year period are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 for all countries in Northern, Middle and South America except Brazil, Cuba, Haiti and Paraguay. Of the two countries in Northern America, Canada and the United States, Canada had the higher birth rate

Figure 4
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EIGHT COUNTRIES OF MIDDLE AMERICA, 1951-1960


(Figure 3). In both countries slight increases occurred during the decade, but the birth rates at the end of the period were practically the same as in 1951.

The countries of Middle America (excluding Haiti and Cuba) (Figure 4) had high birth rates in the 10 year period with rates remaining at a relatively high level. For South America, birth rates are shown in Figure 5 for eight countries (data were incomplete for Brazil and Paraguay). In several of these it is difficult
to evaluate the trends in the decade since improvement of registration may have contributed to an apparent increase in birth rates and in others registration may at the end of the decade still be incomplete. By the end of the period the birth rates were the highest in Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia and the lowest in Uruguay and Argentina. In Argentina, a slight downward trend was noted in the birth rate.

Figure 5
BIRTHS, DEATHS AND EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS PER 1,000 POPULATION IN EIGHT COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA, 1951-1960


## MORTALITY

The magnitude of the total death rate is dependent on many factors among which an important one is the age distribution of the population. Data on the age distribution of a population are usually obtained from a census. Since recent census data are not yet available, estimates of age distribution are still being derived from the 1950 census data which were provided in the first Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas. (3) Because of the lack of current data on age at this time, only total death rates unadjusted for age - often termed crude death rates - are presented.

Death registration is usually incomplete in the same countries and areas where birth registration is also unsatisfactory. Even when data are available for a country, registration may nevertheless be incomplete in rural areas. Thus in many of the countries of the Americas, the crude death rates are probably lower than they would be if all deaths were registered. In spite of limitations, the material on mortality in the Americas is useful in studying health conditions and in reviewing trends.

The numbers of deaths with rates per 1,000 population are contained in Table 6 for the 4 years 1957 1960. From the summary of death rates for the three regions, the rate for Middle America exclusive of Haiti appears to be the highest, followed in order by South America and Northern America. Death rates for the 10 -year period are shown in Figures 3, 4 and 5 for the countries of Northern, Middle and South America. The marked downward trends are clear in several countries such as Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico in Middle America and Peru and Venezuela in South America indicating progress in the reduction from the high mortality rates of the past.

In the same three figures the natural increase in population which is the excess of the birth rate over the death rate is also shown by country. In several an upward trend of the natural increase is clearly evident in this 10 -year period, for example in Middle America for Mexico, and in South America for Colombia. In several others the apparent changes may be due to improvement in the registration of births. In others such as the United States the natural increases have remained nearly constant. In a few, for
example in Argentina, the natural increase declined in the 10 -year period. Since the growth of population is due to the excess of births over deaths together with migration, these data are closely related to those presented earlier in Figure 1.

Data on causes of death are available for 21 countries and 23 other areas of the Americas for 1960 or an earlier year. Causes of death were given usually in accordance with a slight expansion of the abbreviated list ( B list) of the International Classification of Diseases (4). However, complete data were not supplied by all areas for this expanded list. Whenever possible the data were supplemented from other sources. The numbers of deaths from these specific causes are given in Table 7 and the death rates per 100,000 population in Table 8. For assessing health problems, understanding of the usefulness of these data as well as their limitations is important. Careful analysis of this material supports the need of coordinated efforts for improvement of medical certification in the Americas.

In order to point out the leading causes of mortality as part of the study of health conditions in the region of the Americas, the five principal causes of death have been determined for each country and four large areas providing information (Table 9). The method of selection of the principal causes is that recommended by Curiel (5). Residual groups of diseases or the group, senility, ill-defined and unknown causes, are not included in designating principal causes of death. For Haiti, incomplete data on causes of deaths in hospitals are presented in order to give some idea of the leading causes.

The five leading causes are shown in Figure 6 for countries of North America (excluding Haiti) and in Figure 7 for countries of South America (excluding Bolivia). The causes, which are communicable diseases or are in large part due to communicable diseases (such as gastritis, enteritis, etc.), are designated in color, while other causes are in black or shaded with black.

Several different patterns of mortality are evident in these countries. In five countries: namely, Canada, the United States, Cuba, Uruguay and Argentina, the

[^1]TABLE 6. NUMBER OF DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentina | 176756 | 165601 | 170301 | 169692 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| Bolivia | 30871 | 28863 | 27133 | 26283 | 9.3 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Brazil (a) | 142134 | 144538 | 140356 | ... | 14.6 | 14.4 | 14.0 | $\ldots$ |
| Canada | 136579 | 135201 | 139913 | 139693 | 8.2 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 7.8 |
| Chile | 91073 | 88611 | 93292 | 93625 | 12.8 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Colombia | 173873 | 173681 | 176834 | 177581 | 13.1 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.6 |
| Costa Rica | 10471 | 9692 | 10176 | 10063 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.6 |
| Cuba | 39964 | 41959 | 43423 |  | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.5 | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 23210 | 23592 | 30288 | 27025 | 8.6 | 8.4 | 10.5 | 9.0 |
| Ecuador | 57885 | 60950 | 65314 |  | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15.6 |  |
| El Salvador | 32893 | 32831 | 30038 | 28775 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| Guatemala | 70933 | 75634 | 63010 | ... | 20.6 | 21.3 | 17.3 | ... |
| Haiti | ... | . | $\cdots$ | . . . | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| Honduras | 18434 | 20272 | 17815 | ... | 10.4 | 11.1 | 9.4 |  |
| Mexico | 414545 | 404529 | 397372 | 411277 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Nicaragua | 11552 | 12879 | 11911 | 11935 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Panama | 8656 | 8364 | 8959 | 8427 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.0 |
| Paraguay (b) | 7875 | 9118 | 9096 | 9467 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 10.7 | 10.5 |
| Peru | 120538 | 109798 | 101519 | 114044 | 12.1 | 10.7 | 9.6 | 10.5 |
| United States | 1637796 | 1652235 | 1660187 | *1711983 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | *9.5 |
| Uruguay | 21722 | 20983 | 23523 |  | 8.0 | 7.6 | 8.4 |  |
| Venezuela | 61814 | 59766 | 57260 | 55019 | 9.6 | 9.0 | 8.3 | 7.7 |
| Bahama Islands | 764 | 1046 | 1095 | ... | 7.8 | 10.4 | 10.6 | . . |
| Bermuda | 347 | 359 | 376 | 379 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| British Guiana | 5955 | 5463 | 5590 | $\ldots$ | 11.5 | 10.2 | 10.2 | . . |
| British Honduras | 932 | 795 | 730 | 717 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 |
| Canal Zone | 134 | 127 | 135 | 130 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| Falkland Islands | 22 | 21 | 28 | 32 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 18.0 |
| French Guiana | 468 | 379 | 448 | 454 | 15.6 | 12.2 | 14.5 | 14.6 |
| Guadeloupe | 2920 | 2540 | 2427 | 2721 | 11.6 | 9.9 | 9.2 | 10.1 |
| Martinique | 2533 | 2754 | 2353 | 2432 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 8.7 | 8.8 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 966 | 940 | 998 | ... | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | ... |
| Puerto Rico | 15978 | 16074 | 15818 | . | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.8 | $\ldots$ |
| St. Pierre-Miquelon | 44 | 29 | 32 | 38 | 8.8 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.6 |
| Surinam | 2276 | 1989 | 2177 | 2200 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 8.1 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 106 | 93 | 84 | 67 | 15.1 | 13.3 | 12.0 | 9.6 |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 324 | 340 | 320 | . | 11.2 | 11.3 | 10.3 | . |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |
| Antigua | 512 | 551 | 517 | 538 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 |
| Barbados | 2469 | 2298 | 2084 | 2127 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| Dominica | 870 | 929 | 826 | 922 | 15.3 | 16.0 | 14.0 | 15.4 |
| Grenada | 908 | 973 | 919 | 1032 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 11.6 |
| Jamaica | 14482 | 14320 | 16702 | 14347 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 10.4 | 8.9 |
| Montserrat | 162 | 172 | 184 | 141 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 15.3 | 11.8 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | 749 | 822 | 670 | 764 | 13.9 | 14.9 | 12.0 | 13.4 |
| St. Lucia | 1270 | 1269 | 1297 | 1272 | 15.3 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 14.8 |
| St. Vincent | 985 | 1223 | 1141 |  | 13.0 | 15.9 | 14.4 |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 7283 | 7288 | 7476 | 6608 | 9.5 | 8.2 | 9.2 | 7.9 |
| Northern America | 1774766 | 1787824 | 1800508 | $\ldots$ | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.3 |  |
| Middle America (c) | 685005 | 684306 | 668768 | ... | 11.9 | 11.6 | 11.0 |  |
| South America (d) | 751128 | 725223 | 732515 | $\ldots$ | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.3 | $\ldots$ |

* Provisional.
(a) Data for State of Guanabara and capitals of other States. For 1957 and 1958 data exclude Boa Vista and Porto Velho and for 1959, Manaus, Goiania, Rio Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho. (b) Data for Area of Information only. (c) Excludes Haiti. (d) Excludes Brazil.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Cause | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Argen- } \\ & \text { tina } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | Brazil 1859 <br> (a) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chile } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Colom- } \\ & \text { bia } \\ & 1859 \end{aligned}$ | Costa Rica 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cuba } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Dominican Republic 1959 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ecuador } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { El } \\ \text { Salvador } \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Guate- } \\ & \text { mala } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total deaths | 157169 | 140356 | 139693 | 93625 | 176834 | 10063 | 43423 | 30288 | 60850 | 28775 | 63010 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms . . . . . . . 001-019 | 3844 | 8434 | 823 | 4032 | 3841 | 151 | 1146 | 512 | 14.54 | 408 | 1207 |
| Syphilis and its sequele . . . . . . . . 020-029 | 324 | 1152 | 172 | 175 | 267 | 12 | 111 | 105 | 65 | 81 | 8 |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 133 | 269 | 4 | 196 | 675 | 12 | 58 | 138 | 872 | 50 | 377 |
| Paratyphoid fever and other <br> Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . 041,042 | 78 |  | 2 | 12 | 83 | 3 | 8 |  | 46 | - | 12 |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | 73 | 1785 | 32 | 87 | 1168 | 64 | 39 | 258 | 511 | 78 | 1803 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ....................... 050,051 | 12 | 5 | 22 | 18 | 30 | - | 1 | - | 9 | - | 25 |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | 100 | 550 | 7 | 405 | 472 | 39 | 62 | 67 | 144 | 19 | 51 |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | 208 | 307 | 71 | 362 | 2833 | 137 | 83 | 67 | 3021 | 307 | 4068 |
| Meningococcal infections . . . . . . . . . . 057 | 26 | 123 | 63 | 18 | 28 | 5 | 3 | - | 13 | - | 4 |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 |  | 48 |  | - | 121 | 5 | 29 |  | 9 | 2 | - |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | - | 1347 | 5 | 57 | 1385 | 255 | 274 |  | 876 | 484 | 133 |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 |  |  |  | - |  | - | ... |  | - |  | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 080 | 595 | 130 | 83 | 101 | 62 | 22 | 32 | 12 | 22 | 6 | 34 |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | 5 | 72 |  | - | 168 | - |  | - | 156 |  | 1 |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08. | 156 | 702 | 53 | 2116 | 1788 | 131 | 38 | 30 | 3390 | 552 | 1378 |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 091 |  | - |  | - | 23 | - |  | - | - |  |  |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 094 |  | 37 | - | 7 | 26 | - | 7 | - | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases . 100-108 | 18 | $\square$ | - | 7 | 686 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 41 | - | 4 |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 3 | 70 | 2 | - | 1308 | 15 | 27 | 950 | 898 | 444 | 124 |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ...................... Residual | 1198 | 3318 | 361 | 592 | 4350 | 352 | 348 | 1023 | 706 | 417 | 9160 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . . 140-205 | 23473 | 10518 | 23181 | 7618 | 6437 | 863 | 5810 | 633 | 1469 | 497 | 883 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..................... 210-239 | 843 | 547 | 301 | 275 | 1518 | 33 | 208 | 26 | 174 | 58 | 140 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland . . . . . . 250 -254 |  |  | 115 | 15 | 45 | 4 | , |  | 23 | 3 | 6 |
| Diabetes mellitus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260 | 1359 | 1220 | 2081 | 373 | 620 | 83 | 543 | 79 | 87 | 57 | 81 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases . ...................... 280-289 | - |  | 231 | 132 | 4594 | 85 |  |  | 280 | 376 | 735 |
| Anemias .. ................... 29. 290-293 | 335 | 322 | 320 | 103 | 2361 | 130 | 330 | 439 | 995 | 271 | 1288 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system . ............... . 330-334 | 12049 | 6932 | 15428 | 4171 | 3692 | 386 | 2761 | 380 | 658 | 335 | 258 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 1388 | 674 | 177 | 565 | 2056 | 52 | 175 | 253 | 264 | 35 | 164 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400-402 | ) | 242 | 53 | 58 | 121 | 17 | 73 | 11 | 40 | 5 | 44 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 410-416 |  | 881 | 1394 | 478 | 587 | 41 | 161 | 53 | 103 | 8 | 44 |
| Arterlosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ................... 420-422 |  | 8738 | 42439 | 4555 | 2469 | 438 | 3911 | 164 | 227 | 114 | 566 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | ¢ 32147 | 6914 | 2129 | 721 | 4752 | 207 | 4890 | 277 | 934 | 133 | 351 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 |  | 3428 | 3222 | 466 | 1329 | 46 | 568 | 10 | 163 | 16 | 50 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 |  | 1321 | 985 | 611 |  | 31 |  | 123 | 92 | 6 | 164 |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 |  | ... | 2331 | 949 | 948 | 38 | ( 082 | $\ldots$ | 86 | 18 | 201 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system 451-488 | ) |  | 1377 | 321 | 443 | 51 | 1108 |  | 180 | 71 | 87 |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | 155 | 1641 | 547 | 1548 | 3651 | 119 | 354 | 57 | 2762 | 200 | 3615 |
| Pneumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 7021 | 9280 | 5360 | 16253 | 10835 | 636 | 1809 | 953 | 2928 | 771 | 4250 |
| Bronchitis ..................... 500 -502 | 578 | 747 | 862 | 648 | 8483 | 278 | 456 | 767 | 5325 | 685 | 1823 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . . . . . . . . . 470-475,510-527 |  |  | 1484 | 1010 | 1318 | 77 | 649 |  | 572 | 246 | 317 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . 540,541 | 242 | 480 | 921 | 327 | 690 | 35 | 230 | 41 | 119 | 54 | 64 |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-553 | 102 | 139 | 187 | 107 | 210 | 11 | 43 | 13 | 53 | 15 | 21 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia $560,561,570$ | 834 | 750 | 890 | 503 | 811 | 46 | 394 | 109 | 360 | 7. | 162 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $543,571,572$ |  | 19239 | 974 | 6813 | 18373 | 1408 | 2887 | 5862 | 5517 | 1714 | 8518 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2301 | 1097 | 1944 | 656 | 62 | 770 | 285 | 147 | 150 | 266 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ......................... Residual | \} 921 |  | 1331 | 1619 | 6122 | 158 | 390 |  | 1683 | 3344 | 820 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . . . . 590 -584 | 2868 | 2423 | 1558 | 756 | 1898 | 99 | 826 | 253 | 375 | 51 | 273 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... 600-637 | 48 48 |  | 1415 | 486 | 564 | 56 | 208 |  | 168 | 48 | 112 |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-889 | 48 465 | 755 | 1415 215 | 486 845 | 564 1537 | 74 | 224 | 125 | 585 | 210 | 422 |
| Congenital malformations .... 750-759 | $)^{465}$ | 1935 | 2696 | 895 | 1198 | 148 | 180 | 153 | 178 | 9 | 155 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 760-776 | $\} 12204$ | 11717 | 7085 | 13580 | 16538 | 966 | 1981 | 5444 | 3086 | 5480 | 6726 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 26930 | 9785 | 1357 | 8174 | 35519 | 1421 | 1750 | 7690 | 15191 | 8117 | 8776 |
| All other diseases . . . . . . . . . . . Residual | 15854 | 10865 | 3231 | 2146 | 4612 | 333 | 3803 | 2265 | 1181 | 872 | 1446 |
| Motor vehicle accidents ..... E810-E835 |  |  | 3700 | 1264 | 1182 | 63 | 520 | 130 |  | 165 | 282 |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 | 8006 | \} 8252 | 5708 | 4409 | 5034 | 351 | 1088 | 345 | 2667 | 521 | 962 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 |  |  | 1350 | 559 | 396 | 25 | 1065 | 49 |  | 287 | 117. |
| Homicide and injury resulting fromoperations of war ....... E984-E965-E999 | ) |  | 253 | 530 | 5513 | 37 | 1038 | 146 |  | 801 | 322 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states excluding Manaus, Goiania, Rlo Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Cause | Haiti <br> (a) | Honduras 1958 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mexico } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nlcara- } \\ & \text { gua } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Panama } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paraguay } \\ 1860 \\ \text { (b) } \end{gathered}$ | Peru 1958 (c) | United States 1959 (d) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uruguay } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Venezuela 1960 | Bahama Islands 1960 (e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total deaths | 8104 | 17815 | 411277 | 11935 | 8427 | 9467 | 34337 | 1660187 | 23523 | 55019 | 685 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms ........ 001-018 | 301 | 297 | 8719 | 123 | 288 | 292 | 3182 | 11474 | 507 | 1411 | 22 |
| Syphilis and its sequelæ . . . . . . . 020-029 | 11 | 5 | 895 | 2 | 7 | 25 | 63 | 3074 | 134 | 196 | - |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 40 | 96 | 2873 | 154 | 3 | 16 | 164 | 22 | 26 | 49 | - |
| paratyphoid fever and other <br> Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . 041, 042 | - | 1 | 1126 | 384 |  | 9 | 137 | 72 | - | 9 | - |
| Dysentery,all forms 045-048 | 13 | 136 | 5599 | 34 | 27 | 67 | 86 | 404 | 3 | 556 | - |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050, 051 | - | 1 | 150 | - | 1 | 3 | 6 | 130 | - | 9 | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | 2 | 11 | 624 | 13 | 13 | 18 | 27 | 72 | 6 | 58 | - |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | 6 | 312 | 5365 | 127 | 243 | 34 | 410 | 268 | 112 | 298 | - |
| Meningococcal infections ............ . 057 | - | 1 | 49 | - | 7 | 1 | 14 | 700 | 4 | 11 | - |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | - | 1 | - | 1 |  | 4 |  | 6 | 2 | 20 | - |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | 250 | 51 | 2517 | 365 | 202 | 227 | 275 | 283 | 28 | 507 | 8 |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 | - |  | - | - | ... | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 080 | 3 | 15 | 222 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 45 | 454 | 4 | 35 | - |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | - | 264 | 6334 | 87 | 107 | 30 | 467 | 385 | 86 | 199 | - |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 091 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0909 | - | 1 | - | - | ... | - |  | 7 | - | 5 | * |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases. 100-108 | - | 4 | 141 | - | - | - | 1 | 13 | - | 3 | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 113 | 1704 | 6426 | 731 | 73 | 5 | 28 | 7 | - | 5 | - |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases . ...................... Residual | 808 | 587 | 11372 | 312 | 183 | 145 | 417 | 5092 | 196 | 611 | 5 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . 140-205 | 158 | 314 | 12484 | 230 | 471 | 518 | 2258 | 260632 | 4396 | 3830 | 62 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...................... . . 210-239 | 16 | 20 | 954 | 77 | 40 | 29 | 90 | 4962 | 104 | 113 | - |
| Diseases of thyroid gland . . . . . . 250-254 | - | 5 | - | 1 |  | 5 |  | 979 | 6 | 20 | - |
| Diabetes mellitus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260 | 19 | 37 | 2764 | 57 | 58 | 38 | 188 | 28160 | 364 | 362 | 4 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases ........................ . 280-289 | 285 | 432 |  | 20 |  | 51 |  | 3431 | 31 | 514 |  |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290-293 | 30 | 219 | 3269 | 150 | 141 | 79 | 125 | 3251 | 76 | 128 | 14 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ................ 330-334 | 137 | 468 | 6952 | 263 | 427 | 385 | 870 | 191664 | 2718 | 1580 | 37 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 79 | 29 | 1641 | 120 | 41 | 84 | 322 | 2217 | 86 | 280 | 11 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400-402 | 6 | 1 | 590 | - | 1 | 27 | 31 | 795 | 34 | 28 | - |
| Chronic rheumatic heart <br> disease .......................... 410-416 | 2 | 2 | 1485 | - | 23 | 24 | 126 | 17535 | 130 | 251 | - |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 92 | 31 | 5032 | - | 377 | 170 | 1363 | 531010 | 3370 | 3322 | 53 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 66 | 273 | 15977 | - | 104 | 155 | 233 | 24386 | 359 | 693 | 24 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 | 65 | - | 1237 | 316 | 41 | 26 | 373 | 68407 | 598 | 629 |  |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | 37 | 41 | 1132 | - | 64 | 57 | 269 | 13149 | 380 | 263 |  |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 | 18 | 9 | ... | 3 | $\cdots$ | 100 | , | 34668 | 467 | 261 |  |
| Other diseases of the <br> circulatory system $451-468$ | 23 | 88 | ... | 53 | . | 40 | $\cdots$ | 18224 | 43 | 188 |  |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $480-483$ | 28 | 187 | 7396 | 53 | 16 | 140 | 551 | 18884 | 43 335 | 188 |  |
| Pneumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 118 | 733 | 49388 | 603 | 497 | 448 | 4354 | 52306 | 543 | 2469 | 105 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | 39 | 11 | 10785 | 20 | 336 | 122 | 863 | 3842 | 211 | 409 | 2 |
| Other diseases of respiratory <br> system . . . ............ 470-475,510-527 | 219 | 39 | ... | 136 | . | 76 | ... | 20752 | 260 | 309 | 1 |
| Uleer of stomach and duodenum . 540,541 | 11 | 24 | 1716 | 29 | 26 | 11 | 103 | 10707 | 120 | 106 |  |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-553 | 7 | 15 | 642 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 52 | 1841 | 48 | 73 | 3 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia 560,581,570 | 62 | 36 | 2031 | 34 | 64 | 88 | 339 | 9120 | 157 | 274 | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. 543,571,572 | 507 | 468 | 59553 | 1482 | 688 | 748 | 3685 | 7780 | 517 | 4468 | 30 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | 59 | 53 | 7686 | - | 30 | 45 | 401 | 19284 | 187 | 473 |  |
| Other diseases of digestive system ........................ Residual | 705 | 2160 |  | 616 |  | 110 |  | 15434 | 315 | 351 | $\cdots$ |
| Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . . . . . . 590 -584 | 80 | 25 | $3 \ddot{045}$ | 15 | 56 | 7 77 | 408 | 14170 | 269 | 630 | 11 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... 600-637 | 30 | 50 | 208 | 60 | 11 | 61 | 64 | 15905 | 182 | 205 | 4 |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 54 | 212 | 2076 | 103 | 85 | 90 | 300 | 1592 | 182 69 | 205 353 | 4 |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 | 11 | 10 | 4599 | 10 | 65 | 63 | 331 | 21856 | 243 | 698 | 10 |
| Certain diseases of early | 1138 | 987 | 46792 | 1282 | 561 | 588 | 4623 | 68214 | 1705 | 5250 | 112 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 2200 | 5869 | 45534 | 2797 | 1691 | 3361 | 1217 | 19088 | 1788 | 16679 | 122 |
| All other diseases . . . . . . . . . . Residual |  | 187 | 37910 | 368 | 810 | 268 | 3329 | 30342 | - 935 | 1107 | 45 |
| Motor vehicle accidents ..... E810-E895 <br> All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 | 41 | \} 1283 | 1074 | $\} 450$ | 79 | 43 | 606 | 37999 | 136 | 1217 |  |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . ${ }_{\text {E840-E862 }}$ | 187 |  | 12528 |  | 330 | 244 | 1406 | 54288 | 807 | 2000 |  |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 | - |  | 667 | 13 | 52 | 22 | 74 | 18677 | 305 | 416 |  |
| Homicide and injury resulting E964-E965 fromoperations of war . . . . . . . E980-E999 | 27 |  | 11110 | 292 | 59 | 175 | 59 | 8202 | 120 | 550 |  |

[^2] included in residual groups. (e) General hospital only.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Cause | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bermuda } \\ 1860 \end{gathered}$ | British Guiana 1957 | British Honduras 1960 | Canal Zone 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Falkland } \\ & \text { Islands } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | French <br> Guiana <br> 1960 | Guadeloupe 1980 (a) | Martinique 1960 (a) | Netherlands Antilles 1959 (b) | Puerto Rico 1959 | St. Pierr and Miquelon 1960 (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total deaths | 379 | 5955 | 717 | 130 | 32 | 454 | 1880 | 1271 | 998 | 15818 | 44 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms ......... 001-018 | 1 | 139 | 16 | - | - | 11 | 58 | 92 | 5 | 679 | 1 |
| Syphilis and its sequelæ . . . . . . . 020-029 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 7 | 54 | - |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 |  | 32 | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5 | 2 | - | - | - |
| Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . 041, 042 | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1 | - |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | - | 98 | 2 | - | - | 5 | 7 | - | 29 | - | - |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050, 051 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050.05 | - | 11 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 11 | - |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | 37 | - |
| Meningococcal infections . . . . . . . . . . 057 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | - |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050.05 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\bar{\square}$ | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | .. | $\square$ | . | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | 2 | - |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 |  | 8 | . | - | - | 5 | 14 | - | ... | 61 | - |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 | . $\cdot$ | - | . | - | - | - | - | 23 | ... | - | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis ................. 080 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08.084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | - | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 33 | - |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 091 | $\cdots$ | - | $\ldots$ | - | - | - | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | - |
| Rables . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 094 |  | - | . . | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases. 100-108 | . | - | . | - | - | - | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | - | 4 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 13 | - | - | - | - |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ...................... . Residual | 1 | 48 | 11 | 2 | - | 31 | 18 | 50 | 11 | 215 | - |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . 140-205 | 54 | 264 | 45 | 15 | 6 | - | 94 | 88 | 161 | 1799 | 7 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms . ................ . . . . . 210-299 | - | 12 | 5 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 11 | 78 | - |
| Diseases of thyroid gland . . . . . . 250 -254 | : $\cdot$ | 4 | . . . | - | - | - | - | - |  | 6 | - |
| Diabetes mellitus ................... 260 | 9 | 85 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 13 | - | 11 | 218 | - |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases ........................ 280-289 |  | 102 |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | 159 | - |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290-293 | - | 83 | 5 | - | - | 5 | 17 | - | 1 | 125 | - |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system . . . ............ . 330-334 | 53 | 346 | 32 | 9 | 4 | - | 2 | 121 | 98 | 995 | 3 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 7 | - | 3 | 79 | - |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400 -402 | - | 7 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 11 | - |
| Chronic rheumatic heart <br> disease ........................ 410-416 | 2 | 15 | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5 | 73 | - |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 100 | 260 | 26 | 21 | 10 | - | - | - | 84 | 1877 | - |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 3 | 214 | 30 | 4 | - | 34 | 240 | 389 | 42 | 331 | 5 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 | 11 | 54 |  | 4 | - | 24 | - | - |  | 294 | - |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | 2 | 88 | \} 3 | 1 | - | - | 8 | - | \} 26 | 124 | - |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 |  | 34 | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | ... | 344 | - |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system ............ . 451-488 |  | 15 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - |  | 128 | - |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | - | 22 | 2 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 7 | 41 | - |
| Pneumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 31 | 309 | 51 | 13 | 1 | 9 | 41 | - | 48 | 742 | 2 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | - | 224 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 17 | 150 | 2 | 79 | - |
| Other diseases of respiratory system ............... 470-475,510-527 |  | 39 | - | 3 | - | 7 | 17 | . . . |  | 193 | 1 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . 540,541 | 2 | 14 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5 | - | 6 | 56 | - |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-653 | - | 12 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 12 | 2 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia 560,561,570 | - | 25 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 16 | - | 6 | 83 | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. 543, 571,572 | - | 556 | 103 | 1 | - | 5 | 211 | 149 | 11 | 1003 | - |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | 5 | 38 |  | 1 | - | 7 | 49 | 17 | ... | 293 | 1 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ....................... Residual |  | 582 | 4 | 3 | - | - | 38 |  |  | 128 | - |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ........ 590-584 | 4 | 152 | 3 | 1 | - | 25 | 41 | - | 13 | 207 | 1 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... 600-637 |  | 152 43 |  | 2 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 11 | 86 | - |
| Complitations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 |  | 89 |  | - |  | - | 2 | - | 4 | 60 | - |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 3 | 1 | - | 85 | 32 | 86 | 351 | - |
| Certain diseases of early infancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 760-776 | 29 | 886 | 63 | 13 | - | 11 | 1 | 157 | 78 | 1657 | 4 |
| Senillty, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 16 | 390 | 201 | 2 | 2 | 64 | 889 | - | 68 | 1557 | 12 |
| All other diseases . . . . . . . . . . . Residual | 27 | 503 | 86 | 3 | 3 | 157 | 160 | - | 94 | 429 | 4 |
| Motor vehicle accidents . . ... E810-E835 <br> All other accidents <br> E800-E802 | 8 | 8 | $\} 14$ | 2 | 2 | 6 | 20 | - | $\} 58$ | 215 | - |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . $\begin{array}{r}\text { E800-E802 } \\ \text { E840-E962 }\end{array}$ | 11 | 221 | \} 14 | 18 | 1 | 13 | 83 | - | \} 58 | 533 | - |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 | 2 | 18 |  | 1 | - | 7 | 10 | - | - | 224 | - |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Homicide and injury resulting } & \text { E984-E965 } \\ \text { fromoperations of war ....... } & \text { E980-E999 }\end{array}$ | 1 | 9 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 | - | 10 | 124 | 1 |

[^3]TABLE 7. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Cause | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Surinam } \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | Virgin Islands (U.K.) 1960 | Virgin Islands (U.S.) 1959 | West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Antigua } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | Barbados 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Domi- } \\ & \text { nica } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Grenada } \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Jamaica } \\ 1956 \end{array}$ | Montserrat 1860 | Bt. Kitts-NevisAnguilla 1959 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { St. } \\ & \text { Lucia } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | ```Trinidad and Tobago 1960``` |
| Total deaths | 2200 | 67 | 320 | 538 | 2127 | 922 | 1032 | 14670 | 141 | 670 | 1272 | 6608 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms . . . . . . . 001-019 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 16 | 29 | 10 | 323 | 5 | 14 | 15 | 95 |
| Syphilis and its sequelee . . . . . . . 020-029 | 6 | - | 1 | 16 | 24 | 2 | 8 | 240 | - | 4 | 6 | 43 |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 4 | - | - | 1 |  | ) 5 | 1 | 60 | - | - | 4 | 7 |
| Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections ............ . 041, 042 |  | - | - | 2 | $\overline{7}$ | $\bigcirc$ | 17 | 13 | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | 3 |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 7 | 63 | 17 | 13 | - | - | 8 | 30 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050, 051 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 6 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 41 | - | 1 | - | 8 |
| Meningococcal infections . . . . . . . . . . . 057 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | 5 | - | - | $\because$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 2 | - |  |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | 13 | - | 2 | 2 | 17 | 8 | 8 | ... | - | 4 | 9 | ... |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . | - | - | - | . |
| Acute poliomyelitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 080 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | * | - | 3 |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 08. | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Yellow fever ....................... . 091 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | - | - |  |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ** | - | - | - | . . |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases 100-108 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 261 | - | - | - | 2 |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases $\qquad$ Residual | 29 | - | 1 | 4 | 15 | a 126 | 11 | 272 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 87 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . 140-205 | 124 | 4 | 25 | 47 | 224 | 48 | 69 | 797 | 13 | 42 | 28 | 485 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms ............. . . . . . . . 210-239 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 6 | 2 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland ....... 250-254 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - |  | - | 1 | $\cdots$ |
| Diabetes mellitus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260 | 22 | - | 8 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 16 | 188 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 133 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 280-289 | 40 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 39 | 142 | 43 | $\because$ | 1 | 25 | 144 | 47 |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290 -293 | 11 | - | - | 4 | 2 | 14 | 4 | 63 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 47 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330-334 | 87 | - | 22 | 52 | 294 | 55 | 64 | 731 | 25 | 62 | 51 | 618 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis . . 340 | 10 | - | 1 | - | 8 | - | 4 | 57 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 23 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400-402 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 21 | - | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart <br> disease ......................... 410-416 | 8 | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 2 | 52 | - | 5 | 3 | 17 |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 116 | 5 | 69 | 25 | 188 | 73 | 35 | 703 | 7 | 80 | 47 | 807 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 78 | 5 | 1 | 16 | 53 | 4 | 24 | 334 | 8 | 28 | 32 | 200 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 | 17 |  | 27 | 9 | 52 | 5 |  | 246 | 2 | $\}$ |  | 255 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | 17 | \} 2 | 6 | 11 | 39 | 4 | \} 28 | 151 | - | \} 3 | \} 18 | 99 |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 | 14 | - | 18 | $\underline{-}$ | \} | 2 | 15 | ... | - | 15 | 2 | ... |
| Other diseases of the 451-468 | 4 | - | 2 | 4 | $\} 108$ | - | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 |  |
| circuatory system ............. . . . $48 . .$. | 3 | - | 3 | 4 | , 1 | 2 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | 1 | 10 |
| Pneumonia ........ . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 85 | 9 | 13 | 51 | 148 | 83 | 51 | 626 | 6 | 50 | 50 | 401. |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | 37 | 2 | - | 2 | 32 | 16 | 12 | 138 | - | 4 | 34 | 148 |
| Other diseases of resplratory <br> system ................ 470-475,510-527 | 14 | 1 | 2 | - | 34 | 1 | 5 | $\cdots$ | - | 2 | 10 | - |
| Uncer of stomach and duodenum . . 540, 541 | 7 | - | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 80 | - | 2 | 3 | 36 |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-553 | 2 |  | - | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 16 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia $560,581,570$ | 13 | - | 3 | 8 | 13 | - | 4 | 129 | - | 4 | 10 | 46 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $543,571,572$ | 48 | 2 | 13 | 75 | 96 | a | 164 | 574 | 18 | 79 | 166 | 475 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | 35 |  | 6 | 3 | 18 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 70 | 1 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 76 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ....................... Residual | 32 | . | 2 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 17 |  | 1 | 12 | 10 |  |
| Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . . . . 590-594 | 54 | - | 3 | 14 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 268 | 5 | 4. | 12 | 82 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system . ........ 600-637 | 15 | - | 2 | 5 | 54 | 3 | 8 | $\ldots$. | 1 | 3 | 2 | $\ldots$ |
| Complitations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 16 | - | 2 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 5 | 141 | 2 | 5 | 14 | 43 |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 | - 26 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 80 | - | 6 | - | 69 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 760-776 | - 166 | 7 | 30 | 48 | 267 | 66 | 149 | 757 | 19 | 78 | 283 | 841 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 768 | 12 | 8 | 35 | 137 | 50 | 136 | 559 | 3 | 65 | 189 | 353 |
| All other diseases . . . . . . . . . . . Residual | 111 | 9 | 7 | 52 | 57 | 74 |  | 6149 | 10 | 31 | 27 | 695 |
| Motor vehicle accidents ...... E810-E835 | 28 | ${ }_{4}$ | 7 | 1 | 8 |  | $\} 32$ | 82 | - |  |  | 125 |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 | 24 | \} 4 | 16 | 14 | 38 | $\} 4$ | \} 32 | 296 | 2 | \} 15 | \} 33 | 139 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 | 20 | - | 3 | - | 2 | \} | 1 | 30 | - | - | 1 | 27 |
| Homiclde and injury resulting E964-E965 from operations of war . . . . . . . E980-E999 | 8 |  | 4 | - | 5 | $\int 1$ | - | 42 | 2 | 3 | - | 39 |

(a) Gastritis, enteritis, etc. Included under infectious diseases.

TABLE 8 DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Cause | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Argen- } \\ & \text { tina } \\ & 1956 \end{aligned}$ | Brazil 1958 (a) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Canada } \\ 1860 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chile } \\ & 1960 \end{aligned}$ | Colombia 1959 | Costa Rica 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cuba } \\ & 1959 \end{aligned}$ | Dominican Republic 1959 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Ecuador } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { El } \\ \text { Salvador } \\ \hline 1960 \end{array}$ | Guatemala 1959 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total deaths | 806.2 | 1400.8 | 784.2 | 1227.4 | 1279.2 | 859.4 | 651.9 | 1046. 6 | 1505.3 | 1101.7 | 1725.4 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms . . . . . . . . 001-019 | 19.7 | 84.2 | 4.6 | 52.9 | 27.8 | 12.9 | 17.2 | 17.7 | 35.9 | 15.8 | 33.1 |
| Syphtlis and its sequela .........020-029 | 1.7 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 3. 6 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 0.2 |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 4.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 21.5 | 1.9 | 10.3 |
| Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . 041, 042 | - | $\cdots$ | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | $\cdots$ | 1.1 | $\cdots$ | 0.3 |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | 0.4 | 17.6 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 0.6 | 8.9 | 12.6 | 3.0 | 49.4 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal <br> sore throat $\qquad$ | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.0 | - | 0.2 | -7 | 0.7 |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 066 | 1.1 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 4.7 | 20.5 | 11.7 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 74.6 | 11.8 | 111.4 |
| Meningococcal infections . . . . . . . . . . 057 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 |  | 0.3 |  | 0.1 |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | - | - | - | - | 0 | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | - | 0.5 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 | $\cdots$ | 0.2 | 0.1 | $\overline{-}$ |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | - | 13.4 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 10.0 | 21.8 | 4.1 | . $\cdot$ | 21.6 | 18.5 | 3.6 |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.073 | - | - | - |  | - | - | $\cdots$ | . | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |
| Acute poliomyelitis . ................ . 080 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| Smadlpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | 0.0 | 0.7 |  | - | 1.2 | - | - | - | 3.9 | - | 0.0 |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | 0.8 | 7.0 | 0.3 | 27.7 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 83.7 | 21.1 | 37.8 |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 091 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | - | - |  | - | - | - |
| Rables . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 094 | - | 0.4 |  | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Typhus and other rickett: diseases. 100-108 | 0.1 | - | 0. | 0.1 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | - | 0.1 |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | - | 9.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 32.8 | 22.2 | 17.0 | 3.4 |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ....................... . Residual | 6.1 | 33. 1 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 31.5 | 30.1 | 5.2 | 35.3 | 17.4 | 16.0 | 250.8 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . 140-205 | 120.4 | 105.0 | 130.1 | 99.8 | 46.6 | 73.7 | 87.2 | 21.9 | 36.3 | 19.0 | 24.2 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 210-239 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 11.0 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland ....... 250 250-254 | - |  | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 2 7 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Diabetes mellitus .................. . 260 | 7.0 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 4.8 | 4.5 | 7.1 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases $\qquad$ | - 7 | - | 1.3 | 1.7 | 33.2 | 7.3 | 5. |  | 6.9 24.6 | 14.4 10.4 | 20.1 35.3 |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290 -293 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 17.1 | 11.1 | 5.0 | 15.2 | 24.6 | 10.4 | 35.3 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ............... 330-334 | 61.8 | 69.2 | 88.6 | 54.7 | 26.7 | 28.7 | 41.5 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 12.8 | 7.1 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 7.1 | 6.7 | 1.0 | 7.4 | 14.9 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400-402 | ) | 2.4 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.2 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 410-416 |  | 8.8 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 |  | 87.2 | 238.2 | 59.7 | 17.9 | 37.4 | 58.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 15.5 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 164.9 | 69.0 | 12.0 | 9.5 | 34.4 | 17.7 | 73.4 | 9.6 | 23.1 | 5. 1 | 9.6 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 |  | 34.2 | 18.1 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 8.5 | 0.3 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 |  | 13.2 | 5.5 | 8.0 12.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 |  | 4.3 | 2.3 2.1 | 0.2 0.7 | 4.5 5.5 |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 |  | ... | 13.1 | 12.4 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 16.2 | -•• | 2.1 | 0.7 | 5.5 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system ............ 451-488 | ) |  | 7.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 4.4 |  |  | 4.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | 0.8 | 16.4 | 3.1 | 20.3 | 26.4 | 10.2 | 5.3 | 2.0 | 68.2 | 7.7 | 99.0 |
| Preumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490 490-493 | 36.0 | 92.4 | 30.1 | 213.1 | 78.4 | 54.3 | 27.2 | 32.9 | 72.3 | 29.5 | 116.4 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | 3.0 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 61.0 | 23.8 | 6.8 | 26.5 | 131.5 | 26.2 | 48.8 |
| Other diseases of respiratory <br> system . . . . . . . . . . . . . 470-475,510-527 |  |  | 8.4 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 6.6 | 9.7 |  | 14.1 | 9.4 | 8.7 |
| Uncer of stomach and duodenum . 540,541 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-553 | 0. 5 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia $560,561,570$ | 4.3 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 3.8 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 4.4 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $543,571,572$ | 13.1 | 182.0 | 5.5 | 86.7 | 132.9 | 120.2 | 43.3 | 202.6 | 136.3 | 65.6 | 233.2 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 |  | 23.0 | 6.2 | 25.5 | 4.7 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 9.2 | 3.6 | 6.1 | 7.3 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ......................... Residual | 4.7 |  | 7.5 | 21.2 | 44.3 | 13.5 | 5.9 |  | 41.8 | 128.01 | 25.2 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ........ 590-594 | 14.7 | 24.2 | 8.7 | 9.8 | 13.7 | 8.5 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 7.5 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... 600-637 | 0.2 |  | 7.8 | 6.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 3.1 | ... | 4.1 | 1.8 | 3.1 |
| Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 2.4 | 7.5 | 1.2 | 11. 1 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 8.0 | 11.6 |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 |  | 19.3 | 15.1 | 9.1 | 8.7 | 12.6 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 760-776 | \} 62.6 | 116.8 | 39.8 | 178.0 | 119.6 | 82.5 | 29.7 | 188.1 | 76.2 | 209.8 | 184.2 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 138.1 | 97.7 | 7.6 | 107.2 | 256.9 | 121.3 | 26.3 | 265.7 | 375.2 | 310.8 | 240.3 |
| All other diseases . . . . . . . . . . . Residual | 81.8 | 108.4 | 18.1 | 28.1 | 33.4 | 28.4 | 57.1 | 78.3 | 29.2 | 33.5 | 39.6 |
| Motor vehicle accidents . . ... E810-E835 <br> All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 |  |  | 20.8 | 16.6 | 8.6 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 4. 5 | ) 65.0 | 6.3 | 7.7 |
| All | 41.1 | 882.4 | 32.0 | 57.8 | 36.4 | 30.0 | 16.0 | 11.9 | 65.9 | 19.9 | 26. 3 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 |  |  | 7.6 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 16.0 | 1.7 |  | 11.4 | 3.2 |
| Homicide and injury resulting E964-E965 from operations of war . . . . . . . E980-E999 | ) |  | 1.4 | 6.9 | 38.9 | 3.2 | 15.6 | 5.0 | $)$ | 30.7 | 8.8 |

[^4]TABLE 8 DEATH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION FROM SPECIFIC:CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Cause | Honduras 1959 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mexico } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Nicara- } \\ \text { gua } \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Panama } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Paraguay } \\ 1960 \\ \text { (a) } \end{array}$ | Peru 1959 (b) | United States 1959 (c) | Uruguay 1959 | Venezuela 1960 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Bermuca }= \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | British Guiana 1957 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total deaths | 944.1 | 1177.7 | 808.1 | 798.8 | 1049.6 | 964.6 | 937.3 | 842.5 | 766.1 | 802.4 | 1149.6 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms ........ . 001-019 | 15.7 | 27.8 | 8.3 | 27.3 | 32.4 | 89.4 | 6.5 | 18.2 | 19.6 | 2.4 | 26.8 |
| Syphtlis and its sequele .........020-029 | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 4.8 | 3.9 |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 5.1 | 7.7 | 10.4 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 | - | 6.2 |
| Paratyphold fever and other <br> Salmonella infections . ............ 041,042 | $\ldots$ | 3.2 | 26.0 | $\ldots$ | 1.0 | 3.8 | 0.0 | - | 0.1 |  | 0.8 |
| Dysentery,all forms 045-048 | 7.2 | 16.0 | 2,3 | 2.6 | 7.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 7.7 | - | 17.8 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050,051 | 0.1 | 0.4 | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 | - | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | 0.6 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | - | 2.1 |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | 16.5 | 15.4 | 8.6 | 23.0 | 3.8 | 11.5 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 4.2 | - | 1.5 |
| Meningococcal infections ............ 057 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | 0.2 |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 050.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | 0.1 | - | 0.1 |  | 0.4 | - | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 |  | - |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | 2.7 | 7.2 | 24.7 | 19.1 | 25.2 | 7.7 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 7.1 | . $\cdot$ | 1.5 |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| Acute pollomyelitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 080 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 |  | - |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | 14.0 | 18. 1 | 4.5 | 10. 1 | 3.3 | 13.1 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 2.8 | - | - |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 091 |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 0.0 |  |  |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 094 | 0.1 | - | - |  | - | - | 0.0 | - | 0.1 |  | - |
| Typhus and other rickett: diseases . 100-108 | 0.2 | 0.4 | - | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |  | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 80.3 | 18.4 | 49.5 | 6.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.0 | - | 0.1 | - | 0.8 |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ...................... . Residual | 31.1 | 32.6 | 21.1 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 11.7 | 2.9 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 2.4 | 9.3 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . . 140-205 | 16.6 | 35.7 | 15.6 | 44.6 | 57.4 | 63.5 | 147.1 | 157.4 | 53.3 | 128. 8 | 51.0 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 210-239 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.7 | 1.6 | - | 2.3 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland ....... 250-254 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 | $\cdots$ | 0.6 | - | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | - | 0.8 |
| Diabetes mellitus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260 | 2.0 | 7.9 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 15.9 | 13.0 | 5.0 | 21.4 | 16.4 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases ....................... $280-289$ | 22.9 |  | 1.4 |  | 5.7 | - | 1.8 | 1.1 | 7.2 | - | 19.7 |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290-293 | 11.6 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 13.4 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1.8 | - | 16.0 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330-334 | 24.9 | 19.9 | 17.8 | 40.5 | 42.7 | 24.4 | 108.2 | 97.4 | 22.0 | 126.2 | 66.8 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 1.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400.402 | 0.1 | 1.7 | - | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.4 | - | 1.4 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease . ........................ 410-416 | 0.1 | 4.3 | - | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 9.9 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 2.9 |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 1.6 | 14.4 | - | 35.7 | 18.8 | 38.3 | 299.8 | 120.7 | 46.3 | 238.1 | 50.2 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 14.5 | 45.7 | - | 9.9 | 17.2 | 6.5 | 13.8 | 12.9 | 9.6 | 7.2 | 41.3 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 | - | 3.5 | 21.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 10.5 | 38.6 | 21.4 | 8.8 | 26.2 | 10.4 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | 2.2 | 3.2 | - | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 13.6 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 17.0 |
| Arteriosclerosis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 | 0.5 | ... | 0.2 | ... | 11. 1 | ... | 19.6 | 16.7 | 3.6 | ... | 6.6 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system ........... 451-468 | 4.7 |  | 3.6 | $\ldots$ | 4.4 |  | 10.3 | 1.5 | 2.6 |  | 2.9 |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | 10.4 | 21.2 | - | 1.6 | 15.5 | 15.5 | 1.6 | 12.0 | 7.7 | - | 4.2 |
| Pneumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 38.8 | 141.4 | 40.8 | 47.1 | 49.7 | 122.3 | 29.5 | 19.4 | 34.4 | 73.8 | 59.7 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | 0.6 | 30.9 | 1.4 | 31.8 | 13.5 | 24.2 | 2.2 | 7.6 | 5.7 | - | 43.2 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . . . . . . . . 470-475,510-527 | 2.1 | $\ldots$ | 9.2 | $\ldots$ | 8.4 | ... | 11.7 | 9.3 | 4.3 |  | 7.5 |
| Uncer of stomach and duodenum . . 540,541 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 4.8 | 2.7 |
| Appendicitis ................... 550-553 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.0 | - | 2.3 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia 560,581,570 | 1.9 | 5.8 | 2.3 | 6.1 | 9.8 | 9.5 | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.8 | - | 4.8 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $543,571,572$ | 24.8 | 170.5 | 100.3 | 65.2 | 82.8 | 103.5 | 4.4 | 18.5 | 62.2 | - | 107.3 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | 2.8 | 22.0 | - | 2.8 | 5.0 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 11.8 | 7.3 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ....................... Residual | 114.5 | 8.7 | 41.7 | 5 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 11.3 | 4.9 |  | 112.4 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis . . . . . . . 590-594 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 1.0 | 5.3 | 8.5 | 11.5 | 8.0 | 9.6 | 8.8 | 9.5 | 29.3 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... . 800-637 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 1.8 | 9.0 | 6.5 | 2.9 | $\ldots$ | 8.3 |
| Complitations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 11.2 | 5.9 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 10.0 | 8.4 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 4.9 | - | 17.2 |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 | 0.5 | 13.2 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 7.0 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 10.4 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 760-776 | 52.3 | 134.0 | 86.8 | 53.2 | 65.2 | 129.9 | 38.5 | 61.1 | 73.1 | 69.0 | 132.4 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 311.0 | 130.4 | 189.4 | 160.3 | 372.6 | 34.2 | 10.8 | 64.0 | 232.2 | 38.1 | 75.3 |
| All other diseases ............. Residual | 9.9 | 108. 6 | 25.0 | 76.8 | 29.7 | 93.5 | 17.1 | 33.5 | 15.4 | 64.3 | 97.1 |
| Motor vehicle accidents . . . . E810-E835 |  | 3.1 |  | 7.5 | 4.8 | 17.0 | 21.5 | 4.9 | 16.9 | 19.0 | 1.5 |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 | 68.0 | 35.9 | $\} 30.5$ | 31.3 | 27.1 | 39.5 | 30.6 | 28.8 | 27.8 | 26.2 | 42.7 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 |  | 1.9 | 0.9 | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 3.5 |
| Homicide and injury resulting E964-E965 from operations of war ....... E980-E999 |  | 31.8 | 19.8 | 5.6 | 19.4 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 |

(a) Area of Information only. (b) Principal cities only. (c) For some causes, deaths for Hawail included in residual groups.

| Cause | $\begin{gathered} \text { British } \\ \text { Honduras } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | Canal Zone 1.960 | Falkland Islands 1960 | French <br> Guiana $1960$ | Nether- lands Antilles 1858 (a) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Puerto } \\ \text { Rico } \\ 1959 \end{gathered}$ | St. Pierre <br> and Miquelon 1960 (b) | Surinam 1960 | Virgin Islands (UK) 1960 | Virgin Islands (US) 1859 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 'Total deaths | 787.9 | 309.5 | 1600.0 | 1464.6 | 530.9 | 681.2 | 880.0 | 814.8 | 957.1 | 1032.3 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms . . . . . . . 001-019 | 17.6 | - | - | 35.6 | 2.7 | 29.2 | 20.0 | 8.1 | 28.6 | 6.5 |
| Syphilis and its sequelæ .........020-029 | 2.2 | 2.4 | - | - | 3.7 | 2.3 | - | 2.2 | - | 3.2 |
| Typhold fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 1.1 | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.5 | - | - |
| Paratyphoid fever and other <br> Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . 041, 042 | - | - | - | - | . | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | 2.2 | - | - | 16.1 | 15.4 | - | - | 0.4 | - | - |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat $\qquad$ 050, 051 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | 2.2 | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | - |  | - |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.6 | - | - |  | - |
| Meningococcal infections ............. . 057 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.3 | - | - | - | - |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | - | - | - | 3.2 |  | 0.1 | - | 1.9 | - | - |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 |  | - | - | 16.1 | $\cdots$ | 2.6 | - | 4.8 | - | 6.5 |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 |  | - | - | - | . . . |  | - | - |  | - |
| Acute poliomyelitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 080 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - | - |  |  |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | 3.3 | 2.4 | - | - | - | 1.4 | - | - |  |  |
| Yellow fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 090. | ... | - | - | - | -•• | - | - | - |  | - |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | *. | - | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | - | - |  |  |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases. 100-108 |  | - | - | - | . . | - | - | - |  | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | 3.3 | - | - | 3.2 | - | - | - | 1.5 |  | - |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ..................... . Residual | 12.1 | 4.8 | 000. | 100.0 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 140. | 10.7 | 57 | 3.2 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . . . 140 -205 | 49.5 | 35.7 | 300.0 | - | 85.6 | 77.5 | 140.0 | 45.9 | 57.1 | 80.6 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 210-239 | 5.5 | - | - | - | 5.9 | 3.4 | - | 0.7 | 14.3 | 6.5 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland . . . . . . $250-254$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | - |  | 0.3 |  | - |  | - |
| Diabetes mellitus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 260 | - | 2.4 | - | 3.2 | 5.9 | 9.4 | - | 8.1 |  | 25.8 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases ...................... 280-289 |  | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | 6.8 | - | 14.8 | 14.3 | 12.8 |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 280-293 | 5.5 | - | - | 16.1 | 0.5 | 5.4 | - | 4.1 | - | - |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ............... 330-334 | 35.2 | 21.4 | 200.0 | - | 52.1 | 42.9 | 80.0 | 35.9 |  | 71.0 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | 3.3 | 2.4 | - | B. 5 | 1.6 | 3.4 | - | 3.7 |  | 3.2 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $400-402$ | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | 1.5 |  | - |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease ........................ 410-416 | - | 4.8 | - | - | 2.7 | 3.1 | - | 3.0 | - | - |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 28.6 | 50.0 | 500.0 | ** | 44.7 | 80.8 | - | 43.0 | 71.4 | 222.6 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 33.0 | 9.5 | - | 109.7 | 22.3 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 28.8 | 71.4 | 3.2 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 |  | 9.5 | - | 77.4 |  | 12.7 | - | 6.3 |  | 87.1 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | $\} 3.3$ | 2.4 | - | - | $\} 13.8$ | 5.3 | - | 6.3 | \} 28.6 | 19.4 |
| Artertosclerasis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 | - | - | - | 58.1 | ... | 14.8 | - | 5.2 | - | 58.1 |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system $451-468$ | - | 2.4 | 50.0 | - |  | 5.5 | - | 1.5 |  | 6.5 |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | 2.2 | - | - | - | 3.7 | 1.8 | - | 1.1 | - | 9.7 |
| Pneumonia . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 490-493 | 56.0 | 31.0 | 50.0 | 29.0 | 25.5 | 32.0 | 40.0 | 31.5 | 128.6 | 41.9 |
| Bronchitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500-502 | 4.4 | - | - | 6.5 | 1.1 | 3.4 | - | 13.7 | 28.6 | - |
| Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 470-475,510-527 | - | 7.1 | - | 22.6 |  | 8.3 | 20.0 | 5.2 | 14.3 | 6.5 |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum . . 540, 541 | 1.1 | - | 50.0 | - | 3.2 | 2.4 | - | 2.6 | - | 3.2 |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 550-553 | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | 0.5 | 40.0 | 0.7 | - | - |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia $560,561,570$ | 6.6 | - | - | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 | - | 4.8 | - | 9.7 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $543,571,572$ | 113.2 | 2.4 | - | 16.1 | 5.9 | 43.2 | - | 17.8 | 28.6 | 41.9 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . .............. 581 |  | 2.4 | - | 22.6 | $\cdots$ | 12.6 | 20.0 | 13.0 | ... | 19.4 |
| Other diseases of digestive system . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Residual | 4.4 | 7.1 | - | - | . | 5.5 | - | 11.9 |  | 6.5 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ........ 590 -594 | 3.3 | 2.4 | - | 80.6 | $\ddot{6.9}$ | 8.9 | 20.0 | 20.0 | $\cdots$ | 9.7 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system ......... . 600-637 | - | 4.8 | - | 3.2 | 5.9 | 3.7 | - | 5.6 | - | 6.5 |
| Complitations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 6.6 | - | - | 3. | 2.1 | 2.6 | - | 5.9 | - | 6.5 |
| Congenital malformations $\quad 750-759$ | 3.3 | 7.1 | 50.0 | - | 45.7 | 15.1 | - | 9.6 | 14.3 | 12.9 |
| Certain diseases of early | 69.2 | 31.0 | - | 35.5 | 41.5 | 71.4 | 80.0 | 61.5 | 100.0 | 86.8 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 220.9 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 206.5 | 36.2 | 67.1 | 240.0 | 284.4 | 171.4 | 25.8 |
| All other diseases ........... Residual | 72.5 | 7.1 | 150.0 | 506.6 | 50.0 | 18.5 | 80.0 | 41.1 | 128.6 | 22.6 |
| Motor vehicle accidents . . . . E810-E835 All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 | 15.4 | 4.8 | 100.0 | 19.4 | $\} 30.9$ | 9.3 | - | 10.4 | ) 57.1 | 22.6 |
| All other accidents . . . . . . . . . . . E800-E802 |  | 42.9 | 50.0 | 41.9 |  | 23.0 | - | 23.7 | ¢ 27.1 | 51.6 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E879 | - | 2.4 | - | 22.6 | , | 9.6 | - | 7.4 | - | 9.7 |
| Homicide andinjury resulting E964-E965 <br> from operations of war ....... E980-E999 | 1. 1 | - | - | 3.2 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 20.0 | 3.0 | - | 12.9 |

[^5]| Cause | West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Antigua } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Barba- } \\ \text { dos } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}$ | Domínica 1960 | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Grenada } \\ 1960 \end{array}$ | $\int_{1956}$ | Montserrat 1960 | St.K1tt.sNevis Anguilla 1959 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { St. Lucia } \\ 1960 \end{gathered}\right.$ | Trinidad <br> and <br> Tobago 1960 |
| Total deaths | 978.2 | 912.9 | 1536.7 | 1159.6 | 953.8 | 1175.0 | 1196.4 | 1479.1 | 792.3 |
| Tuberculosis, all forms . . . . . . . 001-019 | 5.5 | 6.9 | 48.3 | 11.2 | 21.0 | 41.7 | 25.0 | 17.4 | 11.4 |
| Syphilis and its sequele . . . . . . . . 020-029 | 29.1 | 10.3 | 3.3 | 9.0 | 16.6 | - | 7.1 | 7.0 | 5.2 |
| Typhoid fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 040 | 1.8 | - |  | 1.1 | 3.9 | - | - | 4.7 | 0.8 |
| Paratyphoid fever and other <br> Salmonella infections . . . . . . . . . . . 041, 042 | - | - | \} 8.3 | - |  | - | - | - |  |
| Dysentery, all forms 045-048 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 105.0 | 19.1 | 0.8 | - | - | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Scarlet fever and streptococcal <br> sore throat $\qquad$ 050,051 | - |  |  | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| Diphtheria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 055 | - | - |  | 1.1 | 0.4 |  | 1.8 | - | 1.0 |
| Whooping cough . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 056 | - | 0.4 | - | - | 2.7 | - | 1.8 | - | 1.0 |
| Meningococcal infections ............ . 057 | - | - | 6.7 | - | 0.1 |  | - | 1.2 | - |
| Plague . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 058 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Leprosy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 060 | - | - |  | - | ... |  | 3.6 | - | $\cdots$ |
| Tetanus . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 061 | 3.6 | 7.3 | 13. 3 | 9.0 | $\ldots$ | - | 7.1 | 10.5 | $\cdots$ |
| Yaws . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 073 | - | - |  | - |  |  | - |  | . . |
| Acute poliomyelitis .................. 080 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 |  | - | - | 0.4 |
| Smallpox . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Measles . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 085 | - | - | - | 1.1 | - |  | - | - | 0.6 |
| Yellow fever ......................... 081 | - | - |  | - |  |  |  | - | ... |
| Rabies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 094 | - | - |  | - | -•• |  | - | - | . . |
| Typhus and other rickett. diseases . 100-108 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |
| Malaria . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 110-117 | - | - |  | - | 17.0 | - | - | - | 0.2 |
| All other infective and parasitic diseases ........................ Residual | 7.3 | 6.4 | a) 210.0 | 12.4 | 17.7 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 34.9 | 10.4 |
| Malignant neoplasms, etc. . . . . . . 140-205 | 85.5 | 96.1 | 80.0 | 77.5 | \$1.8 | 108.3 | 75.0 | 32.6 | 58.2 |
| Benign and unspecified neoplasms .................... . 210-239 | - | 2.6 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 1.0 |
| Diseases of thyroid gland . . . . . . $250-254$ | - | 0.4 | - | 1.1 |  |  | - | 1.2 |  |
| Diabetes mellitus . .................. . 260 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 6.7 | 18.0 | 12.2 | 8.3 | 3.6 | 15.1 | 15.9 |
| Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases ........................ 280-289 | 5.5 | 16.7 | 236.7 | 48.3 | $\cdots$ | 8.3 | 44.6 | 167.4 |  |
| Anemias . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 290-293 | 7.3 | 0.9 | 23.3 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 3.6 | 11.6 | 5.6 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system . . . . . . . . . . . . . 330-334 | 94.5 | 126.2 | 81.7 | 71.9 | 47.5 | 208.3 | 110.7 | 59.3 | 74.1 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis .. 340 | - | 3.4 | - | 4.5 | 3.7 | 8.3 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 4.8 |
| Rheumatic fever . . . . . . . . . . . . . 400-402 | 1.8 | 0.9 | - | 1.1 | 1.4 | - | 5.4 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Chronic rheumatic heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 410-416 | 3.6 | 1.7 | - | 2.2 | 3.4 | - | 8.9 | 3.5 | 2.0 |
| Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 420-422 | 45.5 | 80.7 | 121.7 | 39.3 | 45.7 | 58.3 | 142.9 | 54.7 | 96.8 |
| Other diseases of the heart 430-434 | 29.1 | 22.7 | 6.7 | 27.0 | 21.7 | 66.7 | 46.4 | 37.2 | 24.0 |
| Hypertension with heart disease. 440-443 | 16.4 | 22.3 | 8.3 |  | 16.0 | 16.7 | \} 5.4 | ) 20.9 | 30.6 |
| Hypertension without mention of heart . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 444-447 | 20.0 | 16.7 | 6.7 | \} 32.6 | 9.8 | - | $\} 5.4$ | $\int 20.8$ | 11.9 |
| Arteriosclerosis $\qquad$ 450 | . | ) | 3.3 | 16.9 | ... | - | 26.8 | 2.3 | ... |
| Other diseases of the circulatory system . . . . . . . . . . 451-468 | 7.3 | $\} 46.4$ | - | 4.5 | ... | 33.3 | 5.4 | 1.2 | . . |
| Influenza . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 480-483 | . | 0.4 | 3.3 | 4.5 | 1.8 | - | - | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Pneumonia ..................... 490-493 | 92.7 | 63.5 | 138.3 | 57.3 | 40.7 | 50.0 | 89.3 | 58.1 | 48.1 |
| Bronchitis ..................... 500-502 | 3.6 | 13.7 | 26.7 | 13.5 | 9.0 | - | 7.1 | 39.5 | 17.7 |
| Other diseases of respiratory system . . . . . . . . . . . . 470-475,510-527 | - | 14.6 | 1.7 | 5.6 | $\ldots$ | - | 3.6 | 11.6 | $\cdots$ |
| Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. 540,541 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 5.2 | - | 3.6 | 3.5 | 4.3 |
| Appendicitis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 550-553 | 3.6 | 1.3 | - | 1.1 | 1.0 | - | 1.8 | - | 0.4 |
| Intestinal obstruction and hernia 560,581,570 | 14.5 | 5.6 |  | 4.5 | 8.4 | 150.0 | 7.1 | 11.6 | 5.5 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. 543,571,572 | 136.4 | 41.2 | a)... | 184.3 | 37.3 | 150.0 | 141.1 | 193.0 | 57.0 |
| Cirrhosis of the liver . . . . . . . . . . . . 581 | 5.5 | 7.7 | ... | ... | 4.6 | 8.3 | ... | . . . | 9.1 |
| Other diseases of digestive system ....................... Residual | 1.8 | 6.9 | 18.3 | 19.1 |  | 8.3 | 21.4 | 11.6 | $\ldots$ |
| Nephritis and nephrosis ........ 580-584 | 25.5 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 10.1 | 17.5 | 41.7 | 7.1 | 14.0 | 11.0 |
| Other diseases of the genitourinary system . . . . . . . . . 600-637 | 9.1 | 23.2 | 5.0 | 9.0 | ... | 8.3 | 5.4 | 2.3 | ... |
| Complitations of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .... 640-689 | 18.2 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 5.6 | 9.2 | 16.7 | 8. 9 | 16.3 | 5.2 |
| Congenital malformations 750-759 | 12.7 | 6.0 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 7 | 10.7 | - | 8.3 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy ......................... 760-776 | 87.3 | 114.6 | 110.0 | 167.4 | 49.2 | 158.3 | 139. 3 | 329.1 | 100.8 |
| Senility, ill-defined, and unknown 780-795 | 83.6 | 58.8 | 85.3 | 152.8 | 36.3 | 25.0 | 116.1 | 219.8 | 42.3 |
| All other diseases ............ Residual | 94.5 | 24.5 | 123.3 | 65.2 | 399.7 | 83.3 | 55.4 | 31.4 | 83.3 |
| Motor vehicle accidents .. . . E810-E835 | 1.8 | 3.4 |  | \} | 5.3 |  | ) 268 | ) 38. | 15.0 |
| All other accidents.......... $\begin{array}{r}\text { E800-E802 } \\ \text { E840-E962 }\end{array}$ | 25.5 | 16.3 | $\int 6.7$ | \} 36.0. | 19.2 | 16.7 | \} 26.8 | \} 38.4 | 16.7 |
| Suicide . . . . . . . . . . . . E963, E970-E979 | - | 0.9 |  | 1.1 | 2.0 | - |  | 1.2 | 3.2 |
| Homicide and injury resulting E984-E965 from operations of war . . . . . . . E980-E999 | - | 2.1 | $\} 1.7$ | - | 2.7 | 16.7 | 5.4 | - | 4.7 |

(a) Gastritis, enteritis, etc. included under infectious diseases.

TABLE 9. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULA'TION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | Per cen of total deaths | Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | Per cent of total deaths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ARGENTINA (1956) - All causes | 157169 | 806.2 | 100.0 | COSTA RICA (Continued) |  |  |  |
| Diseases of the circulatory system (a) (400-468) .... | 32147 | 164.8 | 20.5 | Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 755 | 64.5 | 7.5 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 23473 | 120.4 | 14.9 | Diseases of the heart ( $410-443$ ) | 732 | 62.5 | 7.3 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) (d) .. | 12204 | 62.6 | 7.8 | CUBA (1959) - All causes | 43423 | 651.9 | 100.0 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) | 12049 | 61.8 | 7.7 | Diseases of the heart ( $410-443$ ) Mallgnant neoplasms (140-205) | 9531 5810 | 143.1 87.2 | $\begin{aligned} & 21.9 \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Gastritis, enteritis, etc. ( $543,571,572)$ | 2887 | 43.3 | 6.6 |
| (E800-E999) ........................ . | 8006 | 41.1 | 5.1 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) .......... | 2761 | 41.5 | 6.4 |
| BRAZIL (1959) (c) - All causes | 140356 | 400.8 | 100.0 | Influenza and pneumonia ( $480-483$, |  |  |  |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 19962 | 199.2 | 14.2 | 490-493) ... | 2163 | 32.5 | 5.0 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 19239 | 192.0 | 13.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ....... | 11717 | 116.8 | 8.3 | All causes | 30288 | 1046.6 | 100.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia $(480-483,490-493)$ |  |  | 8.3 | Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. | 58 | 202. | 19.4 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) . . . . . . | 10518 | 105.0 | 7.8 | infancy (760-776) . . . . . . . . . . . | 5444 | 188.1 | 18.0 |
| CANADA (1960) - All causes | 139693 | 784.2 | 100.0 | Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 1010 | 34.9 | 3.3 |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 49184 | 276.1 | 35.2 | Malaria (110-117) | 950 | 32. | 3.1 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 23181 | 130.1 | 16.6 | Bronchitis (500-502) | 76 | 26.5 | 2.5 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)..... | 15428 | 86.6 | 11.0 | ECUADOR (1958) - All causes .... | 60950 | 1505.3 | 100.0 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) .. | 9403 | 52.8 | 6.7 | $490-493)$ | 5690 | 140.5 | 9.3 |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  |  |  | 5517 | 136.3 | 9.1 |
| infancy (760-776) | 7085 | 39.8 | 5.1 | Bronchitis (500-502) | 5325 | 131.5 | 8.7 |
| CHILE (1960) - All caus | 93625 | 1227.4 | 100.0 | Measles (085) | 3390 | 83.7 | 5.6 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) ... | 17801 | 233.4 | 19.0 | Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 3086 | 76.2 | 5.1 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 13580 | 178.0 | 14.5 | EL SALVADOR (1960) - | 28775 | 1101 | 100.0 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 7618 | 99.9 | 8.1 | Certain diseases of |  |  |  |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572)$ | 6613 | 86.7 | 7.1 | infancy (760-776) . . . . | 5480 | 209.8 | 19.0 |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443). | 6221 | 81.6 | 6.6 | Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 1714 | 65.6 | 6.0 |
| COLOMBIA (1959) - All caus | 176834 | 1279.2 | 100.0 | Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 971 | 37.2 | 3.4 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$. | 18373 | 132.9 | 10.4 | Homicide (E964, E980-E985) | 801 | 30.7 | 2.8 |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  |  | Accldents (E800-E962) | 686 | 26.3 | 2.4 |
| infancy. (760-776) . . . . . . . . . . . | 16536 | 119.6 | 9.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 14486 |  | 8.2 | GUATEMALA (1959) - All causes | 63010 | 1725.4 | 100.0 |
| Diseases of the heart ( $410-443$ ) | 9137 | 66.1 | 5.2 | Gastritis, enteritis, |  | 23 | 13.5 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 8433 | 61.0 | 4.8 | 490-493) | 7865 | 215.4 | 12.5 |
| COSTA RICA (1960) - All causes | 10063 | 859.4 | 100.0 | Certain diseases of ea |  |  |  |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572$ ) . | 1408 | 120.2 | 14.0 | infancy (760-776) | 6726 4068 | 184.2 111.4 | 10.7 6.5 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 966 | 82.5 | 9.6 | Bronchitis (500-502) ................ | 1823 | 49.8 | 2.9 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 863 | 73.7 | 8.6 |  |  |  |  |

* International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1955.
(a) Data available only for entire section which includes group used in ranking, namely diseases of the heart (410-443).
(b) Data available only for entire group of accidents and violence which includes accidents (E800-E962).
(c) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states only, exluding Manaus, Goiania, Rio Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho.
(d) Includes congenital malformations.

TABLE 9. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | Per cent of total deaths | Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | Percent of total deaths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HAITI (1959) (d) - All causes | 8104 |  | 100.0 | PARAGUAY (Continued) |  |  |  |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 1138 |  | 14.0 | Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 588 |  | 6.2 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. ( $543,571,572)$ | 507 |  | 6.3 | Malignant neoplasms (140-1. | 518 | 57.4 | 5.5 |
| Tuberculosis (001-019) . ........... | 301 |  | 3.7 | Vascular lesions affecting cent |  |  |  |
| Avitaminosis and other metabolic diseases (280-289) $\qquad$ | 285 |  | 3.5 | nervous system (330-334) . | 385 | 42.7 | 4,1 |
| Tetanus (061) ...... . . . . . . . . . . . | 250 |  | 3.1 | PERU (1959) ( $\mathbf{(})$ - All causes | 34337 | 964.6 | 100.0 |
| HONDURAS (1959) - All causes | 17815 | 944.1 | 100.0 | Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 4905 | 137.8 | 14.3 |
| Malaria (110-117) | 1704 | 90.3 | 9.6 | Certain diseases of early |  |  |  |
| Accidents, suicide and homicide (b) |  |  |  | infancy (760-776) | 4623 | 129.9 | 13.5 |
| (E800-E999) .. | 1283 | 68.0 | 7.2 | Gastritis,enteritis,etc. (543,571,572). | 3685 | 103.5 | 10.7 |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  |  | Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019) | 3182 | 89.4 | 9.3 |
| infancy (760-776) ..... | 987 | 52.3 | 5.5 | Malignant neoplasms (140-205). | 2259 | 63.5 | 6.6 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 930 | 49.3 | 5.2 | UNITED STATES (1959) |  |  |  |
| Vascular lesions affecting central | 930 | 40.0 | 5.2 | All causes | 1660187 | 937.3 | 100.0 |
| nervous system (330-334) | 469 | 24.9 | 2.6 | Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 641338 | 362.1 | 38.6 |
| MEXICO (1960) - All causes | 411277 | 1177.7 | 100.0 | Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 260632 | 147.1 | 15.7 |
| Gastr | 59553 | 170.5 | 14.5 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) | 191664 | 108.2 | 11.5 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, |  |  |  | Accidents (E800-E962) | 92287 | 52.1 | 5.6 |
| 490-493) .............. | 56784 | 162.6 | 13.8 | Certain diseases of early |  |  |  |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  |  | infancy (760-776) | 68214 | 38.5 | 4.1 |
| infancy (760-776) ...... | 46792 | 134.0 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 23731 | 68.0 | 5.8 | URUGUAY (1959) - All causes | 23523 | 842.5 | 100.0 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 13602 | 38.9 | 3.3 | Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 4457 | 159.6 | 18.9 |
| AGUA (1960) - All causes . . |  |  |  | Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 4396 | 157.4 | 18.7 |
| Gastritis,enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 1482 | 100.3 | 12.4 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) . | 2719 | 97.4 | 11.6 |
| Certain diseases of |  |  |  | Certain diseases of early |  |  |  |
| infancy (760-776). | 1282 | 86.8 | 10.7 | infancy (760-776) | 1705 | 61.1 | 7.2 |
| Malaria (110-117) ..... | 731 | 49.5 | 6.1 | Accidents (E800-E962) | 943 | 33.8 | 4.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 603 | 40.8 | 5.1 | VENEZUELA (1960) - All causes | 55019 | 766.1 | 100.0 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 450 | 30.5 | 3.8 | Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 5250 | 73.1 | 9.5 |
| PANAMA (1960) - All causes | 8427 | 798.8 | 100.0 | Diseases of the heart ( $410-443$ ) | 4895 | 68.2 | 8.9 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572)$. | 688 | 65.2 | 8.2 | Gastritis,enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572)$ | 4468 | 62.2 | 8.1 |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  |  | Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 3830 | 53.3 | 7.0 |
| infancy (760-776) | 561 | 53.2 | 6.7 | Accidents (E800-E962) | 3217 | 44.8 | 5.8 |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 545 | 51.7 | 6.5 |  |  |  |  |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 513 | 48.6 | 6.1 | ERITISH GUIANA (1957) - <br> All causes | 5955 | 1149.6 | 100.0 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 471 | 44.6 | 5.6 | Certain diseases of early |  |  |  |
| PARAGUAY (1960) (e)-All causes . | 9467 | 1049.6 | 100.0 | infancy (760-776) . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 686 | 132.4 | 11.5 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 748 | 82.9 | 7.9 | Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. . | 556 | 107.3 | 9.3 |
| Certain diseases of early |  |  | 7.9 | Diseases of the heart (410-443). Vascular lesions affecting central | 543 | 104.8 | 9.1 |
| infancy (760-776) . | 588 | 65.2 | 6.2 | nervous system (330-334) . . . . . . | 346 | 66.8 | 5.8 |

* International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1955.
(b) Data available only for entire group of accidents and violence which includes accidents (E800-E962).
(d) Deaths incomplete, mainly from hospitals.
(e) Incomplete - data for Area of Information only.
(f) Principal cities only.

TABLE 9. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | $\left\|\begin{array}{l}\text { Per cent } \\ \text { of total } \\ \text { deaths }\end{array}\right\|$ | Area and causes of death | Number | Rate | Percent of total deaths |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| BRITISH GUIANA (Continued) |  |  |  | PUERTO RICO (Continued) |  |  |  |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 331 | 63.9 | 5.6 | Certain diseases of early | 1657 | 71.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | infancy ${ }_{\text {Gastritis, enteritis, etc. }(543,571,572) . . .}$ | 1003 | 413.2 | 10.5 6.3 |
| JAMAICA (1856) - All causes | 14670 | 953.8 | 100.0 | Vascular lesions affecting central |  |  |  |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 1335 | 86.8 | 9.1 | nervous system (330-334) ........ | 995 | 42.9 | 6.3 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | 797 | 51.8 | 5.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 757 | 49.2 | 5.2 | All causes | 6608 | 792.3 | 100.0 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) ..... | 731 | 47.5 | 5.0 | Diseases of the heart (410-443) ...... Certain diseases of early | 1278 | 153.3 | 19.4 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, |  |  |  | infancy (760-776) ................ | 841 | 100.8 | 12.7 |
| 490-493) . | 653 | 42.5 | 4.5 | Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334) | 618 | 74.1 | 9.4 |
| PUERTO RICO (1959) - All causes. | 15818 | 681.2 | 100.0 | Malignant neoplasms (140-205) ....... | 485 | 58.2 | 7.4 |
| Diseases of the heart (410-443) | 2575 | 110.9 | 16.3 | Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. | 475 | 57.0 | 7.2 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) . | 1799 | 77.5 | 11.4 |  |  |  |  |

* International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1955.
first two principal causes are diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms. Several of these countries had relatively high proportions of their populations in the age group 55 years and over according to the censuses around 1950 (Argentina, 10.2 per cent, Canada, 15.4 per cent, the United States, 17.0 per cent
and Cuba, 9.2 per cent). A census had not been taken recently in Uruguay.

In eight countries the group, gastritis, enteritis, etc., was the leading cause of death with certain diseases of early infancy most frequently in the second place as a leading cause. Influenza and pneumonia

Figure 6
FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH PER 100,000 POPULATION IN ELEVEN COUNTRIES OF NORTH AMERICA, 1960

was the leading cause in three countries, certain diseases of early infancy in two, malaria in one, and diseases of the heart in the Brazilian capitals. The group, certain diseases of early infancy, includes many deaths stated to be due to toxicosis which is a term often used in Spanish-speaking countries to signify a specific clinical entity essentially the result of severe and rapid dehydration from diarrheal disease. However, according to the rules of the International Classification of Diseases when toxicosis is stated as the cause of death for children under 1 year, the cause is assigned to the group ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy. The inclusion of deaths due to toxicosis in the title, certain diseases of early infancy, has undoubtedly contributed to high death rates * from certain diseases of early infancy in several countries.

In Table 10 the five principal causes of death in 1952 and in 1960 in the American countries are summarized. In 1960, the group, certain diseases of early infancy, was listed as one of the principal causes in 20 out of the 21 countries. The importance of this cause is believed to be exaggerated because of the inclusion of ill-defined terms signifying diarrheal disease or nutritional deficiency states. This section of
the Classification was intended to relate particularly to the causes of illness and death occurring within the first 28 days of life and peculiar to early infancy, but the use of the ill-defined terms has unfortunately made it appear as an increasingly important cause. The group, gastritis, enteritis, etc., which inciudes the diarrheal diseases due to infectious agents such as Shigella, Salmonella, etc., was the principal cause of death in eight countries and among the four leading causes in eight others. Thus, it appears as a principal cause in all except five of these countries providing data for a recent year. Diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms were each included in 12 of the 21 countries.

When the leading causes in 1960 (or recent year) are compared with those in 1952, the reduction in tuberculosis is evident. While it was one of the principal causes in 10 out of 18 countries in 1952, it appeared for only two out of 21 countries in 1960. Malignant neoplasms was a principal cause in 12 out of 21 in 1960 in contrast to only seven of 18 in 1952.

Health programs have been usually directed first to the prevention and control of communicable diseases and in some countries deaths from these diseases have been markedly reduced. The first section of the

Figure 7
first five principal causes of death per 100,000 population in nine countries of south america, 1960

(a) Capitals only, excluding Manaus, Goiania, Rio Branco, Boa Yista and Porto Velho.
(b) Princlpal cities only.

TABLE 10. FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH BY RANK ORDER IN 18 AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1952 AND IN 21

AMERICAN COUNTRIES, 1960

| Cause of death | Total | First | Second | Third | Fourth | Fifth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 countries 1952 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Heart disease or circulatory system | 13 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. | 12 | 8 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Tuberculosis | 10 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy | 9 | - | - | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | - | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 4 |
| Malaria | 6 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Vascular lesions affectirg central nervous system | 5 | - | - | 4 | - | 1 |
| Accidents or external causes | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - |
| Whooping cough Other causes (a) | 2 6 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 21 countries in 1960 or recent year |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Certain diseases of early infancy | 20 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. | 16 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | $\bar{\square}$ |
| Influenza and pneumonda | 15 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Diseases of the heart | 12 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 12 | - | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Accidents | 9 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 6 |
| Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system | 7 | - | - | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Malaria | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Bronchitis | 4 | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Tuberculosis | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Other causes (b) | 5 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 |

(a) Includes: Avitaminosis and anemias, dropsy, dysentery, helminths, intestinal infections, and syphilis.
(b) Includes: Avitaminosis and other metabolic diseases, homicide, measles, tetanus, and whooping cough.

International Classification of Diseases ${ }^{(4)}$ entitled "Infective and Parasitic Diseases" includes most of the communicable diseases. However, deaths from infectious diseases are also assigned to other sections, for example, pneumonia and influenza to diseases of the respiratory system, and diarrheal discases to diseases of the digestive system and diseases of early infancy when the etiologic agent is not known. Nevertheless, mortality from the infectious and parasitic diseases can be used as a gross indicator of the significance of infectious diseases (Table 11). In the countries of the Americas death rates from this group as well as the percentages of all deaths due to these
diseases vary widely. The rates range from 9.6 per 100,000 population to a rate 50 times as large, approximately 500 per 100,000 population. Since relatively high proportions of these deaths occur in childhood, countries with high death rates from the group of infectious and parasitic diseases are the ones with high death rates of children under 5 years of age. Information regarding deaths from selected infectious diseases is included in Chapter III with data on reported cases of notifiable diseases.

The extent of medical facilities in a country influences the quality of mortality statistics. According to Regulations of who(4a) each Member State should adopt a form of medical certificate of cause of death which conforms as far as possible with the recommended international model. A copy of this form ap-

TABLE 11. DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS AND PARASITIC DISEASES (001-138) WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPUIATION IN COUNTRLES OF THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Country | Year | Population | Deaths |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { All } \\ \text { causes } \end{array}$ | Infectious and parasitic diseases |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Rate |  |
| Argentina | 1956 | 19484000 | 157168 | 6685 | 34.3 | 4.3 |
| Brazil (a) | 1959 | 10020000 | 140356 | 18329 | 182.9 | 13.1 |
| Canada | 1960 | 17814000 | 139693 | 1703 | 9.6 | 1.2 |
| Chile | 1960 | 7628000 | 93625 | 8186 | 107.3 | 8.7 |
| Colombia | 1959 | 13824000 | 176834 | 19316 | 139.7 | 10.9 |
| Costa Rica | 1960 | 1171000 | 10063 | 1204 | 102.8 | 12.0 |
| Cuba | 1959 | 6661000 | 43423 | 2267 | 34.0 | 5.2 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | 1959 | 2894000 | 30288 | 3173 | 109.6 | 10.5 |
| Ecuador | 1958 | 4049000 | 60950 | 12259 | 302.8 | 20.1 |
| El Salvador | 1960 | 2612000 | 28775 | 2852 | 109.2 | 9.9 |
| Guatemala | 1959 | 3652000 | 63010 | 18398 | 503.8 | 29.2 |
| Haiti (b) | 1959 |  | 8104 | 1547 |  | 19.1 |
| Honduras | 1958 | 1887000 | 17815 | 3486 | 184.7 | 19.6 |
| Mexico | 1960 | 34923000 | 411277 | 53012 | 151.8 | 12.9 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 1477000 | 11935 | 2321 | 157.1 | 19.4 |
| Panama | 1960 | 1055000 | 8427 | 1166 | 110.5 | 13.8 |
| Paraguay (c) | 1960 | 902000 | 9467 | 885 | 98.1 | 9.3 |
| Peru (d) | 1959 | 3560000 | 34337 | 5323 | 149.5 | 15.5 |
| United States | 1959 | 177131000 | 1660187 | 22465 | 12.7 | 1.4 |
| Uruguay | 1959 | 2792000 | 23523 | 1108 | 39.7 | 4.7 |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 7182000 | 55019 | 3985 | 55.5 | 7.2 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states excluding Manaus, Goiania, Rio Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho.
(b) Incomplete - mainly deaths in hospitals and institutions.
(c) Area of information including approximately one-half of population of country.
(d) Principal cities.

[^6]46/ Op. cit. WHO, page 392 (Article 9).

TABLE 12. DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED AND UNKNOWN CAUSES (780-795) WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Country | Year | Population | Deaths |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | All causes | Ill-defined and unknown causes |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Rate | Per cent of total deaths |
| Argentina | 1956 | 19494000 | 157169 | 26930 | 138.1 | 17.1 |
| Brazil (a) | 1959 | 10020000 | 140356 | 9785 | 97.7 | 7.0 |
| Canada | 1960 | 17814000 | 139693 | 1357 | 7.6 | 1.0 |
| Chile | 1960 | 7628000 | 93625 | 8174 | 107.2 | 8.7 |
| Colombia | 1959 | 13824000 | 176834 | 35519 | 256.9 | 20.1 |
| Costa Rica | 1960 | 1171000 | 10063 | 1421 | 121.3 | 14.1 |
| Cuba | 1959 | 6661000 | 43423 | 1750 | 26.3 | 4.0 |
| Dominicar |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Repubilc | 1959 | 2894000 | 30288 | 7690 | 265.7 | 25.4 |
| Ecuador | 1958 | 4049000 | 60950 | 15191 | 375.2 | 24.9 |
| El Salvador | 1960 | 2612000 | 28775 | 8117 | 310.8 | 28.2 |
| Guatemala | 1959 | 3652000 | 63010 | 8776 | 240.3 | 13.9 |
| Hait1 (b) | 1959 |  | 8104 | 2200 |  | 27.1 |
| Honduras | 1959 | 1887000 | 17815 | 5869 | 311.0 | 32.9 |
| Mexico | 1960 | 34923000 | 411277 | 45534 | 130.4 | 11.1 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 1477000 | 11835 | 2797 | 189.4 | 23.4 |
| Panama | 1960 | 1055000 | 8427 | 1691 | 160.3 | 20.1 |
| Paraguay (c) | 1980 | 902000 | 9467 | 3361 | 372.6 | 35.5 |
| Peru (d) | 1959 | 3560000 | 34337 | 1217 | 34.2 | 3.5 |
| UnitedStates | 1959 | 177131000 | 1660187 | 19089 | 10.8 | 1.1 |
| Uruguay | 1959 | 2792000 | 23523 | 1788 | 64.0 | 7.6 |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 7182000 | 55019 | 16679 | 232.2 | 30.3 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states excluding Manaus, Goiania, Rio Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho.
(b) Incomplete - mainly deaths in hospitals and institutions.
(c) Area of information including approximately one-half of population of country:
(d) Principal cities.
pears in the section on Medical Certification and Rules for Classification in the first volume of the International Classification of Diseases. It is recommended that the completion of the medical certificate should be the responsibility of the attending physician. In many rural areas in the Americas, many persons die without medical attention at the time of death and thus, the causes of death have been unknown. Deaths without specific causes stated are assigned to the ill-defined and unknown rubrics. The death rates as well as the percentages of total deaths from this group are given in Table 12 for countries of the Americas. In ten countries 20 per cent or more of all deaths were classified in this way. As a result the death rates from specific causes are not known accurately.

Chapter II

## MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

In the summaries prepared by the countries for the four-year period information was presented on total mortality in infancy and early childhood and on maternal mortality. Causes of mortality in infancy and childhood were not a part of the summaries and thus selected data from other official reports of the countries are being used to emphasize the importance of certain causes of death in early life in the Americas. The experience in some countries has already illus-
trated the excellent possibilities for reduction of mortality in childhood with the extension of health programs (including environmental health). Decline in mortality among children results in an increase in life expectancy at birth. Full understanding of the health problems affecting infants and young children is important for planning for accelerating the progress in the reduction of morbidity and mortality.

INFANT MORTALITY

Figure 8
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN COUNTRIES IN THE THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS. 1951-1960


TABLE 13. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentina | 31781 | 28931 | 27663 | $\ldots$ | 66.7 | 61.2 | 58.6 |  |
| Bolivia |  |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | 58.6 | $\cdots$ |
| Brazil (a) | 45193 | 47091 | 42103 | $\cdots$ | 130.9 | 137.7 | 107.5 |  |
| Canada | 14517 | 14178 | 13595 | 13077 | 130.9 | 130.2 | 28.4 | 27.3 |
| Chile | 30008 | 31914 | 31043 | 34003 | 122.5 | 129.3 | 124.3 | 132.5 |
| Colombia | 56554 | 58553 | 58996 | 57225 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 96.9 | 96.1 |
| Costa Rica | 4155 | 3711 | 3904 | 4034 | 85.2 | 75.2 | 72.9 | *80.3 |
| Cuba | 5471 | 5357 | 6026 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 8262 | 8870 | 13034 | 11064 | 74.8 | 76.8 | 113.2 | 100.5 |
| Ecuador | 19600 | 19671 | ... |  | 102.8 | 105.8 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 9996 | 10216 | 9034 | 9416 | 87.0 | 88.7 | 78.1 | 77.6 |
| Guatemala | 17115 | 17954 | 16302 | ... | 100.5 | 103.9 | 89.7 | ... |
| Haiti |  |  |  | ... |  |  |  | ... |
| Honduras | 4536 | 5116 | 4216 | ... | 59.4 | 65.1 | 53.5 |  |
| Mexico | 118935 | 116010 | 118150 | . | 80.1 | 80.1 | 74.3 |  |
| Nicaragua | 3853 | 4803 | 3974 | 4269 | 67.3 | 84.2 | 62.8 | 70.8 |
| Panama | 2129 | 2186 | 2398 | 2352 | 56.4 | 57.9 | 59.5 | 56.8 |
| Paraguay (b) | 2222 | 2388 | 2444 | 2496 | 96.0 | 102.0 | 105.9 | *104.0 |
| Peru | 35431 | 33731 | 34918 | 35997 | 108.1 | 97.2 | 95.0 | *97. 9 |
| United States | 112801 | 114448 | 112418 | ... | 26.4 | 27.1 | 26.4 | . . |
| Uruguay | 3009 | 2771 | 3232 | ... | 55.0 | 49.1 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 19091 | 18224 | 18101 | 17887 | 68.1 | 64.4 | 57.7 | 55.2 |
| Bahama Islands | 126 | 190 | 193 | $\ldots$ | 40.3 | 62.7 | 61.2 |  |
| Bermuda | 45 | 37 | 45 | ... | 41.5 | 35.2 | 38.1 |  |
| British Guiana | 1561 | 1459 | 1390 | ... | 67.9 | 61.7 | 56.8 | ... |
| British Honduras | 334 | 331 | 268 | ... | 92.4 | 83.0 | 66.7 |  |
| Canal Zone | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 19.4 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.1 |
| Falkland Islands | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 43.5 | - | 18. 5 |
| French Guiana | 31 | 45 | 52 | 65 | 31.2 | 47.5 | 51.3 | 62.4 |
| Guadeloupe | 459 | 456 | 463 | 493 | 48.5 | 46.1 | 47.1 | 47. 1 |
| Martinique | 512 | 575 | 472 | 506 | 48.8 | 55.9 | 45.2 | 48.7 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 161 | 115 | 111 | . . . | 24.5 | 17.6 | 17.2 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 3825 | 4058 | 3577 | . . | 50.3 | 53.2 | 48.2 |  |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 35.7 | 19.6 | 18.9 | 40.8 |
| Surinam | 447 | 370 | 476 | 477 | 42.3 | 32.5 | 40.5 | 38.9 |
| Virgin Islands (U. K.) | 30 | 42 | 36 | ... | 94.6 | 133.3 | 117.6 |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 52 | 50 | 48 | $\ldots$ | 50.1 | 44.3 | 44.2 | . |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 117 | 149 | 122 | ... | 66.3 | 82.0 | 66.6 |  |
| Barbados | 639 | 586 | 506 |  | 87.4 | 82.4 | 71.2 |  |
| Dominica | 280 | 295 | 284 | 320 | 109.5 | 108.3 | 102.5 | 113.7 |
| Grenada | 229 | 316 | 277 |  | 49.1 | 74.3 | 67.3 |  |
| Jamaica | 3284 | 3865 | 4393 | 3527 | 54.0 | 62.3 | 67.8 | 51.0 |
| Montserrat | 40 | 51 | 53 | ... | 107.2 | 135.3 | 135.5 | $\cdots$ |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | 194 | 285 | 174 | . . . | 71.9 | 113.1 | 69.3 | ... |
| St. Lucia | 375 | 456 | 457 | . . | 95.6 | 115.4 | 111.2 |  |
| St. Vincent | 394 | 606 | 559 | ... | 92.5 | 154.2 | 138.0 |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1631 | 1860 | 1902 | .. | 56.5 | 62.7 | 62.2 | $\cdots$ |
| Northern America | 127367 | 128665 | 126060 |  | 26.8 | 27.4 | 26.6 |  |
| Middle America (c) | 181683 | 183170 | 184924 | ... | 78.0 | 79.5 | 74.9 |  |
| South America (d) | 199735 | 198059 | 175083 | . | 91.0 | 88.5 | 84.5 | $\ldots$ |

## * Provisional.

(a) Data on the number of infant deaths are for State of Guanabara and capitals of other states excluding Boa Vista and Porto Velho in 1957 and 1958 and 1959 and Manaus, Goiania, and Rio Branco in 1959. However, rates also exclude other capitals for which the data on births were not available. (b) Area of information only. (c) Excluding Cuba and Haiti. (d) Excluding Bolivia and Brazil, 1957-1859 and Ecuador and Uruguay, 1959.

The wide variation in infant mortality in the Americas (Table 13) is due to many factors. Registration of deaths is probably more incomplete in infancy than in any other age period. In some countries death of an infant occurring before the birth is registered is not counted. The distinction between a live birth (with some evidence of life) and a fetal death is also not uniformly observed. Thus, it is probable that in many areas the infant death rate should be higher than that appearing in the official figures. Despite these limitations the data are sufficient, however, to delineate major health problems in this age period.

Trends in infant mortality in the decade 1951-1960 are difficult to interpret (Figure 8). In a few countries the death rates have declined but in many they are at

TABLE 14. DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 28 DAYS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1860 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentina | 11797 | 11448 | 10404 | ... | 24.8 | 24.2 | 22.0 |  |
| Canada | 9480 | 9055 | 8841 | 84.10 | 20.2 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 17.6 |
| Chile | 9502 | 9452 | 9694 | 9985 | 38.8 | 38.3 | 38.8 | 38.8 |
| Colombia | 21221 | 21975 | 22110 |  | 37.7 | 37.5 | 36.3 |  |
| Costa Rica | 1186 | 1159 | 1334 | 1371 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 24.9 | *27.3 |
| Ecuador | 6967 | 6810 |  |  | 36.6 | 36.6 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 3692 | 3559 | 3315 |  | 32.1 | 30.9 | 28.7 |  |
| Guatemala | 5950 | 6128 | 6363 |  | 34.9 | 35.5 | 35.0 |  |
| Honduras | 1171 | 1277 | 1164 |  | 15.3 | 16.3 | 14.8 |  |
| Mexico | 40858 | 41143 | 44604 |  | 27.5 | 28.4 | 28.1 |  |
| Nicaragua | 930 | 1029 | 967 | 1109 | 16.2 | 18.0 | 15.3 | 18.4 |
| Panama | 976 | 929 | 1063 |  | 25.9 | 24.6 | 26.4 |  |
| Paraguay (a) | 1263 | 1242 | 1261 | 1172 | 54.6 | 53.0 | 54.6 | *48.8 |
| Peru | 13091 | 12912 | 13534 | 14002 | 40.0 | 37.2 | 36.8 | *38.1 |
| United States | 81576 | 82274 | 81102 |  | 19.1 | 18.5 | 19.0 |  |
| Uruguay | 1259 |  |  |  | 23.0 |  |  |  |
| Venezuela | 7936 | 7548 | 7944 | 8441 | 28.3 | 26.7 | 25.3 | 26.0 |
| Canal Zone |  |  |  | 15 |  | $\cdots$ |  | 19.5 |
| Falkland Islands | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | 43.5 |  | 18.5 |
| French |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Guiana | 5 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 5.0 | 13.7 | 13.8 | 11.5 |
| Guadeloupe | 214 | 224 |  | . . | 22.6 | 22.7 |  |  |
| Puerto Rico | 1905 | 2008 | 1880 |  | 25.0 | 26.3 | 25.3 |  |
| Surinam | 147 | 177 | 185 | 180 | 13.9 | 15.5 | 15.7 | 15.5 |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 28 | 27 | . . | . . . | 27.0 | 23.9 |  |  |
| Northern America | 91056 | 91329 | 89943 |  |  |  |  |  |
| America | 91056 | 91328 | 89943 | - | 19.2 | 19.4 | 18.0 | $\cdots$ |
| America(b) | 56910 | 57483 | 60690 |  | 27.4 | 28.1 | 27.6 |  |
| South |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| America (c) | 73188 | 71580 | 65146 | . . | 33.7 | 33.2 | 31.8 | . |

## * Provisional.

(a) Area of Information only.
(b) Including only countries and territories above.
(c) Including only countries and territories above with exception of Uruguay 1958-1959, and Ecuador 1959.

TABLE 15. NEONATAL AND POST-NEONATAL DEATH RATES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEAR

| Country | Year | Rates per 1,000 live births |  |  | Per cent under 28 days |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Under 28 days | 28 days - <br> 11 months |  |
| Argentina | 1959 | 58.6 | 22.0 | 36.6 | 37.6 |
| Canada | 1960 | 27.3 | 17.6 | 9.7 | 64.3 |
| Chile | 1960 | 132.5 | 38.8 | 93.7 | 29.3 |
| Colombia | 1959 | 96.9 | 36.3 | 60.6 | 37.5 |
| Costa Rica | 1958 | 72.8 | 24.9 | 48.0 | 34.2 |
| Ecuador | 1958 | 105.8 | 36,6 | 69.2 | 34.6 |
| El Salvador | 1959 | 78.1 | 28.7 | 49.4 | 36.7 |
| Guatemala | 1959 | 89.7 | 35.0 | 54.7 | 39.0 |
| Honduras | 1959 | 53.5 | 14.8 | 38.7 | 27.6 |
| Mexico | 1959 | 74.3 | 28.1 | 46.2 | 37.8 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 70.9 | 18.4 | 52.5 | 26.0 |
| Panama | 1959 | 59.5 | 26.4 | 33.1 | 44.3 |
| Paraguay (a)* | 1960 | 104.0 | 48.8 | 55.2 | 47.0 |
| Peru* | 1960 | 97.9 | 38.1 | 59.8 | 38.9 |
| United States | 1959 | 26.4 | 18.0 | 7.4 | 72.1 |
| Uruguay | 1957 | 55.0 | 23.0 | 32.0 | 41.8 |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 55.2 | 26.0 | 29.2 | 47.2 |
| Northern America | 1959 | 26.6 | 19.0 | 7.6 | 71.4 |
| Middle America (b) | 1959 | 73.5 | 27.6 | 45.9 | 27.6 |
| South America (b) | 1959 | 84.8 | 31.8 | 53.0 | 37.5 |

* Provisional.
(a) Area of Information only.
(b) Includes countries and territories as shown in Table 14.
the same level in 1959 or 1960 as in 1951. Incomplete registration of infant deaths in the early part of the period may have obscured in part progress in reducing infant mortality in some countries.

Infant deaths are usually divided by age into two groups - the neonatal deaths which occur under 28 days and the post-neonatal, those occurring during the remainder of the first year of life. Deaths in the neonatal period are principally due to conditions present at birth while the deaths occurring in the latter period are usually related to environmental conditions. Neonatal death rates for the four years 1957-1960 are given in Table 14. The variation among countries in neonatal death rates is notas great as that in the postneonatal death rates. For the last year for which data are available for 17 countries the neonatal death rates vary from 14.8 to 48.8 per 1,000 live births. Some of the neonatal death rates may be low due to incomplete registration. The variation in the post-neonatal death rates for the 17 countries is from 7.4 to 93.7 per 1,000 live births (Table 15). The percentages of infant deaths in the neonatal period which are given in this table vary from 26 to 72 . As environmental conditions improve the post-neonatal death rate can be reduced to a small proportion of the total infant death rate.

## MORTALITY UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE

That mortality in early childhood ( $\mathbf{1}-4$ years) can be reduced to very low rates of the order of 1 per 1,000 population has been demonstrated in several countries. In childhood as in the post-neonatal period, unfavorable environmental conditions result in high morbidity and mortality rates. The deaths and death rates in the age group 1-4 years during 1957-1960 are provided by country in Table 16. Death rates for this age group for the 10-year period 1951-1960 for these countries show that in many these death rates are declining (Figure 9). In Table 17 a summary of mortality of children under 5 years is given for a recent year. It is in the age group 1-4 years that the range of mortality by country is greatest and it is likely that in this age group reductions can be effected rapidly.

Because of the emphasis being placed on reduction of mortality in children under 5 years of age, data have been assembled from reports of the countries, either published by them or sent to the United Nations, on the principal causes of mortality in infancy and early childhood (Table 18). Data were available only from the Abbreviated List of 50 causes of the International Classification (B List). This List does notinclude several infectious diseases such as tetanus or a, vitaminosis and other deficiency states which would be principal causes in several countries if the larger list of causes shown in Table 7 could have been used. Analysis of causes of mortality serves to point out which activities may accomplish the greatest reductions in morbidity and mortality and decrease child mortality by one-half in accordance with the Charter of Punta del Este. (1) Since one of the goals of the Charter of Punta del Este is to reduce the present mortality of children under 5 years by at least onehalf in the present decade, it will be possible to use this information as a base line on which to measure progress toward this goal.

In the 15 countries for which recent information was available three groups of diseases were included in the Ieading causes: for children under five years of age, gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$ was the leading cause in six anci among the first five in all 15 ; certain diseases of early infancy ( $760-776$ ) was the leading cause in six and the scoond leading cause in nine; influenza and pneumonia was the leading cause in two and among the other leading causes in the remaining 13. In addition to these large groups of diseases, malaria was the leading cause in one country and appeared as a leading cause in two others.

Other important causes were whooping cough which was reported among the first five leading causes in eight countries, bronchitis in nine countries, congenital malformations in four, accidents in four, and measles in two. Other infectious diseases which are not given separately in the Abbreviated List of the International Classification and also avitaminosis and other deficiency states, would be leading causes if data were available.

The variation among countries in these death rates from all causes as well as the principal causes was very great. Since this variation in mortality is greater for children $1-4$ years than for those under 1 year, the deaths under five years have been subdivided by leading causes to show separately the five leading causes among children under one year and in the age group 1-4 years.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF DEATHS 1-4 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number of deaths |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentir | 8488 |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |  |  |
| Canada | 2374 | 2149 | 2076 | 20.67 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| Chile | 7833 | 8288 | 7803 | 8793 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 10.1 | 11.1 |
| Colombia | 34534 | 32758 | 32942 |  | 20.0 | 18.6 | 18.3 |  |
| Costa Rica | 1548 | 1314 | 1218 | 1337 | 11.7 | 9.5 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Cuba | 1850 | 1926 | 2054 |  | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 |  |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | 4710 | 4974 | 5666 | 5250 | 12.5 | 12.8 | 14.1 | 12.6 |
| Ecuador | 12896 | 14987 |  |  | 25.3 | 28.5 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 7940 | 7685 | 6512 |  | 28.5 | 26.6 | 21.8 |  |
| Guatemala | 19258 | 21707 | 15380 |  | 42.5 | 46.6 | 32.0 |  |
| Honduras | 4064 | 4641 | 3567 |  | 19.1 | 21.1 | 15.7 |  |
| Mexico | 83041 | 76381 | 82641 |  | 21.6 | 19.3 | 20.2 |  |
| Nicaragua | 1995 | 2498 | 1944 | 1806 | 12.3 | 15.0 | 11.2 | 10.1 |
| Panama | 1308 | 1327 | 1460 |  | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.1 |  |
| Paraguay(a, b) | 830 | 991 | 1113 | 1124 |  |  |  |  |
| Peru | 25699 | 22418 | 22986 | 23389 | 21.7 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 18.0 |
| UnitedStates | 17312 | 17656 | 17168 |  | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |
| Uruguay (b) | 351 | 344 | 451 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela | 9374 | 8813 | 7147 | 6212 | 11.0 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 6.5 |
| Northern America | 19686 | 19805 | 19244 |  | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.1 |  |
| Middle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Americalc) | 1257 | 453 | 120443 |  | 20.1 | 19.0 | 18.2 |  |
| South America(d) | 98824 | 87264 | 70878 |  | 14.6 | 16.9 | 14.9 |  |

* Provisional.
(a) Area of Information only.
(b) Rates not calculated since population data not available.
(c) Includes only countries above.
(d) Includes countries above with exception of Uruguay and Paraguay 1957-1959, Argentina 1958-1959 and Ecuador 1959.

TABLE 17. DEATHS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEAR

| Country | Year | Number of deaths |  |  | Death rates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Under 1 year | 1-4 years | Under 5 years | Under <br> 1 year (a) | 1-4 years | Under 5 years |
| Northern America |  | 126013 | 19244 | 145257 | 26.6 | 1.1 | 6.6 |
| Canada | 1859 | 13595 | 2076 | 15671 | 28.4 | 1.2 | 7.2 |
| United States | 1959 | 112418 | 17168 | 129586 | 26.4 | 1.1 | 6.5 |
| Middle America* |  | 169337 | 118888 | 295252 | 75.9 | 18.0 | 35.2 |
| Costa Rica | 1958 | 3904 | 1219 | 5123 | 72.9 | 8.5 | 27.4 |
| Cuba | 1959 | 6026 | 2054 | 8080 | $\ldots$ | 3.0 | 9.6 |
| Dominican Republic | 1960 | 11064 | 5250 | 16314 | 100.5 | 12.6 | 31.0 |
| El Salvador | 1959 | 9034 | 6512 | 15546 | 78.1 | 21.8 | 39.6 |
| Guatemala | 1859 | 16302 | 15380 | 31682 | 88.7 | 32.0 | 51.5 |
| Honduras | 1959 | 4216 | 3567 | 7783 | 53.3 | 15.7 | 26.2 |
| Mexico | 1959 | 118150 | 82641 | 200791 | 74.3 | 20.2 | 39.1 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 4269 | 1806 | 6075 | 70.9 | 10.1 | 25.7 |
| Panama | 1859 | 2398 | 1460 | 3858 | 59.5 | 11.1 | 23.2 |
| South America* |  | 242984 | 94811 | 293146 | 92.2 | 13.3 | 31.8 |
| Argentina | 1957 | 31781 | 8488 | 40269 | 66.7 | 4.9 | 18.0 |
| Brazil (b) | 1959 | 42153 | $\cdots$ | ... | 107.5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Chlle | 1960 | 34003 | 8793 | 42796 | 132.5 | 11.1 | 42.6 |
| Colombia | 1959 | 58996 | 32942 | 91938 | 96.9 | 18.3 | 39.9 |
| Ecuador | 1958 | 19671 | 14987 | 34658 | 105.8 | 28.5 | 51.4 |
| Paraguay (c) | 1960 | 2496 | 1124 | 3620 | d) 104.0 | $\cdots$ |  |
| Peru | 1960 | 35997 | 23389 | 59386 | e) 97.9 | 18.0 | 31.2 |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 17887 | 6212 | 24098 | 55.2 | 6.5 | 19.9 |

* Totals for deaths under one year of age in Middle America do not include Cuba. Brazil and Paraguay not included in regional totals for deaths 1-4 years and under five years of age.
(a) Rates per 1,000 live births.
(b) Data for capital cities and State of Guanabara, with certain exclusions.
(c) Data for Area of Information only.
(d) Rate given in country report.
(e) Provisional.

The group, certain diseases of early infancy (760776 ) is the leading cause of death of children under one year of age in all 15 countries. This group is intended for deaths from causes pcculiar to early infancy and according to the rules of the Classification it is restricted principally to deaths of infants under one year of age. As pointed out earlier, many deaths of infants under one year of age, due essentially to nutritional deficiency and to diarrheal diseases, are assigned because of the terminology used to categories 772 , nutritional maladjustment, and to 773 , ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy. This group is responsible for from 17 to 60 per cent of the deaths of infants under one year of age. Gastritis, enteritis, etc.,. is usually the second leading cause in Latin American countries.

In the age period 1-4 years, gastritis, enteritis, etc., and influenza and pneumonia were leading causes in all countries, but gastritis, enteritis, etc., ranked first in $\mathbf{1 0}$, and the group influenza and pneumonia was
first in only two. Measles was a leading cause in 11 countries and whooping cough in nine. The fact that these communicable diseases of childhood are leading causes of death stresses the need for preventive programs. For Canada and the United States the leading five causes were the same with accidents first, followed by influenza and pneumonia, congenital malformations, malignant neoplasms, and gastritis, enteritis, etc. In other countries the diarrheal, communicable and respiratory diseases were frequently the leading causes,

In many countries gastritis, enteritis, etc., ranked among the leading causes of death for the total population, as well as for children under five years. However, it is primarily a problem among young children for a very large part of these deaths, at least 80 per cent in 11 out of 15 countries, occur in the age group under five years (Table 19). The death rates at all ages from gastritis, enteritis, etc., for the years 1957-1960 are given in Table 20 for the Americas.

TABLE 18. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, UNDER 1 YEAR AND 1-4 YEARS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Country and principal causes | Under 5 years |  |  |  | Under 1 year |  |  |  | 1-4 years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Rank } \\ & \text { order } \end{aligned}$ | Number | Rate | Per cent | Rank order | Number | Rate (a) | Per cent | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent |
| CANADA (1959) - All causes |  | 15671 | 715.9 | 100.0 |  | 13595 | 2836.6 | 100.0 |  | 2076 | 121.4 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 1 | 7453 | 340.5 | 47.6 | 1 | 7452 | 1554.8 | 54.8 |  | 1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 2 | 2375 | 108:5 | 15.2 | 2 | 2149 | 448.4 | 15.8 | 3 | 226 | 13.2 | 10.9 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, $490-493)$ | 3 | 1857 | 84.8 | 11.8 | 3 | 1564 | 326.3 | 11.5 | 2 | 293 | 17.1 | 14.1 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 4 | 1228 | 56.1 | 7.8 | 4 | - 559 | 116.6 | 4.1 | 1 | 669 | 39.1 | 32.2 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 5 | 577 | 26.4 | 3.7 | 5 | 493 | 102.9 | 3.6 | 1 | 84 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205). | . | 242 | 11.1 | 1.5 | . | 36 | 7.5 | 0.3 |  | 206 | 12.0 | 9.9 |
| CHILE (1958)- All causes |  | 40202 | 4179.0 | 100.0 |  | 31914 | 12931.3 | 100.0 |  | 8288 | 1092.0 | 100.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 1 | 12059 | 1253.5 | 30.0 | 2 | 9012 | 3651.6 | 28.2 | 1 | d3047 | 401.4 | 36.8 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ...... | 2 | 11328 | 1177.5 | 28.2 | 1 | 10962 | 444.1.7 | 38.2 34.3 | 5 | 366 | 48.2 | 4.4 |
| Gastritis,enteritis, etc.(543 | 3 | 6877 | 714.9 | 17.1 | 3 | 5481 | 2220.9 | 17.2 | 2 | d1 396 | 183.9 | 16.8 |
| Measles (085) | 4 | 1520 | 158,0 | 3.8 | 4 | 629 | 254.9 | 2.0 | 3 | 891 | 117.4 | 10.8 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 5 | 662 | 68.8 | 1.6 |  | 163 | 66.0 | 0.5 | 4 | d) 499 | 65.7 | 6.0 |
| Congenital malformations (750 | - | 634 | 65.9 | 1.6 | 5 | 588 | 238.3 | 1.8 | . | 46 | 6.1 | 0.6 |
| Whooping cough (056) | - | 423 | 44.0 | 1.1 | - | 292 | 118.3 | 0.9 | - | 131 | 17.3 | 1.6 |
| COLOMBIA (1959) - All causes |  | 91938 | 3986.8 | 100.0 |  | 58996 | 9692.6 | 100.0 |  | 32942 | 1828.9 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc.( $543,571,572)$ | 1 | 16753 | 726.5 | 18.2 | 2 | 9977 | 1639.1 | 16.9 | 1 | 6776 | 376.2 | 20.6 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) . . .... | 2 | 16526 | 716.7 | 18.0 | 1 | 16526 | 2715.1 | 28.0 |  | - | - |  |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 9575 | 415.2 | 10.4 | 3 | 5915 | 971.8 | 10.0 | 2 | 3660 | 203.2 | 11.1 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 4 | 7791 | 337.9 | 8.5 |  | 4843 | 795.7 | 8.2 | 3 | 2948 | 163.7 | 8.9 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 5 | 2653 | 115.0 | 2.9 | 5 | 1354 | 222.5 | 2.3 |  | 1299 | 72.1 | 3.9 |
| Non-meningococcal meningitis (340) | . | 1758 | 76.2 | 1.9 |  | 1128 | 185.3 | 1.9 |  | 630 | 35.0 | 1.9 |
| Measles (085) | - | 1495 | 64.8 | 1.6 | . | 401 | 65.9 | 0.8 | 5 | 1094 | 60.7 | 3.3 |
| COSTA RICA (1959) |  | 5123 | 2739.6 | 100.0 |  | 3904 | 7294.3 | 100.0 |  | 1219 | 846.5 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis,enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. . | 1 | 1270 | 679.1 | 24.8 | 2 | 966 | 1804.9 | 24.7 | 1 | 304 | 211.1 | 24.9 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ...... | 2 | 986 | 527.3 | 19.2 | 1 | 986 | 1842.3 | 25.2 |  |  | - |  |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 490-493) .... | 3 | 643 | 343.9 | 12.6 | 3 | 450 | 840.8 | 11.5 | 2 | 193 | 134.0 | 15.8 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 4 | 225 | 120.3 | 4.4 | 4 | 162 | 302.7 | 4.1 | 3 | 63 | 43.7 | 5.2 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 5 | 125 | 66.8 | 2.4 | 5 | 119 | 222.3 | 3.0 |  | 6 | 4.2 | 0.5 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) |  | 56 | 29.9 | 1.1 | . | 27 | 50.4 | 0.7 | 5 | 29 | 20.1 | 2.4 |
| Measles (085) |  | 55 | 29.4 | 1.1 | - | 23 | 43.0 | 0.6 | 4 | 32 | 22.2 | 2.6 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1959) All causes ................. |  | 18700 | 3673.9 | 100.0 |  | 13034 | 11319.1 | 100.0 |  | 5666 | 1406.0 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis,enteritis,etc. (543,571,572) . . . | 1 | 5556 | 1091.6 | 29.7 | 2 | 3873 | 3363.4 | 29.7 | 1 | 1683 | 417.6 | 29.7 |
| Certain oiseases of early | 2 | 5444 | 1069.5 | 29.1 | 1 | 5444 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 3 | 655 | 128.7 | 3.5 | 4 | 338 | 293.5 | 2.6 | $\dot{2}$ | 317 | 78.7 | 5.6 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 490-493) ... | 4 | 613 | 120.4 | 3.3 | 3 | 339 | 294.4 | 2.6 | 4 | 274 | 68.0 | 4.8 |
| Malaria (110-117) | 5 | 526 | 103.3 | 2.8 | 5 | 246 | 213.6 | 1.9 | 3 | 280 | 69.5 | 4.9 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) .... | . | 115 | 22.6 | 0.6 | . | 27. | 23.4 | 0.2 | 5 | 88 | 21.8 | 1.6 |

[^7]TABLE 18. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, UNDER 1 YEAR AND 1-4 YEARS WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (continued)

| Country and principal causes | Under 5 years |  |  |  | Under 1 year |  |  |  | 1-4 years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent | Rank prder | Number | Rate (a) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent |
| EL SALVADOR (1958) - All causes |  | 17901 | 4723.2 | 100.0 |  | 10216 | 8871.6 | 100.0 |  | 7685 | 2659.2 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) .... | 1 | 5745 | 1515.8 | 32.1 | 1 | 5745 | 4989.0 | 56.2 |  | - |  |  |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,57$ | 2 | 3507 | 925.3 | 19.6 | 2 | 2008 | 1743.8 | 19.7 | 1 | 1499 | 518.7 | 19.5 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) .. | 3 | 758 | 200.0 | 4.2 | 3 | 491 | 426.4 | 4.8 | 4 | 267 | 92.4 | 3.5 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 4 | 717 | 189.2 | 4.0 | 4 | 400 | 347.4 | 3.9 | 2 | 317 | 109.7 | 4.1 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 5 | 530 | 139.8 | 3.0 | 5 | 235 | 204.1 | 2.3 | 3 | 295 | 102.1 | 3.8 |
| Measles (085) . | . | 317 | 83.6 | 1.8 | . | 74 | 64.3 | 0.7 | 5 | 243 | 84.1 | 3.2 |
| GUATEMALA (1959) - All causes |  | 31682 | 5151.5 | 100.0 |  | 16302 | 8970.0 | 100.0 |  | 15380 | 3204.2 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 1 | 6726 | 1093.7 | 21.2 | 1 | 6726 | 3700.9 | 41.3 |  | - |  |  |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572)$ | 2 | 5558 | 903.7 | 17.5 | 2 | 2266 | 1246.8 | 13,9 | 1 | 3292 | 685.8 | 21.4 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 3867 | 628.8 | 12.2 | 3 | 1944 | 1069.7 | 11.9 | 3 | 1923 | 400,6 | 12.5 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 4 | 3624 | 589.3 | 11.4 | 4 | 1610 | 885.9 | 9.9 | 2 | 2014 | 419.6 | 13.1 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 5 | 1457 | 236.9 | 4.6 | 5 | 890 | 489.7 | 5.5 | 5 | 567 | 118.1 | 3.7 |
| Measles (085) | . | 1034 | 168.1 | 3.3 | . | 259 | 142.5 | 1.9 | 4 | 775 | 161.5 | 5.0 |
| HONDURAS (1958) - All causes |  | 9757 | 3387.8 | 100.0 |  | 5116 | 6511.5 | 100.0 |  | 4641 | 2109.5 | 100.0 |
| Malaria (110-117) | 1 | 914 | 317.4 | 9.4 | 3 | 408 | 519.3 | 8.0 | 1 | 506 | 230.0 | 10.9 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) . . .... | 2 | 912 | 316.7 | 9.3 | 1 | 870 | 1107.3 | 17.0 | . | 42 | 19.1 | 0.9 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 729 | 253.1 | 7.5 | 2 | 431 | 548.6 | 8.4 | 2 | 298 | 135.5 | 6.4 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 4 | 548 | 190.3 | 5.6 | 4 | 302 | 384.4 | 5.9 | 4 | 246 | 111.8 | 5.3 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. ( $543,571,572$ ). . | 5 | 508 | 176.4 | 5.2 | 5 | 258 | 328.4 | 5.0 | 3 | 250 | 113.6 | 5.4 |
| Measles (085) ... | . | 238 | 82.6 | 2.4 | . | 66 | 84.0 | 1.3 | 5 | 172 | 78.2 | 3.7 |
| MEXICO (1958) - All causes |  | 192391 | 3857.1 | 100.0 |  | 116010 | 8014.1 | 100.0 |  | 76381 | 1926.4 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 1 | 50227 | 1007.0 | 26.1 | 2 | 24852 | 1716.8 | 21.4 | 1 | 25375 | 640.0 | 33.2 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-778) . ..... | 2 | 42490 | 851.8 | 22.1 | 1 | 42490 | 2935.2 | 36.6 |  | - |  | - |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, $490-493)$ | 3 | 38181 | 765.5 | 198 | 3 | 24518 | 1693.7 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 4 | 9209 |  | 1.8 | 4 | 24518 | 1683.7 | 21.1 | 2 | 13663 | 344.6 | 17.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 4.8 | 4 | 6597 | 455.7 | 5.7 |  | 2612 | 65.9 | 3.4 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 5 | 6448 | 129.3 | 3.4 |  | 2595 | 179,3 | 2.2 |  | 3853 | 97.2 | 5.0 |
| Malaria (110-117) |  | 5330 | 106.9 | 2.8 |  | 1999 | 138.1 | 1.7 | 5 | 3331 | 84.0 | 4.4 |
| Measles (085) |  | 4824 | 96.7 | 2.5 |  | 1061 | 73.3 | 0.9 | 4 | 3763 | 94.9 | 4.9 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) |  | 3161 | 63.4 | 1.6 | 5 | 2728 | 188.5 | 2.4 |  | 433 | 10.9 | 0.6 |
| NICARAGUA (1959) - All causes |  | 5918 | 2595.6 | 100.0 |  | 3974 | 6278.3 | 100.0 |  | 1944 | 1123.7 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis,enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 1 | 1433 | 628.5 | 24.2 | 2 | 997 | 1575.1 | 25.1 | 1 | 436 | 252.0 | 22.4 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 2 | 1085 | 475.9 | 18.3 | 1 | 1085 | 1714.1 | 27.3 |  |  |  | - |
| Malaria (110-117) . | 3 | 508 | 222.8 | 8.6 | 3 | 329 | + 519.8 | 8.1 | 2 | 179 | 103.5 | 9.2 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 4 | 364 | 159.6 | 6.2 | 4 | 252 | 388.1 | 6.9 | 3 | 112 | 64.7 | 5.8 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 5 | 192 | 84.2 | 3.2 | 5 | 101 | 159.6 | 2.5 | 5 | 91 | 52.6 | 4.7 |
| Measles (085) ...... | . | 142 | 62.3 | 2.4 |  | 45 | 71.1 | 1.1 | 4 | 97 | 56.1 | 5.0 |

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 18. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, UNDER 1 YEAR AND 1-4 YEARS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Country and principal causes | Under 5 years |  |  |  | Under 1 year |  |  |  | 1-4 years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent | Rank prder | Number | Rate (a) | Per cent | Rank prder | Number | Rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| PANAMA (1959) - All causes |  | 3858 | 2324.1 | 100.0 |  | 2398 | 5951.0 | 100.0 |  | 1460 | 1114.5 | 100.0 |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 1 | 694 | 418.1 | 18.0 | 2 | 443 | 1099.4 | 18.5 | 1 | 251 | 191.6 | 17.2 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) | 2 | 591 | 356.0 | 15.3 | 1 | 591 | 1466.6 | 24.6 |  | - | - | - |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 3 | 348 | 209.6 | 9.0 | 3 | 231 | 573.3 | 9.6 | 4 | 117 | 89.3 | 8.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 4 | 328 | 197.6 | 8.5 | 4 | 182 | 451.7 | 7.8 | 3 | 146 | 111.5 | 10.0 |
| Measles (085) | 5 | 229 | 138.0 | 5.9 |  | 43 | 106.7 | 1.8 | 2 | 186 | 142.0 | 12.7 |
| Whooping cough (058) | . | 108 | 65.1 | 2.8 | . | 54 | 134.0 | 2.3 | 5 | 54 | 41.2 | 3.7 |
| Congenital malformations ( $750-759$ ) | . | 70 | 42.2 | 1.8 | 5 | 65 | 161.3 | 2.7 | . | 5 | 3.8 | 0.3 |
| PARAGUAY (1959) (e) All causes |  | 3557 |  | 100.0 |  | 2444 | 10590.2 | 100.0 |  | 1113 | $\ldots$ | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) .... | 1 | 585 |  | 16.4 | 1 | 585 | 2534.9 | 23.9 |  | - |  | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$ | 2 | 469 |  | 13.2 | 2 | 260 | 1126.6 | 10.6 | 1 | 209 |  | 18.8 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 341 |  | 9.6 | 3 | 216 | 936.0 | 8.8 | 2 | 125 |  | 11.2 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 4 | 105 | .. | 3.0 | 4 | 65 | 281.7 | 2.7 | 3 | 40 |  | 3.6 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 5 | 53 |  | 1.5 | 5 | 35 | 151.7 | 1.4 |  | 18 |  | 1.6 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | . | 41 |  | 1.2 | . | 6 | 26.0 | 0.2 | 4 | 35 |  | 3.1 |
| Dysentery, all forms (045-048) | . | 34 |  | 1.0 | - | 7 | 30.3 | 0.3 | 5 | 27 |  | 2.4 |
| PERU (1959) - All causes |  | 57904 | 3140.1 | 100.0 |  | 34918 | 9503.8 | 100.0 |  | 22986 | 1825.7 | 100.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 1 | 14016 | 760.1 | 24.2 | 2 | 7896 | 2149.1 | 22.6 | 1 | 6120 | 486.1 | 26.6 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 2 | 11524 | 624.9 | 19.8 | 1 | 11524 | 3136.5 | 33.0 |  | - | - | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis, etc. $(543,571,572)$. | 3 | 6213 | 336.9 | 10.7 | 4 | 3257 | 886.4 | 9.3 | 2 | 2956 | 234.8 | 12.9 |
| Whooping cough (056) | 4 | 6202 | 336.3 | 10.7 | 3 | 3468 | 943.9 | 9.9 | 3 | 2734 | 217.2 | 11.9 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 5 | 3248 | 176.1 | 5.6 | 5 | 2120 | 577.0 | 6.1 | 5 | 1128 | 89.6 | 4.9 |
| Measles (085) | . | 2455 | 133.1 | 4.2 | . | 677 | 184.3 | 1.9 | 4 | 1778 | 141.2 | 7.7 |
| UNITED STATES (1959) - All causes |  | 129586 | 649.0 | 100.0 |  | 112418 | 2637.7 | 100.0 |  | 17188 | 107.7 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 1 | 68205 | 341.6 | 52.6 | 1 | 68196 | 1600.1 | 60.7 |  | 9 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 2 | 17588 | 88.1 | 13.6 | 2 | 15635 | 366.9 | 13.7 | 3 | 1953 | 12.3 | 11.4 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 12223 | 61.2 | 9.4 |  | 9775 | 229.4 | 8.7 | 2 | 2448 | 1.5 .4 | 14.3 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 4 | 8774 | 43.8 | 6.8 | 4 | 3866 | 90.7 | 3.4 | 1 | 4908 | 30.8 | 28.6 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572) .$. | 5 | 3098 | 15.5 | 2.4 | 5 | 2555 | 59.9 | 2.3 | 5 | 543 | 3.4 | 3.2 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | - | 1985 | 9.9 | 1.5 | - | 280 | 6.6 | 0.3 | 4 | 1705 | 10.7 | 9.9 |
| VENEZUELA (1959) - All causes .. |  | 25248 | 2163.5 | 100.0 |  | 18101 | 5772.6 | 100.0 |  | 7147 | 780.2 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early <br> infancy (760-776)...... | 1 | 4760 | 407.9 | 18.9 | 1 | 4758 | 1517.4 | 26.3 |  | 2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572) . .$. | 2 | 4218 | 361.4 | 16.7 | 2 | 3052 | 973.3 | 16.9 | 1 | 1166 | 127.3 | 16.3 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 2614 | 224.0 | 10.4 | 3 | 1810 | 577.2 | 10.0 | 2 | 804 | 87.8 | 11.2 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 4 | 595 | 51.0 | 2.4 | 4 | 546 | 174.1 | 3.0 |  | 49 | 5.3 | 0.7 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) | 5 | 469 | 40.2 | 1.9 |  | 122 | 38.9 | 0.7 | 3 | 347 | 37.9 | 4.9 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) |  | 391 | 33.5 | 1.5 | 5 | 265 | 84.5 | 1.5 |  | 126 | 13.8 | 1.8 |
| Whooping cough (056) | . | 297 | 25.4 | 1.2 | . | 170 | 54.2 | 0.9 | 5 | 127 | 13.9 | 1.8 |
| Measles (085) . ..................... | . | 222 | 19.0 | 0.9 | - | 67 | 21.4 | 0.4 | 4 | 155 | 16.9 | 2.2 |

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births. (e) Area of information only; populations under 5 year and 1-4 year not available for calculation of rates.

TABLE 18. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, UNDER 1 YEAR AND 1-4 YEARS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS (Continued)

| Country and principal causes | Under 5 years |  |  |  | Under 1 year |  |  |  | 1-4 years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent | Rank order | Number | Rate a) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | Rank order | Number | Rate | Per cent |
| BRITISH GUIANA (1958) - <br> All causes |  | 2033 | 2053.5 | 100.0 |  | 1459 | 6227.6 | 100.0 |  | 574 | 726.6 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 1 | 612 | 618.2 | 30.1 | 1 | 612 | 2612.3 | 41.8 |  | - | - | - |
| Gastritis, enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. | 2 | 446 | 450.5 | 21.9 | 2 | 337 | 1438.4 | 23.1 | 1 | 109 | 198.0 | 19.0 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 223 | 225.3 | 11.0 | 3 | 146 | 623.2 | 10.0 | 2 | 77 | 97.5 | 13.4 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 4 | 108 | 109.1 | 5.3 | 4 | 74 | 315.9 | 5.1 | 4 | 34 | 43.0 | 5.9 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) .............. | 5 | 70 | 70.7 | 3.4 |  | 9 | 38.4 | 0.2 | 3 | 61 | 77.2 | 10.6 |
| Dysentery, all forms (045-048) ...... |  | 34 | 34.3 | 1.7 | $\cdot$ | 20 | 85.4 | 1.4 | 5 | 14 | 17.7 | 2.4 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) . . . | - | 31 | 31.3 | 1.5 | 5 | 28 | 119.5 | 1.8 | . | 3 | 3.8 | 0.5 |
| PUERTO RICO (1958) - All causes. . |  | 5056 | 1412.3 | 100.0 |  | 4058 | 5318.6 | 100.0 |  | 998 | 324.0 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early Infancy (760-776) ..... | 1 | 1675 | 467.8 | 33.1 | 1 | 1674 | 2194.0 | 41.3 |  | 1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Gastritis,enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572) .$. | 2 | 1142 | 319.0 | 22.6 | 2 | 921 | 1207.1 | 22.7 | 1 | 221 | 71.8 | 22.1 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 545 | 152.2 | 10.8 | 3 | 353 | 462.7 | 8.7 | 2 | 192 | 62.3 | 19.2 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) ... | 4 | 342 | 95.5 | 6.8 | 4 | 306 | 401.1 | 7.5 | 4 | 36 | 11.7 | 3.6 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) ............... | 5 | 103 | 28.8 | 2.0 | . | 53 | 69.5 | 1.3 | 3 | 50 | 16.2 | 5.0 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) ............... . | . | 76 | 21.2 | 1.5 | 5 | 56 | 73.4 | 1.4 | - | 20 | 6.5 | 2.0 |
| Measles (085) ........................ | . | 29 | 8.1 | 0.6 | . | 4 | 5.2 | 0.1 | 5 | 25 | 8.1 | 2.5 |
| TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (1959) - <br> All causes $\qquad$ |  | 2262 | 1639.1 | 100.0 |  | 1902 | 6217.3 | 100.0 |  | 360 | 330.3 | 100.0 |
| Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776) ..... | 1 | 1029 | 745.7 | 45.5 | 1 | 1025 | 3350.5 | 53.9 |  | 4 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| Gastritic,enteritis,etc. $(543,571,572)$. . . | 2 | 521 | 377.5 | 23.0 | 2 | 417 | 1363.1 | 21.8 | 1 | 104 | 95.4 | 28.9 |
| Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493) | 3 | 212 | 153.6 | 9.4 | 3 | 146 | 477.2 | 7.7 | 2 | 66 | 60.6 | 18.3 |
| Congenital malformations (750-759) | 4 | 97 | 70.3 | 4.3 | 4 | 92 | 300.7 | 4.8 | . | 5 | 4.6 | 1.4 |
| Bronchitis (500-502) | 5 | 51 | 37.0 | 2.3 | 5 | 34 | 111.1 | 1.8 | 4 | 17 | 15.6 | 4.7 |
| Accidents (E800-E962) .............. |  | 33 | 23.9 | 1.5 |  | 10 | 32.7 | 0.5 | 3 | 23 | 21.1 | 6.4 |
| Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594) ..... | - | 14 | 10.1 | 0.6 | - | 5 | 16.3 | 0.3 | 5 |  | 8.3 | 2.5 |

(a) Rate per 1,000 live births.

TABLE 19. DEATHS FROM GASTRITTIS, ENTERITIS, ETC. AT ALL AGES AND UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEAR

| Country | Year | Number of deaths |  | Per cent <br> under |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | All ages | Under 5 years | 5 years |
| Brazil (a) | 1959 | 3526 | 3289 | 93.1 |
| Canada | 1959 | 995 | 577 | 58.0 |
| Colombia | 1959 | 18373 | 16753 | 91.2 |
| Costa Rica | 1959 | 1384 | 1270 | 91.8 |
| Dominican Republic | 1959 | 5862 | 5556 | 94.8 |
| El Salvador | 1988 | 4108 | 3507 | 85.4 |
| Guatemala | 1959 | 8518 | 5558 | 65.3 |
| Honduras | 1958 | 634 | 508 | 80.1 |
| Mexico | 1958 | 64351 | 50227 | 78.1 |
| Nicaragua | 1959 | 1458 | 1443 | 99.0 |
| Panama | 1959 | 752 | 894 | 92.3 |
| Paraguay (b) | 1959 | 536 | 469 | 8.5 |
| Peru | 1959 | 6999 | 6213 | 88.8 |
| United States | 1959 | 7780 | 3098 | 39.8 |
| Venezuela | 1959 | 4585 | 4218 | 92.0 |

(a) State of Guanabara.
(b) Area of Information.

For the most recent year for which information was available, the rates for 19 countries varied from 4.4 per 100,000 to over 200 per 100,000 population. In three-fourths of the countries the rates were in excess

TABLE 20. DEATHS FROM GASTRITLS, ENTERITTS, ETC. ( $543,571,572$ ) WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1857 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Brazil (a) | 21239 | 21464 | 18239 |  | 217.9 | 214.6 | 192.0 |  |
| Canada | 869 | 1070 | 995 | 974 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Chile | 6337 | 7074 | 6386 | 6613 | 89.0 | 96.9 | 85.5 | 86.7 |
| Colombia | 16638 | 18153 | 18373 |  | 125.8 | 134.2 | 132.8 |  |
| Costa Rica | 1582 | 1260 | 1384 | 1408 | 153.1 | 117.1 | 122.9 | 120.2 |
| Cuba | 2468 | 2784 | 2887 | . . | 38.6 | 42.7 | 43.3 | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 2399 | 3351 | 5862 | . . | 88.7 | 118.8 | 202.6 | . . |
| Ecuador | 5256 | 5517 |  |  | 133.8 | 136.3 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 3963 | 4106 | 2370 | 1714 | 168.6 | 168.7 | 94.0 | 65.6 |
| Guatemala | 9901 | 10056 | 8518 | . . | 286.9 | 283.6 | 233.2 |  |
| Honduras |  | 634 | 468 |  |  | 34.7 | 24.8 |  |
| Mexico | 68254 | 64351 | 54239 | 59553 | 217.2 | 198.8 | 162.9 | 170.5 |
| Nicaragua | 1486 | 2036 | 1458 | 1482 | 111.6 | 147.8 | 102.4 | 100.3 |
| Panama | 606 | 764 | 752 | 688 | 62.3 | 76.4 | 73.2 | 65.2 |
| Paraçuay (b) | 248 | 473 | 536 | 748 | 32.4 | 59.6 | 63.1 | 82.9 |
| Peru (c) | 1217 | 2876 | 3685 |  | 44.7 | 91.5 | 103.4 |  |
| UnitedStates | 8015 | 7870 | 7780 |  | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 |  |
| Uruguay | 581 | 386 | 517 |  | 21.3 | 14.0 | 18.5 |  |
| Venezuela | 5480 | 5776 | 4585 | 4468 | 85.3 | 86.6 | 66.2 | 62.2 |
| Bermuda | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 2.4 | 2.4 | -11.9 |  |
| British Guiana | 556 |  |  |  | 107.3 |  |  |  |
| British |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | 147 | 111 | 77 | 103 | 177.1 | 129.1 | 87.5 | 113.2 |
| Canal Zone | - | 2 | - | 1. | - | 4.7 | - | 2.4 |
| Falkland <br> Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| French |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guiana |  | 1 | 9 | 5 |  | 3.2 | 29.0 | 16.1 |
| Netherlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antilies | 10 | 17 | 11 |  | 5.4 | 9.1 | 5.9 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 1173 | 1258 | 1003 |  | 51.9 | 54.7 | 43.2 | . . |
| St. PierreMiquelon | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surinam | 47 | 26 | 45 | 48 | 19.7 | 10.5 | 17.4 | 17.8 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 10 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 142.9 | 57.1 | 71.4 | 28.6 |
| Virgin Is- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lands(U.S.) | 11 | 8 | 13 | $\ldots$ | 37.9 | 26.7 | 41.9 | $\cdots$ |
| West Indies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 55 | 50 | 70 | 75 | 105.8 | 94.3 | 129.6 | 136.4 |
| Barbados | 81 | 90 | 85 | 96 | 36.2 | 39.6 | 37.0 | 41.2 |
| Grenada | 123 | 194 | 138 | 164 | 144.7 | 225.6 | 156.8 | 184.3 |
| St. Kitts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anguilla | 91 | 130 | 79 |  | 168.5 | 236.4 | 141.1 |  |
| St. Lucia | 188 | 192 | 130 | 166 | 226.5 | 228.6 | 152.9 | 193.0 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other States.
(b) Area of Information.
(c) Principal cities.

TABLE 21. DEATHS FROM AVITAMINOSIS AND OTHER METABOLIC DISEASES (280-289) WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1857-1960

| Country | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Canada | 179 | 219 | 233 | 231 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Chile | 720 | 236 | 194 | 132 | 10.1 | 3.2 | 2.6 | 1.7 |
| Colombia (a) | 3741 | 433 | 4594 | $\ldots$ | 28.3 | 32.1 | 33.2 | $\ldots$ |
| Costa Rica | 73 | 63 | 65 | 85 | 7.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 7.3 |
| Ecuador | 252 | 280 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 6.4 | 6.9 | $\cdots$. | $\ldots$ |
| El Salvador | 534 | 702 | 417 | 376 | 22.7 | 28.8 | 16.5 | 14.4 |
| Guatemala | 934 | 928 | 735 | $\ldots$ | 27.1 | 26.2 | 20.1 | $\ldots$ |
| Honduras | $\ldots$ | 359 | 432 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1.6 | 2.9 | $\ldots$ |
| Mexico | 6212 | 5821 | 5332 | $\ldots$ | 19.8 | 18.0 | 16.0 | $\ldots$ |
| Nicaragua | 15 | 31 | 30 | 20 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Paraguay (b) | 15 | 18 | 32 | 51 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 5.7 |
| United States (c) | 1314 | 2270 | 3431 | $\ldots$ | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.9 | $\ldots$ |
| Uruguay (a) | 31 | 27 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.1 | $\ldots$ |
| Venezuela | 893 | 764 | 598 | 514 | 13.9 | 11.5 | 8.7 | 7.2 |

(a) Avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency states (280-286).
(b) Data for Area of Information only.
(c) Data for Alaska and Hawaii not available.
of 50 per 100,000 population. Some of the changes in the period are probably due to improvement or to changes in methods of classification of causes.

Measurement of nutritional deficiency is difficult from mortality statistics. The child suffering from a nutritional deficiency state may die from a concurrent communicable disease, from pneumonia, or on the death certificate the death may be ascribed to diarrheal disease. The number of deaths classified as due to causes in the group, avitaminosis and other nutritional deficiency states, categories 280-286 of the International Classification is small. Actually within this group deaths are usually in the category other avitaminosis and nutritional deficiency states (286). For example, in Venezuela in 1960 of the 514 deaths in the larger group, 487 or 95 per centwere classed as " 286. ." Of these deaths 169 were specifically attributed to kwashiorkor (sindrome pluricarencial infantil). Moreover, deaths of infants due to nutritional deficiencies are often assigned to diseases of early infancy in category 772. Although presentation of the total effect of nutritional deficiency states on mortality is impossible, data in Table 21 show that even the limited information available under the present Classification procedures indicate the importance of nutritional deficiency as a health problem in several countries such as those in Central America and in tropical South America.

Figure 9
DEATHS 1-4 YEARS OF AGE PER 1,000 POPULATION IN COUNTRIES IN THE THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


## MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths are those due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium and are classified under title numbers $640-689$ of the International Classification of Diseases. Since accurate assignment of deaths to the categories $640-689$ is dependent on information regarding the pregnancy or delivery, in areas with limited medical personnel and facilities, these facts may not be known. The underlying cause of a hemorrhage, septicemia or toxemia may be overlooked and thus the maternal death rates may be incomplete. The data in Table 22 indicate that in general the maternal death rates are high and are in excess of one death per 1,000 live births in Middle and South America. For these regions, the maternal death rates were five to six times the rates for Northern America.

## ACTIVITIES IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Measurement of activities directed to the reduction of maternal mortality and the improvement of child health is incomplete without the inclusion of those in communicable disease prevention and control and in environmental health, which contribute towards such goals. However, only information on selected activities of health centers organized for mothers and children was obtained and this is presented in Table 23. Efforts are made to give care in the prenatal period, and in one of the countries over half and in two others over 40 per cent of the mothers received such care through health centers. This proportion was estimated from the number of persons receiving prenatal care in relation to the registered number of live births. However, in other countries, health centers were available or were used for such care for only a small number. For example, in the United States where private physicians are the source of medical care for a high proportion of the population only 4.7 per cent of the live births are estimated to be to mothers receiving prenatal care through health centers.

From information in the questionnaire, the number of infants who received care through health centers and the corresponding proportions of the live births have been obtained. The ratios of the number receiving pre-school care to the number receiving care in in-

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Brazil (a) | 897 | 876 | 755 |  | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 |  |
| Canada | 255 | 263 | 263 | 215 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Chile | 767 | 824 | 799 | 845 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.3 |
| Colombia | 1645 | 1684 | 1537 | .. | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.5 |  |
| Costa Rica | 100 | 72 | 76 | 72 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | 106 | 98 | 147 | 130 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| Ecuador | 690 | 555 | . | . | 3.6 | 3.0 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 205 | 209 | 188 | 210 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Guatemala | 485 | 432 | 422 | ... | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | $\ldots$ |
| Honduras | ... | 223 | 212 |  |  | 2.8 | 2.7 | .. |
| Mexico | 3217 | 2997 | 3115 | 2076 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 |  |
| Nicaragua | 106 | 122 | 111 | 103 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Panama | 88 | 79 | 97 |  | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 |  |
| Paraguay (b) | 109 | 109 | 99 | 90 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 3.8 |
| Peru | 361 | 308 | . | . | 1.1 | 0.9 | . |  |
| United States | 1752 | 1587 | 1582 | $\ldots$ | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  |
| Uruguay | 93 | 76 | 69 |  | 1.7 | 1.3 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 380 | 394 | 408 | 353 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Bermuda | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 2.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | - |
| British Guiana | 89 | . |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  |
| British Honduras | 10 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 2.0 |  |
| Canal Zone | . . | . . | ... | 1 | ... | ... |  | 1.3 |
| Falkland Islands |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |  |
| French Guiana | $\cdots$ | 3 | 4 | 3 | ... | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| Martinique | 6 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Netherlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antilles |  | 4 | 4 | $\ldots$ | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 69 | 62 | 60 |  | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.8 |  |
| St. Pierre - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surinam | 16 | 18 | 10 | 16 | 1.5 |  |  | 1.3 |
| Virgin Islands(US) | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 1.0 | 0.9 | 18 | 1.3 |
| West Indies F'ed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| Antigua | 8 | 8 | 7 | 10 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 5.0 |
| Barbados | 16 | 21 | 16 | 17 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Grenada | 12 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | . . |
| St.Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 10 | 4 | 5 |  | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 |  |
| St. Lucia | 8 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 56 | 65 | 51 | 43 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 |  |
| Northern America | 2011 | 1852 | 1857 |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |  |
| Middle America(c) | 4511 | 4419 | 4539 |  | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 |  |
| South America (c) | 5047 | 4847 | 3612 | $\ldots$ | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |  |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states with exceptions.
(b) Area of information only.
(c) Including countries and territories above except in specific years those with no information available.
fancy have also been calculated. Since in some areas children in this age group, as well as in infancy, suffer excessive morbidity and mortality, their care is an important activity of health services.

TABLE 23. ACTIVITIES IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH IN HEALTH CENTERS IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Centers | Live births | Number receiving care |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Prenatal care |  | Infant care |  | Pre-school care |  |
|  |  |  | Number | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per } 100 \\ \text { live } \\ \text { births } \end{gathered}$ | Nurnber | Per 100 live births | Number | Ratio to infant care |
| Bolivia | 15 | 85230 | 3659 | 4.3 | 8280 | 9.7 | 25550 | 3.1 |
| Chile | 607 | 256874 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Colombia (a) | 797 | 595305 | 150680 | 25.3 | 98998 | 16.6 | 120115 | 1.2 |
| Costa Rica | 68 | b) 53521 | 21672 | 40.5 | 16713 | 31.2 | 25028 | 1.5 |
| Cuba | 46 |  |  |  | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | 110102 | 48986 | 44.5 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Ecuador | 20 | b) 199500 | 19746 | 9.9 | 23-. | $\cdots$ | 1205 | $\cdots$ |
| El Salvador | 66 | - 121350 | 28094 | 23.2 | 23833 | 19.6 | 12959 | 0.5 |
| Guatemala | 58 | b) $181 \cdot 740$ | 4883 | 2.7 | 2379 | 1.3 | 2361 | 1.0 |
| Honduras | 12 | b) 78874 | 4208 | 5.3 |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 1186 | b) 1589606 | 231290 | 14.6 | c) 47079 | 3.0 | 1050361 | 22.3 |
| Nicaragua | 37 | 60235 | 5736 | 9.5 |  | $\cdots$ | 29558 |  |
| Panama | 13 | 41434 | 11047 | 28.7 | 8413 | 20.3 | 14008 | 1.7 |
| Paraguay | 56 | 44525 | 24014 | 53.9 | 16619 | 37.3 | 24391 | 1.5 |
| Peru | 94 | 367862 | 33661 | 9.2 | 104338 | 28.4 | 117872 | 1.1 |
| United States (b) |  | 4261896 | 200254 | 4.7 | 613201 | 14.4 | 856500 | 1.4 |
| Venezuela | 524 | 324132 | 115652 | 35.7 | 83418 | 25.7 | 26438 | 0.3 |
| Bahama Islands | 2 | b) 3154 | 1877 | 59.5 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  | . $\cdot$ |
| Bermuda | 10 | b) 1182 | 238 | 20.1 | 120 | $\cdots$ | 606 | $\cdots$ |
| British Gulana | 130 | b) 24458 | 10660 | 43.6 | 12009 | 49.1 | 15551 | 1.3 |
| British Honduras | 24 | b) 4016 | 3291 | 81.9 | 3395 | 84.5 | , .. | ... |
| Falkland Islands | 1 | 54 | 54 | 100.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| French Gulana | 1 | 1042 | 430 | 41.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | . . . |
| Guadeloupe | 35 | 10474 | 1820 | 17.4 | 1872 | 17.9 |  |  |
| Martinique | 55 | 10400 | 9212 | 88.6 | 10629 | 102.2 | 5060 | 0.5 |
| Puerto Rico |  | d) 76298 | b) 49686 | 65.1 | b 23214 | 30.4 | b) 24636 | 1.1 |
| St. Plerre and Miquelon | - | 98 | 104 | 108.1 | 168 | 171.4 | 202 | 1.2 |
| Virgin Islands (U. S.) (b) | ... | 1085 | 1110 | 102.3 | 844 | 77.8 | 1365 | 1.6 |
| West Indies Federation Antiqua | 11 | b) 1831 | 711 | 38.8 | 1099 | 60.0 |  |  |
| Barbados | 3 | b) 7110 | 1387 | 19.5 | 2565 | 36.1 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Dominica | 3 | 2815 | 1076 | 38.2 | ... | ... |  | ... |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla (b) | 24 | 2512 | 2115 | 84.2 | ... | ... | e) 8751 | ... |
| St. Lucia (b) | 15 | 4108 | 3194 | 77.8 | ... | $\ldots$ | f) 1663 | $\ldots$ |

(a) Agencies of public health administrations and hospitals. (b) 1959. (c) Data of 589 establishments. (d) 1958.
(e) Under 4 years of age. (f) Under 6 years of age.

## Chapter III

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

The principal causes of death and the proportions of deaths due to infectious diseases in Chapter I indicate the continuing loss of life from communicable diseases in many areas of the Americas. In addition to mortality statistics, reports of notifiable diseases are useful in considering the progress of control or eradication programs. Detailed data regarding notifiable diseases are given in publications of the Organization $(1,2)$ which contain descriptions of reporting areas and analysis and interpretation of trends of reported cases. Since the National Health Services were the sources of data for these reports and for this document, the information already published is being used here. Only data for selected diseases for the fouryear period, with trends of mortality and morbidity as revealed by reported cases, are presented.

Completeness of reporting depends on many factors, including availability of medical facilities and health services and severity of the disease. With the development of eradication and control programs, case-finding procedures are extended and as a result reporting is usually improved. Thus, data should be interpreted only in relation to local situations.

## DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria continues to produce many cases and deaths in the Americas. The number of reported cases and deaths in the four-year period indicate that in general no marked reduction is occurring in South and Middle American countries (Table 24). In a few, as Chile, an increase occurred in the four-year period, from a case rate of 14.4 per 100,000 population in 1957 to 38.9 in 1960. The death rate in 1960 of 5.3 per 100,000 population is indicative of a problem requiring attention in Chile and also in other areas. As seen in a later table, immunizations against diphtheria in Chile increased from 120,000 in 1957 to 470,000 in 1960. In Argentina a slight increase in the reported case rate occurred; the number of immunizations more than doubled in 1960.

The trend of rates of reported cases of diphtheria for Northern, Middle, and South America for the tenyear period is seen in Table 25 and Figure 10. The slight upward trend in South and Middle America in

Figure 10
REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


HOTE: EXCLUDING AREAS WITHOUT DATA
the last few years requires constant awareness of the problem of diphtheria throughout the Region and extension of the immunization program.

Information regarding diptheria deaths was not available for all of the areas throughout the ten-year period. However, rates have been obtained for five countries of South America (Chile, Colombia, Peru,

[^8]TABLE 24. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA WFTH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 12275 | 2999 | 15675 | 13934 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 2207 . | 2181 | 2446 | 2852 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 11.9 | 13.6 | . | . |  |  | $\ldots$ | . | $\cdots$ | ... |
| Bolivia | 16 | 8 | 12 | 5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a) | 2649 | 3324 | 5367 | 1904 | 27.8 | 33.9 | 52.7 | 19.3 | 298 | 425 | 550 | $\ldots$ | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.5 |  |
| Canada (b) | 142 | 66 | 38 | 53 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 20 | 7 | - | 7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 |
| Chile | 1027 | 1209 | 2009 | 2966 | 14.4 | 16.6 | 26.9 | 38.9 | 155 | 210 | 326 | 405 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 5.3 |
| Colombia (c) | 1724 | 1926 | 1536 | 1321 | 14.3 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 9.8 | 461 | 562 | 472 | 482 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Costa Rica | 165 | 152 | 124 | 136 | 16.0 | 14.1 | 11.0 | 11.6 | 21 | 21 | 23 | 39 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.3 |
| Cuba | 224 | 156 | 316 | 551 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 8.1 | 41 | 37 | 62 | ... | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 | ... |
| Dominican Republic | 320 | 590 | 371 | 449 | 11.8 | 21.1 | 12.8 | 15.0 | 68 | 88 | 67 | $\ldots$ | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.3 |  |
| Ecuador | 441 | 432 | 354 | 351 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 117 | 144 | . |  | 3.0 | 3.6 |  |  |
| El Salvador (c) | 85 | 105 | 113 | 138 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 9.4 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 19 | 1.1 | 1. 1 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Guatemala | 44 | 22 | 38 | 56 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 53 | 78 | 51 | 43 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Haiti | 15 | 60 | 55 | 65 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1 | 5 |  | ... | 0.1 | 0.3 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Mexico | 700 | 635 | 679 | 767 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 447 | 425 | 446 | 624 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.8 |
| Nicaragua | 34 | 47 | 64 | 126 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 8.5 | - | 8 | 8 | 13 | - | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Panama | 28 | 29 | 28 | 33 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 13 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1. 1 | 1.2 |
| Paraguay ( $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ ) | 43 | 29 | 62 | 66 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 11 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| Peru (c, e) | 198 | 139 | 161 | 84 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 22 | 26 | 27 | ... | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 | ... |
| United States | 1217 | 918 | 936 | 918 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 82 | 74 | 72 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | . . . |
| Uruguay | 55 | 42 | 84 | 68 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |
| Venezuela (c) | 653 | 641 | 615 | 661 | 18.1 | 17.2 | 15.9 | 16.5 | 72 | 70 | 54 | 58 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Bahama Islands | 1 | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| Bermuda | - | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| British Guiana | 23 | 74 | 23 | 11 | 4.4 | 13.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 11 | 16 |  |  | 2.1 | 3.0 |  |  |
| British Honduras | 1 | 6 | 12 | 15 | 1.2 | 7.0 | 13.6 | 16.5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1,2 | 1.2 | 5.7 | 2.2 |
| Canal Zone | - | 10 | - | 4 | - | 23.3 | - | 9.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falkland Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| French Guiana | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guadeloupe | 9 | - | 2 | 2 | 3.6 | - | 0.8 | 0.7 | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| Martinique | - | 9 | 12 | - | - | 3.4 | 4.4 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1.5 | 0.4 |
| Netherlands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antilles | 3 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 5.3 | 4.2 | - | - | - |  | - 5 | - | - 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Puerto Rico | 62 | 55 | 74 | 142 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 6.0 | 11 | 5 | 11 |  | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.5 | $\cdots$ |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Surinam | 62 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 26.1 | 6.9 | 4.2 | 1.5 | 6 | - | 2 | - | 2.5 | - | 0.8 |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| West Indies Fed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Barbados | 8 | 2 | - | - | 3.6 | 0.9 | - | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1.8 | 0.4 | - |  |
| Dominica | - | 3 | - | - | - | 5.2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.7 | - | - |
| Grenada | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.1 |
| Jamaica | 34 | 38 | 22 | 77 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 4.8 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | . . | ... | . . | ... |
| Montserrat |  | . . |  |  |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ |  | - |  | - | $\ldots$ | - | ... | - |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lucia |  | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1.8 | 7.3 | 3.6 | 1.8 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | - |
| St. Vincent |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Trinidad and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobago | 83 | 66 | 98 | 94 | 10.8 | 8.4 | 12.1 | 11.3 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

[^9]TABLE 25. NUMBEROF REPORTED CASESOF DIPHTHERIA WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960 (a)

| Year | Number of cases |  |  | Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Northern America | Middle America | South America | Northern America | MIddle America | South America |
| 1951 | 4240 | 3210 | 12721 | 2.5 | 6.4 | 22.3 |
| 1952 | 3277 | 2670 | 10871 | 1.9 | 5.2 | 18.9 |
| 1953 | 2493 | 2602 | 9764 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 16.1 |
| 1954 | 2251 | 2505 | 10103 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 16.8 |
| 1955 | 2123 | 2306 | 9104 | 1.2 | 4.2 | 14. 1 |
| 1956 | 1710 | 2022 | 8885 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 13.2 |
| 1957 | 1359 | 1817 | 9099 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 13.2 |
| 1958 | 984 | 1993 | 10022 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 14.3 |
| 1959 | 974 | 2021 | 12680 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 17.4 |
| 1960 | 971 | 2670 | b) ... | 0.5 | 4.1 | b) ... |

(a) Excluding areas without data.
(b) Incomplete for Brazil.

Uruguay, and Venezuela), for countries of Middle America, excluding Cuba and Haiti, and for the two countries of Northern America. From death rates for

Figure 11
DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN COUNTRIES OF THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

note: Excluding 2 couniries of middle america and 5 of south america
the three regions, on the basis of data from these 15 countries, it is clear that the rate for Northern America has declined to a very low level; in Middle America, the decline has been at a relatively high level; while in South America, the decline occurred in the first five years to a low in 1955 which was followed by a slight increase (Figure 11). From a low in 1954-1955, increases in death rates occurred in Chile and Colombia.

The number of persons immunized against diphtheria in the four-year period are shown in Table 26. In many of these countries persons were given diphtheria immunization in combination with tetanus, pertussis or typhoid and paratyphoid vaccine. In several countries immunizations against diphtheria apparently increased in the four-year period.

TABLE 26. PERSONS IMMUNIZED AGAINST DIPHTHERIA IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina |  |  | 244207 | 634226 |
| Brazil (a) |  | 39937 | 34889 | 27405 |
| Canada | 1103300 | 1209200 | 1628300 | 1203000 |
| Chile | 120099 | 182004 | 222906 | 469823 |
| Colombia | 127318 | 268760 | 342120 | 340474 |
| Costa Rica | 2827 | 4696 | 4261 | 9344 |
| Cuba |  |  |  | 80017 |
| Dominican Republic | 30794 | 126 | 9 | 131 |
| Ecuador | 5388 | 8436 | 16452 | 11381 |
| El Salvador | 16914 | 13503 | 16219 | 15147 |
| Guatemala | 47240 | 40682 | 30063 | 28837 |
| Halti | 581 | 210 | 596 | 596 |
| Honduras |  | 5281 | 20843 | 20636 |
| Mexico | 344320 | 326703 | 337129 | 416324 |
| Nicaragua | 2244 | 2876 | 4291 | 28713 |
| Panama |  |  | 1009 | 1651 |
| Paraguay | 2797 | 5077 | 5731 | 3329 |
| Peru | 33074 | 117298 | 3042 | 82727 |
| United States (b) | 2920585 | 3121328 | 3882810 |  |
| Venezuela | 114248 | 71997 | 138450 | 263713 |
| Bermuda (b) | 205 | 970 | 1045 | 1345 |
| British Guiana | 115 | 7 | 71 | 32 |
| British Honduras | 6547 | 7222 | 7875 | 8420 |
| Canal Zone |  |  |  | 4206 |
| Falkland Islands | 17 | 19 | 36 | 24 |
| French Guiana | 484 | 781 | 682 | 1009 |
| Guadeloupe | 9400 | 9500 | 15870 | 20156 |
| Martanque | 10630 | 14.947 | 14132 | 8952 |
| Puerto Rico (b) | 45844 | 59277 | 62721 |  |
| St.FPerre and Miquelon | 80 | 178 | 130 | 160 |
| Surinam | ... | . $\cdot$ | .. | 3750 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) |  |  |  | 55 |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.)(b) | 510 | 794 | 741 | ... |
| West Indies Fed. Antigua |  |  |  |  |
| Barbados (b) | 1837 | 2237 | 4466 | 5218 |
| Jamaica | . $\cdot$ | . |  | 37757 |

[^10]
## LEPROSY

Cases of leprosy continue to be reported each year in nearly every area of the Americas. The total number of newly-diagnosed cases reported per year has varied from 8,522 in 1951 to 10,304 in 1957. Although some variation occurs from year to year, probably due in part to extent of case-finding activities, in general it is evident that the number of reported cases per 100,000 population remains relatively constant for Middle and South America (Figure 12). The number of reported cases for the four-year period, with rates per 100,000 population, are given in Table 27. Rates based on reported cases have usually been 10.0 or more per 100,000 population in Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela, British Guiana, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Surinam.

note: excluding arlas without data

TABLE 27. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF LEPROSY WITH RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number of cases |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Area | Number of cases |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 195719581959 |  |  | 1960 |  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Argentina | 455 | 356 | 438 | 442 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.1 | British Guiana | 121 | 76 | $\ldots$ |  | 23.4 | 14.3 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Bolivia | 4 | 12 | 109 | 33 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 3.2 | 1.0 | British Honduras | - |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Brazd | 7068 | 7129 | 7468 | 6696 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 9.5 | Canal Zone | 1 |  |  | 1 | 1.9 | - | - | 2.4 |
| Canada (a) | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | Falkland Islands | - |  |  |  | 128.7 | 1323 |  | 065 |
| Chile | - |  | 18 | 16 | - | - | 0.2 | 0.2 | French Gulana | 38 | 41 | 38 | 64 | 126.7 | 132.3 | 122.6 | 206.5 |
| Colombia (b) | 825 | 740 | 594 | 526 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 3.9 | Guadeloupe | 74 | 54 | 60 | 41 | 29.5 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 15.2 |
| Costa Rica | 44 | 34 | 35 | 57 | 4.3 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.9 | Martinique | 110 | 123 | 75 | 53 | 42.6 | 46.8 | 27.7 | 19.1 |
| Cuba | 32 | 27 | 190 | 134 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.0 | Netherlands Antilles | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Dominican Republic | 8 | 78 | 40 | 42 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | Puerto Rico | 2 | 1 |  | 2 | 0.1 | 0.0 |  | 0.1 |
| Ecuador |  | ... | . |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | St. Plerre and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| El Salvador (b) | 25 | 8 | 50 | 10 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 3.8 | 0.7 | Miquelon | - |  |  |  |  | 50. |  | 1 |
| Guatemala | 3 | . . | 4 | 1 | 0.1 | . | 0.1 | 0.0 | Surinam | 271 | 139 | 112 | 119 | 113.9 | 56.0 | 43.2 | 44.1 |
| Hait | 5 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | Virginislands (U. K. ) | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras |  | - | - | 2 |  | - |  | 0.1 | Virgin Islands (O.S.) | 1 |  | 2 | - | 3.4 |  | 6.5 |  |
| Mexico | 119 | 71 | 111 | 115 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | West Indles Fed. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nicaragua | 11 | 13 | 12 | 138 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 9.3 | Antigua | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1.9 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| Panama | 7 |  | - | 4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | 0.4 | Barbados | 3 |  | 2 |  | 1.3 | - | 0.9 |  |
| Paraguay (b) | 404 | 240 | 221 | 285 | 39.6 | 21.4 | 12.8 | 16.1 | Dominica | 3 | - |  |  | 5.3 | - | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ |  |
| Peru (b) | 97 | 75 | 63 | 162 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.9 | Grenada |  |  | 8 | - |  |  | 5.7 | 10 |
| United States | 49 | 57 | 50 | 54 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Jamaica | 34 | 23 | 28 | 16 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Uruguay | 12 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | Montserrat | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | . . | . $\cdot$ | . $\cdot$ | $\ldots$ |
| Venezuela (b) | 392 | 263 | 408 | 403 | 10.9 | 7.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 | St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 2 |  | 5 |  | 3.7 | - | 8.9 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | St. Lucia | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | - |
| Bahama Islands | 1 | - | 1 |  | 1.0 | - | 1.0 |  | St. Vincent | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.5 |
| Bermuda | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | Trinidad and Tobago | 76 | 38 | 56 | 109 | 9.8 | 4.8 | 6.9 | 13.1 |

(a) Excluding Northwest Territories, 1957 and 1958. (b) Reporting area.

## MALARIA

An account of the malaria eradication program in the Americas is contained in a separate document. ${ }^{(3)}$ The extent of case-finding programs in each country and the number of laboratory confirmations of malaria from examination of blood smears appear in that report, by single years, since initiation of the malaria eradication program.

Official data on notifiable diseases are the source of information on the numbers of reported cases of malaria in countries; official vital statistics provide data on malaria certified as the cause of death. These official statistics on malaria will be used for this report. In several countries, laboratory confirmation is required for reporting of cases of malaria. However, often the statement of the certifier as to cause of death is accepted without laboratory evidence of the disease. Thus, it is possible that many cases and deaths are reported as malaria without sufficient confirmation of the diagnosis.

To obtain accurate data on morbidity and mortality from malaria, coordination of activities in the program of malaria eradication, with reporting of notifiable diseases and registration of deaths will be needed. When the number of cases and deaths have been drastically reduced, investigations can be carried out to ensure that all cases reported as malariahave been confirmed by laboratory examination and that the diagnosis of malaria is justified for all deaths certified as due to this disease.

In the surveillance phase of a malaria eradication program and after eradication is completed, personnel employed in case reporting and death registration systems must be constantly alert to the importance of a newly-reported case or death from malaria which would require immediate investigation.

Inaccuracies in official case-reporting systems, due to incompleteness of reporting because of lack of medical facilities and health services, are continuing problems which necessitate introduction of special case-finding procedures in malaria eradication programs.

Irrespective of deficiencies in data of deaths attributed to malaria as well as of case reports, information available from these two systems serves a valuable function. The importance of improving the systems will become increasingly evident as the malaria eradication program enters its final phases.

The number of reported cases and deaths for the four-year period, with rates per 100,000 population,

Figure 13
REPORTED CASES OF MALARIA PER $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ POPULATION, IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


NOTE: EXCLUDING BRAZIL AND AREAS WITHOUT DATA
are shown in Table 28. Interpretation of changes in each country or area is dependent in large part on understanding the activities in the malaria eradication program. Notwithstanding extension of case-finding, declines have occurred in many areas which are reflected in case and death rates. Although comparisons are difficult, for the reasons explained, the total number of reported cases of malaria in the Americas has declined; the total for 1960 was 169,339 .

Case rates calculated for the three regions of the Americas are shown in Table 29 and Figures 13 and 14. The decline in Northern America was from 3.4 to 0.04 per 100,000 population. By the end of the period the rates were negligible in this region. The reported case rate for Middle America decreased from approximately 464 to 124 per 100,000 population, while in South America it fell from 289 to 81 per 100,000

[^11]TABIE 28. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MAIARJA WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 183518 | 205446 | 213168 | 169339 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 791 | 1096 | 5351 | 1975 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 26.0 | 9.4 |  |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| Bölivia | 740 | 1774 | 943 | 614 | 22.3 | 52.8 | 27.7 | 17.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a) | b)18488 | b)22 906 | c) 42072 | c) 30960 | b)28.8 | b) 34.7 | c) 61.8 | c) 44.1 | 154 | 123 | 70 |  | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.7 |  |
| Canada (d) |  | 2 | - | 5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 0.0 | - |  | 0.0 |
| Chile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - ${ }^{-}$ |  | - | - ${ }^{-}$ | - | 11- |  | - |
| Colombia (e) | 76596 | 79554 | 60459 | 37273 | 636.9 | 650.8 | 480.4 | 275.8 | 1576 | 1492 | 1308 | 1224 | 11.9 | 11.0 | 9.5 | 8.7 |
| Costa Rica | 1699 | 2544 | c) 1900 | c) 1995 | 164.5 | 236.4 | cllt 68.7 | c1170.4 | 98 | 24 | 31 | 15 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.3 |
| Cuba | 270 | 128 | 141 | f) 1290 | 4.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 15 | 26 | 27 | ... | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | . $\cdot$ |
| Dominican Republic | 1533 | 2676 | c) 4491 | c) 5548 | 56.7 | 95.7 | cı155.2 | c1185.3 | 1162 | 949 | 950 | $\cdots$ | 43.0 | 33.9 | 32.8 | ... |
| Ecuador | 1655 | 4945 | c) 5532 | c) 9337 | 42.1 | 122.1 | cill 32.1 | d216.3 | 1087 | 898 | $\cdots$ |  | 27.7 | 22.2 |  |  |
| El Salvador (b) | 6661. | 9351 | 17521 | 10066 | 283.4 | 384.2 | 695.3 | 385.4 | 719 | 704 | 530 | 444 | 30.6 | 28.9 | 21.0 | 17.0 |
| Guatemala | 11066 | 13224 | c) 7884 | c) 3387 | 320.7 | 372.9 | c)216.2 | c) 90.0 | 6570 | 6238 | 15225 | ... | 190.4 | 175.9 | 0143.1 |  |
| Haiti | 15219 | 25943 | 31184 | 38586 | 449.7 | 757.7 | 900.2 | 1100.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | 4856 | 14366 | 14650 | 6303 | 274.5 | 785.9 | 776.4 | 322.7 | 1839 | 2009 | 1704 | 727 | 104.0 | 109.9 | 90.3 | 37.2 |
| Mexico | 20333 | 7092 | 1416 | 2709 | 64.7 | 21.9 | 4.3 | 7.8 | 16653 | 14575 | 9398 | 6426 | 53.0 | 45.1 | 28.2 | 18.4 |
| Nicaragua (c) | 746 | 1154 | 1875 | 7528 | 56.0 | 83.7 | 131.7 | 509.7 | 779 | 844 | 727 | 731 | 58.5 | 61.2 | 51.1 | 49.5 |
| Panama | 7130 | 5216 | c) 5017 | c) 4463 | 732.8 | 521.6 | O488.5 | c)423.0 | 186 | 106 | 84 | 73 | 19.1 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 6.9 |
| Paraguay ( $e, \mathrm{~g}$ ) | 461 | 260 | 448 | 388 | 45.2 | 15.0 | 25.8 | 21.9 | 13 | 14 | 4 | 5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Peru (e, h) | 8874 | 8409 | 4796 | 2487 | 186.0 | 172.8 | 89.5 | 44.5 | 22 | 28 | 28 | $\ldots$ | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | ... |
| United States | 138 | 86 | 72 | 72 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 14 | 6. | 7 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | . . |
| Uruguay |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1{ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela | 782 | 816 | 911 | 1674 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 13.2 | 23.3 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| Bahama Islands |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bermuda |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | -- |  |  |
| British Guiana | 4 | 114 | 175 | 676 | 0.8 | 21.4 | 31.9 | 119.6 | 4 | 4 |  |  | 0.8 | 0.8 |  |  |
| British Honduras | 234 | 288 | c) 1017 | c) 196 | 281.9 | 334.9 t | 딘55.7 | c)215.4 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Canal Zone | 70 | 103 | 26 | 20 | 134.6 | 239.5 | 61.9 | 47.6 | - | - |  |  | - | - |  | - |
| Falkland Islands | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | 5 |
| French Guiana | 23 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 76.7 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 82.6 | - | - |  | 1 | 127- | 9.7 |  | 3.2 |
| Guadeloupe |  | 3 |  | 2 |  | 1.2 |  | 0.7 | 32 | 25 | 24 | 13 | 12.7 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 4.8 |
| Martinique |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Netherlands Antilles | - | - | - |  | $0-$ | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Puerto Rico | 1 | - |  |  | 0.0 | - |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon |  | 146 | c) 2703 |  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 5 |  |  | 5.5 | 2.0 |  |  |
| Surinam <br> Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 288 | 146 | c) 2703 | c) 997 | 121.0 | 58.9 | c1043.6 | cl369.3 | 13 | 5 | 1 | - | 5.5 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua Barbados |  | j) 2 |  |  |  | j) 3.8 |  |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Dominica | 55 | 71 | c) 46 | c) 7 | 64.7 | 122.4 | c) 78.0 | c) 11.7 | - | 1 | 3 |  |  | 1.7 | 5.1 |  |
| Grenada |  |  | c) 2 |  |  |  | c) 2.3 |  | 1 | 2 |  | - | 1.2 | 2.3 | - | - |
| Jamasca | 4239 | 2966 | 2420 | 761 | 272.1 | 188.0 | 1.51 .3 | 47.0 |  |  |  |  |  | * $\cdot$ |  | . ${ }^{\text {. }}$ |
| Montserrat |  | - |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |
| St. Kitts-Nevis Anguilla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lucia | 295 | 67 | c) 3 |  | 355.4 | 79.8 | c) 3.5 |  | 16 | 4 | 1 |  | 19.3 | 4.8 | 1.2 |  |
| St. Vincent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | 0 | 0.5 |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 270 | 138 | c) 97 | c) 13 | 35.2 | 17.5 | c) 12.0 | c) 1.6 | 6 | 4 |  | 2 | 0.8 | 0.5 |  | 0.2 |

(a) Case data refer to whole country, death data to State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exception. Data are incomplete for 1960. (b) Positive slides, for case data. (c) Confirmed cases. (d) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958 , for case data. (e) Reporting area, for case data. (f) Reports of 1625 positive slides were received from the National Malaria Eradication Service for 1960. (g) Area of information, for death data. (h) Principal cities, for death data. (1) Deaths not medically certified (5101) were included to provide comparable data. (j) Imported.

TABLE 29. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF MALARIA WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION, IN T'HREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960 (a)

| Yeax | Number |  |  | Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Northern America | Middle America | South America | Northern America | Middle America | South America |
| 1851 | 5658 | 236302 | 139481 | 3.37 | 464.4 | 289.3 |
| 1952 | 7138 | 270677 | 117784 | 4.18 | 518.7 | 245.4 |
| 1953 | 1421 | 172512 | 134866 | 0.82 | 332.2 | 261.2 |
| 1954 | 723 | 192643 | 95865 | 0.41 | 351.6 | 176.9 |
| 1955 | 525 | 109977 | 94879 | 0.28 | 195.8 | 163.5 |
| 1956 | 242 | 80624 | 82907 | 0.13 | 139.9 | 137. 4 |
| 1957 | 139 | 74677 | 90214 | 0.07 | 122.6 | 145.5 |
| 1958 | 88 | 85332 | 97120 | 0.05 | 136.4 | 153. 2 |
| 1959 | 72 | 89700 | 81324 | 0.04 | 139.4 | 123.4 |
| 1960 | 77 | 82874 | 55428 | 0.04 | 124.2 | 81.4 |

(a) Excluding Brazil; excluding areas for which data were not avallable, for certain years.
population. Data for Brazil have been excluded since the change from reporting all cases to only confirmed cases resulted in a drop from over 383,000 in 1955 to 18,000 in 1956.

Figure 14
REPORTED CASES OF MALARIA PER $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ POPULATION IN NORTHERN AMERICA, 1951-1960


Figure 15

## DEATHS FROM MALARIA PER 100,000 POPULATION

 in Eight countries of Latin america, 1951-1959

Presentation of data on mortality from malaria for the decade is difficult because of lack of information from several countries with large malaria problems, such as Brazil, Ecuador, Haiti, and Peru. Although data were available for Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the disease was already eradicated from Chile, and never was present in Uruguay, and only a few deaths from malaria occur each year in Venezuela. Thus, the numbers of deaths from malaria were added for seven countries in Middle America and for Colombia in South America for study of the trend of mortality in countries with malaria. All of these countries now have programs for eradication of the disease under way. The trend of malaria mortality in the eight countries for 1951-1959 is shown in Figure 15. The death rate for this area decreased from approximately 85 deaths per 100,000 population in 1951 to 31 per 100,000 population in 1959 , a decline of more than 60 per cent in eight years.

TABLE 30. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM MEASLES WITH
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 747599 | 977826 | 589057 | 655171 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 66419 | 13855 | 18122 | 29978 | 334.2 | 68.4 | 87.9 | 143.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia | 479 | 801 | 416 | 413 | 14.4 | 23.8 | 12.2 | 12.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a) | 4335 | 5093 | 4142 | 2707 | 45.4 | 51.9 | 40.7 | 27.5 | 575 | 717 | 702 | 539 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 8.0 |
| Canada (b) | 49612 | 35531 |  | * | 299.4 | 208.7 | * | * | 108 | 93 | 84 | 53 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Chile | 12588 | 28320 | 14596 | 32720 | 176.8 | 338.1 | 195.5 | 428.9 | 677 | 1575 | 1147 | 2116 | 9.5 | 21.6 | 15.4 | 27.7 |
| Colombia (c) | 33198 | 38201 | 39393 | 38226 | 276.1 | 312.5 | 313.0 | 282.9 | 1890 | 1612 | 1788 | 1985 | 14.3 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 14.0 |
| Costa Rica | 1696 | 1350 | 1600 | 2220 | 164.2 | 125.5 | 142.1 | 189.6 | 83 | 41 | 62 | 131 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 11.2 |
| Cuba | 184 | 681 | 684 | 728 | 2.9 | 10.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 10 | 28 | 38 | . . | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 |  |
| Dominican Republic | 881 | 1722 | 2631 | 2701 | 32.6 | 61.6 | 90.9 | 90.2 | 3 | 18 | 30 | $\ldots$ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 |  |
| Ecuador |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1628 | 3390 |  |  | 41.4 | 83.7 |  |  |
| El Salvador (c) | 4206 | 3002 | 5011 | 4371 | 367.0 | 237.9 | 380.5 | 298.2 | 925 | 354 | 753 | 552 | 39.4 | 14.5 | 29.9 | 21.1 |
| Guatemala | 1238 | 387 | 522 | 1630 | 35.8 | 10,9 | 14.3 | 43.3 | 1182 | 3638 | 1379 | 1828 | 34.2 | 102.6 | 37.8 | 48.6 |
| Haiti | 361 | 242 | 917 | 876 | 10.7 | 7.1 | 26.5 | 25.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | 233 |  |  | 1585 | 13.2 |  |  | 81.2 | 205 | 304 | 264 | 396 | 11.6 | 16.6 | 14.0 | 20.3 |
| Mexico | 48373 | 40524 | 38019 | 47367 | 153.9 | 125.3 | 114.2 | 136.8 | 9116 | 5801 | 6060 | 6334 | 29.0 | 17.9 | 18.2 | 18.1 |
| Nicaragua | 550 | 662 | 453 | 186 | 41.3 | 48.0 | 31.8 | 12.6 | 322 | 460 | 158 | 67 | 24.2 | 33.4 | 11.1 | 4.5 |
| Panama | 649 | 1204 | 1976 | 835 | 66.7 | 120.4 | 192.4 | 79.1 | 89 | 138 | 346 | 107 | 9.1 | 13.8 | 33.7 | 10,1 |
| Paraguay ( $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{d}$ ) | 2248 | 832 | 977 | 1705 | 220.2 | 74.2 | 56.5 | 96.4 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 30 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 3.3 |
| Peru (c, e) | 9539 | 12684 | 13126 | 17860 | 200.0 | 260.7 | 244.9 | 319.4 | 419 | 438 | 467 |  | 15.4 | 13.9 | 13.1 | . . |
| United States | 492339 | 764965 | 410825 | 441703 | 287.7 | 439.5 | 231.9 | 245.4 | 391 | 559 | 385 | ... | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | ... |
| Uruguay | 1631 | 1514 | 6344 | 467 | 59.9 | 54.9 | 227.2 | 16.5 | 25 | 19 | 86 |  | 0.9 | 0.7 | 3.1 |  |
| Venezuela (c) | 10104 | 18449 | 21807 | 20710 | 280.7 | 495.4 | 564.9 | 517.0 | 176 | 360 | 255 | 199 | 2.7 | 5.4 | 3.7 | 2.8 |
| Bahama Islands | 30 | 305 | 8 | 68 | 30.6 | 302.0 | 7.8 | 64.8 | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Bermuda | 6 | 35 | 68 | 404 | 14.6 | 85.4 | 161.9 | 961.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| British Guiana | 186 | 1641 | * | * | 35.9 | 307.8 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  | 1.7 |  |  |
| British Honduras | 435 | 23 | 57 | 534 | 524.1 | 26.7 | 64.8 | 586.8 |  |  |  | 3 | - |  |  | 3.3 |
| Canal Zone | 46 | 142 | 166 | 155 | 88.5 | 330.2 | 385.2 | 369.0 | - | - |  | 1 | - |  |  | 2.4 |
| Falkland Islands |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| French Guiana | 3 | 176 | $\cdots$ | 150 | 10.0 | 567.7 |  | 483.9 |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | $\sim$ |
| Guadeloupe | 11 |  | 9 | 15 | 4.4 | - | 3.4 | 5.6 | - | - |  | 2 | - | - |  | 0.7 |
| Martinique | 3 | 108 | - | 104 | 1.2 | 40.9 | - | 37.5 | - | - |  | - | - |  |  | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | * | * | * |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | - | - |  | 1.1 | - |  |  |
| Puerto Rico | 2455 | 3347 | 2331 | 1411 | 108.6 | 145.6 | 100.4 | 59.8 | 26 | 32 | 33 |  | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |  |
| St.Plerre and Miquelon | - | - | - | \% |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Surinam | * | * | . $\cdot$ |  | * | * | ... | ... | - | 1 | - | - |  | 0.4 |  |  |
| Virgin Islands (U. K.) | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 88 | - | - | 3 | 1257.1 | - | - | 42.9 | 1 | - | - | ... | 3.4 | - |  | $\ldots$ |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 42 $*$ | 928 $*$ | 52 | 8 | 80.8 | 1750.9 | 96.3 | 14.5 | $-$ | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.9 |  |
| Barbados | 5 | * | * | * |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  | - | 2.7 | 5 |  |  |
| Dominica | 95 | 443 | 56 | 36 | 166.7 | 763.8 | 94.9 | 60.0 | - | 3 | - | - |  | 5.2 |  | - |
| Grenada |  |  | 4 |  |  |  | 4.5 |  | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1,1 |
| Jamalca | 41 | 304 | 4316 | 290 | 2.6 | 19.3 | 269.9 | 17.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| Montserrat | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | 107.7 | 46.2 | ... | ... |  |  |  | - | . . | - | ... | - |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 596 | 157 | 90 | 711 | 1103.7 | 285.5 | 160.7 | 1247.4 | 4 | - | - |  | 7.4 | - | - |  |
| St. Lucia | 2325 | - | - |  | 2801,2 |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Vincent |  | 171 | 242 | 263 |  | 222.1 | 306.3 | 328.8 |  | . $\cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 360 | 21 | 97 | 2031 | 47.0 | 2.7 | 12.0 | 243.5 | 5 |  | - | 5 | 0.7 | - | - | 0.6 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1980. (b) ExcludIng Northwest Territorles 1957 and 1958, for case data. (c) Reporting area, for case data. (d) Area of information, for death data. (e) Principal cities, for death data.

* Disease not notifiable.

Measles, an important communicable disease of childhood, deserves careful consideration in a program for prevention of mortality in children under 5 years of age. Although it is expected that around 95 per cent of the population will have measles during childhood, fatality is usually thought to be low when the disease occurs in children from 3 to 10 years of age. Emphasis has been placed on the seriousness of the discase in the infant and very young child. Table 30 provides data on reported cases and deaths from measles for the four-year period 1957-1960.

High rates are noted even though reporting of cases is incomplete in many areas. In many countries, including several in Middle America and Chile, Ecuador, and Colombia in South America, death rates from measles are excessive and indicate that this common disease contributes to excessive mortality of children. Although information on mortality is not available for all countries, in 1958 nearly 20,000 deaths from measles were recorded.

Age distribution of reported cases appears to vary by countries in the Americas. In Table 31, the distribution of cases by age is given for several countries of the three regions in 1960. In Canada, only 4.6 per cent of the cases were of children under one year of age, while 29.3 per cent were of children 1-4 years of age, and over half ( 63.7 per cent) of school age children 5-14 years of age. The same type of distribution was noted for the three-year period 1956-1958

Figure 16
deaths from measles per 100,000 POPULATION in countries of three regions of the AMERICAS, 1951-1960

note: excluding three countries of middle america and
FIYE OF SOUIH AMERICA

TABLE 31. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES BY AGE GROUP FOR SELECTED COUNITRIES IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1860

| Region and country | Number |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages (a) } \end{gathered}$ | Under <br> 1 year | $\begin{aligned} & 1-4 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5-9 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}$ | $10-14$ <br> years | 15 years and over | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages (a) } \end{gathered}$ | Under 1 year | $\begin{gathered} 1-4 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-9 \\ \text { years } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 10-14 years | 15 years andover |
| NorthernAmerica | 8341 | 383 | 2441 | $5312$ |  | 205 | 100 | 4.6 | 29.3 | 63.7 |  | 2.5 |
| Canada (b, c) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Middle America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 105 | 100 | 13.4 | 54.9 |  |  | 4.8 |
| Costa Rica Mexico (d) | 12805 | 1882 | 8040 |  |  | 662 | 100 | 14.7 | 62.8 | 11.1 | 6.2 | 5.2 |
| Mexico (d) <br> Panama | 12805 823 | 1882 55 | 8 348 | +238 | 82 | 100 | 100 | 6.7 | 42.3 | 28.9 | 10.0 | 12.1 |
| South America |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 3375 | 1592 | 428 | 451 | 100 | 11.6 | 51.0 | 24.1 | 6.5 | 6.8 |
| Argentina | 6616 409 | 42 | 258 | 55 | 22 | 32 | 100 | 10.3 | 63.1 | 13.4 | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| Chile | 31563 | 6543 | 19386 | 3846 | 919 | 869 | 100 | 20.7 | 61.4 | 12.2 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Colombla (b) | 37486 |  |  |  |  | 1652 | 100 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{4} 4$ |
| Paraguay | 1705 | 271 | 787 | 298 |  | 49 | 100 | 15.9 | 46.2 | 17.5 |  | . 5 |
| Peru (b, e) | 12584 | 1729 | 7826 | 2249 | 464 | 316 | 100 | 13.7 | 62.2 | 17.8 | 3.7 30 | 2.5 |
| Venezuela (f) | 4542 | 598 | 2908 | 774 | 138 | 124 | 100 | 13.2 | 64.0 | 17.0 |  | 2.7 |

[^12]| TABLE 32. AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS FROM MEASLES <br> PER 100,000 POPULATION BY AGE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THREE REGONS OF THE <br> AMERICAS, 1957-1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { ages } \end{gathered}$ | Under 1 year | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 1-4 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 5-9 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 10-14 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 15-19 \\ & \text { years } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ \text { years } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ |
| Northern America (U.S.) | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Middle America (a) | 24.5 | 104.5 | 125.8 | 19.6 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 0.9 |
| South America (b) | 10.9 | 78.2 | 52.5 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |

(a) Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mexico Nicaragua and Panama.
(b) Chile, Colombia and Venezuela.
for Canada when only 3.3 per cent of cases of measles were of children under 1 year of age. Although data for the United States as a whole were not available, the same pattern of age distribution was observed in a state in the southern part (Tennessee), with the maximum frequency of cases in children six years of age.

In contrast, in Latin American countries a much higher percentage of cases occurred in infants under one year and in children 1-4 years of age. In Chile, for example, 82 per cent of the reported cases were of children under five years of age while in Canada the comparable percentage was 34 for 1960.

Using data for 15 countries of the Americas, death rates from measles have been calculated for the regions for the nine-year period 1951-1959 (Figure 16). in Northern America the death rates are low and have declined. In Middle America, however, theywere very high and showed variation from year to year but not a definite decline. Likewise for South America, the rates were high and appeared to increase in the period. This increase may be due in part to improvement in the statement of underlying cause of death. For example, deaths might formerly have been certified as due to pneumonia, which is a complication of measles. According to the principles of medical certification, the underlying cause of death which initiated the train of morbid events leading to death should be stated and used for tabulation of cause of death. The underlying cause of some deaths due to pneumonia is measles. The international form of medical certificate of cause of death was designed to elicit the underlying cause of death when two or more causes are known.

Data were available for calculation of death rates by age group for 10 countries of the three regions of the Americas for 1957-1959. The measles death rate for five countries of Middle America was nearly 100 times the rate for the United States, and the death rate for South America was over 40 times that in the

United States. Although mortality from measles is excessive in infancy in both Middle and South America, it is mortality of children in the period 1-4 years of age that shows the greatest difference between the regions (Figure 17). In Middle America, the measles death rate for children 1-4 years of age was higher than for infants. In some areas a relatively high proportion of children in the age period 1-4 years suffer from protein deficiency, and the relationship between nutritional deficiency and infectious diseases is under study. Other factors which may be responsible for the younger age distribution of reported cases and the excessive mortality also deserve study in order to understand the epidemiology of measles in Latin America. The high death rates from measles indicate that prevention of mortality from this infectious disease is an important problem in many areas of the Americas.

Figure 17
average annual deaths from measles per 100,000 POPULATION BY AGE IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1957-1959


PLAGUE

During the ten-year period 1951-1960, cases of plague were reported in seven countrics of the Americas (Table 33). However, the problem was centered principally in Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru, with only two cases reported in Argentina, nine in the United States, and 12 in Venezuela.

| TABLE 33. REPORTED CASES OF PLAGUE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| IN THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Country | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 95 | 191 | 264 | 171 | 87 | 115 | 154 | 97 | 93 | 258 |
| Argentina | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |
| Bolivia | 10 | 55 | - | 9 | 45 | 3 | - | - | - | 12 |
| Brazil | 20 | 65 | 10 | 6 | 27 | 4 | 37 | 25 | 16 | 28 |
| Ecuador | 33 | 44 | 90 | 81 | 7 | 80 | 79 | 22 | 40 | 77 |
| Peru | 23 | 26 | 163 | 75 | 8 | 24 | 37 | 49 | 33 | 139 |
| United |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| States | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 2 |
| Venezuela | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |

## POLIOMYELITIS

Understanding of the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Americas is difficult, partly because of the increasing attention placed on the disease as vaccines have become available. There is no doubt that reporting has been improved; larger numbers of cases of poliomyelitis have been diagnosed and cases of nonparalytic poliomyelitis may now be diagnosed and reported. Epidemics have occurred. Thus interpretation of the situation requires consideration of all these factors. For the four-year period 1957-1960, the number of reported cases and deaths with rates per 100,000 population are given in Table 34. These data indicate great variation in case and death rates from year to year, both in countries and in other areas of the Americas.

In order to analyze the trend of the disease in the past decade, Table 35 and Figure 18 show changes in case rates for the three regions. The striking decline in case rates in Northern America is known to be due to extensive vaccination programs. In general, reporting of cases has appeared to vary from year to year in Middle and South America and several epidemics have occurred, such as the one in Argentina in 1956 and those in Jamaica in 1954 and 1957, which affect the totals. For the last three years, rates based

Figure 18

## reported cases of poliomyelitis per 100,000 POPULATION, in three regions of the americas, 1951-1960


note: ExtIUdinti areas withoul data
on reported cases were of the same general size for the three regions.

The percentage distribution of poliomyelitis cases by age differs widely in countries of the Americas: in four countries and Puerto Rico, more than 80 per cent were of infants and children under five years of age; in four countries, between 70 and 80 per cent were of children under five; while in Canada and the United States, 36.9 and 39.1 per cent, respectively, were of children under five years (Figure 19).

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM POLIOMYELITIS WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total 1 | 11576 | 11665 | 16956 | 10592 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina (a) | 760 | 842 | 1030 | 1097 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Bolivia (a) | 14 | 3 | 5 |  | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | . | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | . . |
| Brazil (b) | 722 | 1032 | 875 | 1091 | 7.6 | 10.5 | 8.6 | 11.1 | 89 | 162 | 130 | $\cdots$ | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.3 |  |
| Canada (c) | 273 | 323 | a) 1886 | a) 905 | 1. 6 | 1.9 | \%10. 8 | Q) 5.1 | 26 | 26 | 182 | 83 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 |
| Chile | 333 | 328 | 456 | 546 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 6.1 | 7.2 | 58 | 78 | 100 | 101 | 0.8 | 1. 1 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Colombia (d) | 169 | 230 | 234 | 233 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 59 | 40 | 62 | 54 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Costa Rica | 51 | 63 | 41 | 66 | 4.9 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 5.6 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Cuba | 96 | 103 | 288 | 330 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 8 | 7 | 32 | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | ... |
| Dominican Republic (a) | (a) 4 | 5 | 321 | 29 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 1.0 | 4 | 2 | 12 | $\cdots$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | ... |
| Ecuador | 42 | 37 | 43 | 36 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 20 | 22 | , | $\cdots$ | 0.5 | 0.5 |  | $\cdots$ |
| El Salvador ( $a, d$ ) | 68 | 43 | 60 | 48 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Guatemala | 107 | 85 | 159 | 78 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.1 | 46 | 37 | 34 | 29 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Haiti | 45 | 238 | 122 | 39 | 1.3 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | 20 | 87 | 13 | 27 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 32 | 22 | 15 | 19 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Mexico (a) | 1562 | 904 | 1877 | 1125 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 206 | 178 | 224 | 222 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Nicaragua (a) | 68 | 255 | 20 | 211 | 5.1 | 18.5 | 1.4 | 14.3 | - | 15 | - | 8 | - | 1. 1 | - | 0.5 |
| Panama | 8 | 11 | 24 | 29 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Paraguay (d, e) | 35 | 18 | 27 | 43 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.9 |
| Peru (d, i) | 291 | 491 | 435 | 453 | 6. 1 | 10. 1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 39 | 58 | 45 | ... | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.3 | ... |
| United States | 5498 | 5867 | 8428 | 3190 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 1.8 | 223 | 230 | 454 |  | 0.1 | 0.1 | $0: 3$ | $\ldots$ |
| Uruguay (a) | 49 | 162 | 55 | 15 | 1.8 | 5.9 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 2 | 8 | 4 |  | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |  |
| Venezuela (d) | 468. | 359 | 475 | 333 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 8.3 | 45 | 30 | 49 | 35 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| Bahama Islands |  | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 6.8 | 1.0 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | $\cdots$ |
| Bermuda | a) 1 | - |  | 7 | 2) 2.4 | - | - | 16.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| British Guiana | 100 | - | 2 | 1 | 19.3 | - | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | 4 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 0.8 | . . |  |
| British Honduras | - | 6 | 9 | - | - | 7.0 | 10.2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.2 | - | - |
| Canal Zone | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2.3 | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Falkland Islands | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| French Guiana | - | - |  | 2 | - | - | 4 | 6.5 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 0. | - |
| Guadeloupe | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 0.4 | - |
| Martinique | - | - |  | 2 | - | , | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | 5 | 3 |  | 1 | 2.7 | 1.6 | - | 0.5 | 2 | - | - | $\ldots$ | - | . | - |  |
| Puerto Rico | 44 | 48 | 21 | 505 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 21.4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | . . | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | $\ldots$ |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surinam | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Indies Fed. Antigua | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados | 1 | - | 6 | B | 0.4 | - | 2.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominica | 9 | - |  | - - | 15.8 | - | , | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3.4 | - |
| Grenada | 31 | - | 1 | 1 | 36.5 | - | 1.1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1.2 | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 395 | 92 | 18 | 132 | 25.4 | 5.8 | 1.1 | 8.2 | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | ... | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| Montserrat |  | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | ... | ... | ... |  | - | . . | - | ... | - | $\ldots$ | - |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla |  |  | 1 | 1 | - |  | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Lucia | 4 |  | - | - - | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| St. Vincent | - | - | - | 2 | - |  | - | 2.5 |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 300 | 27 | 15 | 14 | 39.2 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.4 |

(a) Paralytic poliomyelitis for case data. (b) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960. (c) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958, for case data. (d) Reporting area for case data. (e) Area of information, for death data. (f) Principal cities, for death data.

Figure 19
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POLIOMYELITIS CASES BY AGE, 1960


TABLE 35. REPORTED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS WITH RATES PER 100, 000 POPUL,ATION IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960 (a)

| Year | Reported cases |  |  | Rate |  |  |
| :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Northern <br> America | Middle <br> America | South <br> America | Northern <br> America | Middle <br> America | South <br> America |
| 1951 | 31006 | 2239 | 1842 | 18.4 | 4.8 | 3.2 |
| 1952 | 62876 | 1547 | 1966 | 36.8 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| 1953 | 44595 | 2429 | 4530 | 25.6 | 5.0 | 7.4 |
| 1954 | 41448 | 3110 | 2750 | 23.4 | 5.8 | 4.3 |
| 1955 | 30248 | 2911 | 2598 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 |
| 1956 | 15820 | 1396 | 8902 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 13.3 |
| 1957 | 5773 | 2820 | 2983 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 |
| 1958 | 6190 | 1973 | 3502 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.0 |
| 1959 | 10314 | 3005 | 3637 | 5.3 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| 1960 | 4102 | 2640 | 3850 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 5.1 |

(a) Excluding areas without data.

Increases in the percentage of cases in children under five years of age in Canada and the United States, as given below, are of interest because of the vaccination programs previously carried out. It is possible that the susceptible population is becoming increasingly concentrated in children under five years of age.

Percentage of cases under 5 years of age

| Year |  | Canada |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 23.6 |  |
| 1956 |  | 31.6 |  |
| 1957 |  | 27.0 | 30.0 |
| 1958 |  | 39.5 | 39.1 |
| 1959 |  | 37.4 | 38.1 |
| 1960 | 36.9 | 39.1 |  |

Since many factors affect the reporting of cases, mortality has also been studied in the past decade to ascertain whether an increase or a decline has occurred. Data for the period were available for only 14 of the 22 countries and these have been used to calculate death rates (Figure 20). The rapid decline in mortality in Northern America from the high rate in 1952 is clear; this was followed by a slight increase in 1959 and a decline in 1960. In Middle and South America, rates have varied and are in general higher than in Northern America, thus suggesting that the problem of poliomyelitis in Latin America is greater than indicated by reporting of cases. It is probable from data available on cases and deaths from poliomyelitis that, although variations have occurred, the incidence of the disease has been greater than previously believed.

Figure 20
DEATHS FROM POLIOMYELITIS PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

mote: excludimg thre countries of middie america AND SIX OF SOUTH AMERICA

Information provided on persons immunized against poliomyelitis in the Americas shows that large programs have been carried out in several countries, with over a million persons vaccinated in Canada and Mexico in 1960, and in the United States in 1959 (Table 36). In each of several countries, such as Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, and Venezuela, over 100,000 were immunized in 1960. The type of vaccine used has varied; attenuated live virus vaccine was given in a few countries and the killed virus in Canada, the United States, and probably most of the others.

TABLE 36. PERSONS IMMUNIZED AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1958 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 658273 | 347800 | a) 153488 | a) 368743 |
| Brazil (b) |  | 78112 | 46038 | 12427 |
| Canada | 1990100 | 2884700 | 2698300 | 2200000 |
| Chile |  | 80389 | 46512 | 26426 |
| Colombia |  |  |  | c) 196635 |
| Costa Rica | 65250 | $\cdots$ | 492735 | 865 |
| Cuba |  |  | - | 182727 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | - | - | 14674 | 3610 |
| Guatemala | - | d) 1496 | 8978 | 6328 |
| Haiti | - | 4192 | 12055 | 200 |
| Honduras |  | 5057 | 13025 | 4157 |
| Mexico | 223888 | 183749 | 387511 | 1725307 |
| Nicaragua | ... | e) 53561 | 11884 | 30135 |
| Panama |  |  | 210 | 1414 |
| Paraguay | 548 | 95 | 22 | 21 |
| Peru | 332 | 1976 | 1491 | 1369 |
| United States | 11635880 | 5096545 | 5121209 |  |
| Venezuela | 7749 | 16251 | 124128 | 264407 |
| Bahama Is. (f) | $\ldots$ | 10000 |  | 3000 |
| Bermuda |  | 345 | 413 | 10819 |
| British Guiana |  |  |  | 44887 |
| British Honduras |  |  | 45 | 16 |
| Canal Zone (g) | 21467 | 15805 | 9434 | 8965 |
| Falkland Is. | - | - | - | 906 |
| French Guiana | 1 | 5 | 51 | h) 22 |
| Guadeloupe |  |  | 167 | 157 |
| Martinique |  | 17 | 300 | 10 |
| Puerto Rico | 70914 | 55140 | 75573 |  |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | - | 603 | 1273 | 81 |
| Virgin Is.(U.K.) |  |  |  | 10 |
| Virgin Is.(U.S.) | 1504 | 186 | 348 |  |
| West Indies |  |  |  |  |
| Federation |  |  |  | 1495 |
| Jamaica | 81707 |  |  | 13032 |

(a) Doses distributed. (b) Data for 13 cities; 10 cities in 1959 and 1960. (c) Cox Vaccine, Bogota. (d) SeptemberDecember. (e) Number recelving type II vaccine; 42950 received type I and 48329 received type III. (f) Approximate number of children. (g) Injections. (h) Number given 3 doses; 2214 were given 1 dose.

For one country, Canada, additional information is available on cases and deaths from poliomyelitis, according to vaccination status summarized in the following table.

From this experience it is noted that over half of the cases (551) occurred in the non-vaccinated, and

TABLE 37. CASES AND DEATHS FROM POLIOMYELITIS ACCORDING TO VACCINATION STATUS, CANADA, 1960

|  | Total | None | 1 or 2 <br> doses | 3 or <br> more <br> doses | Unknown |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cases | 905 | 551 | 129 | 209 | 16 |
| Deaths | 74 | 54 | 9 | 11 | - |
| Case fatality* | 8.2 | 8.8 | 7.0 | 5.3 | - |

* Per cent.
that of these 9.8 per cent died. The case fatality was somewhat lower in those given vaccine. Of the 551 who were not vaccinated, 195 , or only 35 per cent, recovered or had minor involvement, while of the 209 with three or more doses of vaccine, 104 , or 50 per cent, recovered or had minor involvement. In 1959, of the virus isolations 88.4 per cent were Type I and 11.6 per cent Type III, while in 1960 the corresponding percentages were 58.2 and 41.8 .


## SMA LLPOX

The progress made in the program for eradication of smallpox is seen in the reduction of the number of countries in which cases occurred (Table 38).

At the beginning of this ten-year period in 1951, 9,221 cases were reported in 12 countries and three other areas, while in $1960,5,158$ cases were reported in seven countries, with over 2,000 cases each in Brazil and in Ecuador (Figure 21). A marked reduction has occurred in Colombia, from 2,009 cases in 1958 to 209 cases in 1960 and 16 in 1961. The last case reported in Bolivia was in December 1960.

Figure 21
reported cases of smallpox in the americas, 1951-1960


TABLE 38. REPORTED CASES OF SMALLPOX IN THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

| Area | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1958 | 1860 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 9221 | 9301 | 8930 | 11978 | 8348 | 6389 | 6220 | 4343 | 4763 | 5158 |
| Argentina | 1404 | 982 | 309 | 256 | 55 | 86 | 335 | 27 | 36 | 65 |
| Bolivia | 728 | 432 | 429 | 624 | 372 | 499 | 1310 | 183 | 7 | 1 |
| Brazil (a) | 1190 | 1668 | 923 | 1035 | 2580 | 2385 | 1411 | 1232 | 2629 | b)2644 |
| Chile | 47 | 15 | 9 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Colombia | 3844 | 3235 | 5526 | 7203 | 3404 | 2572 | 2145 | 2009 | 950 | 209 |
| Ecuador | 174 | 665 | 708 | 2516 | 1831 | 669 | 913 | 863 | 1140 | 2185 |
| Guatemala | 3 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 27 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | c) 8 | - | - |
| Paraguay | 282 | 797 | 770 | 207 | 57 | 132 | 103 | 21 | - | 35 |
| Peru | 1218 | 1360 | 172 | 115 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| United States | 11 | 21 | 4 | d) 9 | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | - | 16 | 7 | 1 | 45 | 42 | 2 | - | - | e) 19 |
| Venezuela | 280 | 109 | 72 | 13 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| British Guiana | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Martinique | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states with exceptions. (b) Incomplete. (c) Including 4 imported cases.
(d) These cases do not fulfill the generally accepted criteria for a diagnosis of smallpox. (e) Including 2 imported cases.
(f) Clinical diagnosis not supported by epidemiological evidence.

Information was provided on the number of smallpox vaccinations for each of the four years in the questionnaires completed for this document. Since the National Health Services have also furnished information currently, data from both sources were used in order to have the information as complete as possible (Table 39). In many areas the annual number of vaccinations is large. For 1960, $20,113,132$ vaccinations were reported for a population of $226,324,000$, which indicates that 9 per cent of the population were vaccinated in that year. In countries such as the United States, complete information is not available because vaccinations performed by general practitioners are not reported.

## SYPHILIS

The number of reported cases of syphilis in many areas appeared to continue at the same level during the four-year period, and did not show the declines observed in several countries in the previous fouryear period. The total number of reported cases for the Americas in 1960 was over 235,000 . The case rates varted widely due to differences in incidence of the disease, extent of diagnostic services, stages of syphilis considered notifiable, etc. The numbers of both cases and deaths from syphilis, with rates per 100,000 population, are given in Table 40. Significant decrease was noted in mortality from syphilis in several countries.

Mortality data for syphilis have been obtained for countries of the three regions for which statistics were available throughout the period 1951-1959 (Figure 22 ). For this period, it is clear that mortality from
syphilis is being reduced as a result of treatment. However, case rates indicate that the problem remains large.

Figure 22
DEATHS FROM SYPHILIS PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


NOTE: INCLUDING THREE COUNTRIES OF MIDDIE AMERICA AND FIVE OF SOUTH AMERICA

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS IN THE AMERICAS, 1857-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17534484 | 22478944 | 28016587 | 20113132 |
| Argentina | 3223863 | 713659 | 1271705 | 1990467 |
| Bolivia | a) 453557 | 1978629 | 422845 | 42603 |
| Brazil |  | 4139772 | 7856294 | 4910091 |
| Canada | 1046100 | 1208500 | 934000 | 1332000 |
| Chile | 1273506 | 682325 | 2778686 | 1276000 |
| Colombia | 2843532 | 3899767 | 3584421 | 3195355 |
| Costa Rica |  | 25395 | 15820 | 14657 |
| Cuba | b) 4087 | 7996 | 25083 | a) 38635 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | b) 2838 | 4511 | 5027 | 26057 |
| Ecuador | 326221 | 472464 | 566555 | 783338 |
| El Salvador | 56498 | 34990 | 36279 | 33373 |
| Guatemala | b) 114941 | b) 159278 | b) 149696 | (b) 123590 |
| Haiti |  | c) 443119 | d) 214 | b) 441 |
| Honduras | a) 3240 | 32328 | 12824 | 17843 |
| Mexico | 4245261 | 2808416 | 5287714 | 3637334 |
| Nicaragua | b) 10248 | 10108 | 10521 | 8803 |
| Panama |  | 48610 | 33108 | 24835 |
| Paraguay | 159006 | 594003 | 589316 | 122897 |
| Peru | 746364 | 1273017 | 824055 | 1049740 |
| United States(e) | a) 1677670 | a)2275476 | a) 2305741 |  |
| Uruguay |  | 102054 | 87324 | 214360 |
| Venezuela | 1239961 | 871588 | 1080850 | 1104389 |
| Bermuda (e) | 275 | 446 | 557 | 783 |
| British Guiana | 4368 | 2487 | 2506 | 3165 |
| British <br> Honduras | 3392 | 4491 | 3835 | 3938 |
| Canal Zone | ... |  |  | b) 9528 |
| Falkland Is. | 68 | 181 | 222 | 128 |
| French Guiana | a) 1404 | a) 1852 | a) 1757 | a) 2204 |
| Guadeloupe | b) 7676 | b) 20715 | b) 11166 | b) 13567 |
| Martinique | 9057 | 11592 | 10150 | 18817 |
| Netherlands Antilles |  |  |  | b) 3665 |
| Puerto Rico (e) | a) 37121 | a) 460689 | a) 47374 |  |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 379 | 273 | 232 | 224 |
| Surinam |  |  |  | 6375 |
| Virgin Is.(U.K.) | 32 | 1720 | 41 | 44. |
| Virgin Is.(U.S.) | a, b) 544 | a,b) 454 | 339 | . . |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 1116 | 15213 | 1001 | 1803 |
| Barbados (e) | 6088 | 6761 | 14188 | 10564 |
| Domínica | b) 232 | b) 475 | b) 1356 |  |
| Grenada |  | 771 |  | 3402 |
| Jamaica | 33264 | 62763 | 60374 | 79973 |
| Montserrat |  |  |  | 1204 |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 2575 | b) 24578 | 1887 | 3300 |
| St. Vincent | ... | 65000 | 1424 | . . |
| Trinidad and Tobago | . . | 13478 | ... | 3839 |

[^13]
## TUBERCULOSIS

The magnitude of the tuberculosis problem is clear from the fact that nearly 200,000 cases of tuberculosis were diagnosed and reported each year in the fouryear period 1957-1960 (Table 41). Although, in general, significant declines have occurred in some areas of the Americas, extension of case-finding and diagnostic facilities and improvement of reporting complicate the interpretation of trends of morbidity.

In the publication Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, 1959-1960, the number of reported cases are given for the three regions. During the decade 1951-1960 an increase occurred in the number of reported cases per 100,000 population in Middle America. In Northern America, the case rate

Figure 23

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 100,000 POPULATION, IN THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


TABLE 40. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM SYPHILIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATTON IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960. (b) Excluding Northwest Territories, 1957 and 1958, for case data. (c) Reporting area, for case data. (d) Confirmed cases. (e) Area of information, for death data. (f) Principal cities, for death data.

* Disease not notifiable.

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1858 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 191344 | 177758 | 185753 | 182538 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 19647 | 16508 | 17387 | 18865 | 98.9 | 81.5 | 84.3 | 90.0 |  |  | . |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia | 596 | 522 | 1778 | 1136 | 18.0 | 15.5 | 52.2 | 32.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a) | 13735 | 7986 | 14079 | 9943 | 204.2 | 115.7 | 138.2 | 100.8 | 8522 | 7973 | 8434 |  | 87.4 | 79.7 | 84.2 |  |
| Canada (b,c) | 7979 | 7502 | 6579 | 6345 | 48.2 | 44.1 | 37.7 | 35.6 | 1183 | 1027 | 959 | 823 | 7.1 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 4.6 |
| Chile |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4110 | 3776 | 4073 | 4032 | 57.7 | 51.7 | 54.6 | 52.8 |
| Colombia (d) | 13787 | 14579 | 13858 | 14382 | 114.6 | 119.3 | 110.1 | 106.5 | 3614 | 3662 | 3841 | 4074 | 27.3 | 27.1 | 27.8 | 28.8 |
| Costa Rica | 605 | 560 | 649 | 624 | 58.6 | 52.0 | 57.6 | 53.3 | 217 | 165 | 163 | 151 | 21.0 | 15.3 | 14.5 | 12.8 |
| Cuba | 1838 | 1177 | 1848 | 1856 | 28.8 | 18.0 | 27.8 | 27.3 | 1175 | 1076 | 1146 |  | 18.4 | 16.5 | 17.2 |  |
| Dominican Republic | 2184 | 2199 | 2188 | 2122 | 80.8 | 78.6 | 75.6 | 70.9 | 614 | 476 | 512 |  | 22.7 | 17.0 | 17.7 |  |
| Ecuador | 4698 | 5463 | 4692 | 5223 | 118.6 | 134.8 | 112.0 | 121.0 | 1420 | 1454 |  |  | 36.1 | 35.9 |  |  |
| El Salvador (d) | 3011 | 2918 | 3872 | 5251 | 262.7 | 231.2 | 284.0 | 358.2 | 406 | 432 | 384 | 408 | 17.3 | 17.7 | 15.2 | 15.6 |
| Guatemala | 1942 | 1153 | 3648 | 3802 | 56.3 | 32.5 | 99.9 | 101.0 | 1272 | 1308 | 1207 | 1266 | 36.9 | 36.8 | 33.1 | 33.6 |
| Haiti | 1188 | 2278 | 3067 | 2880 | 35.1 | 66.5 | 88.5 | 81.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras |  | 1438 | 1609 | 4566 |  | 78.7 | 85.3 | 233.8 | 286 | 244 | 297 | 265 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 15.7 | 13.6 |
| Mexico | 10392 | 11157 | 11348 | 12417 | 33.1 | 34.5 | 34.1 | 35.6 | 9494 | 9399 | 9168 | 9712 | 30.2 | 29.1 | 27.5 | 27.8 |
| Nicaragua | 1014 | 1330 | 744 | 581 | 76.1 | 96.5 | 52.2 | 39.3 | 72 | 97 | 113 | 123 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Panama | 1878 | 1385 | 1673 | 1487 | 193.0 | 138.5 | 162.9 | 140.9 | 267 | 266 | 238 | 288 | 27.4 | 26.6 | 23.2 | 27.3 |
| Paraguay (d, e) | 1381 | 1206 | 1126 | 1113. | 135.3 | 107.6 | 65.2 | 63.0 | 219 | 220 | 244 | 292 | 28.6 | 27.7 | 28.7 | 32.4 |
| Peru (d, ${ }^{\text {f }}$ ) | 22552 | 19336 | 22796 | 19485 | 472.8 | 397.5 | 425.3 | 348.4 | 3224 | 2627 | 3182 |  | 118.5 | 83.6 | 89.4 |  |
| United States (c) | 67171 | 63537 | 57535 | 55494 | 39.3 | 36.5 | 32.5 | 30.8 | 13390 | 24417 | 11474 |  | 7.8 | 7.1 | 6.5 |  |
| Uruguay | 3164 | 3134 | 2134 | 1928 | 116.2 | 113.6 | 76.4 | 68.2 | 599 | 519 | 507 |  | 22.0 | 18.8 | 18.2 |  |
| Venezuela (d) | 7211 | 7494 | 7887 | 8722 | 200.3 | 201.2 | 204.3 | 217.7 | 1731 | 1547 | 1466 | 1411 | 26.9 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 19.6 |
| Bahama Islands | 117 | 107 | 124 | 187 | 119.4 | 105.9 | 120.4 | 178.1 | 13 | 20 | 12 |  | 13.3 | 19.8 | 11.7 |  |
| Bermuda | 2 | 11 | 7 | 12 | 4.9 | 26.8 | 16.7 | 28.6 |  | 2 | 1 |  |  | 4.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| British Guiana | 192 | 202 | 172 | 186 | 37.1 | 37.9 | 31.3 | 32.9 | 139 | 77 |  |  | 26.8 | 14.4 |  |  |
| British Honduras | 56 | 74 | 38 | 72 | 67.5 | 86.0 | 43.2 | 79.1 | 14 | 14 | 21. | 16 | 16.9 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 17.6 |
| Canal Zone | 26 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 50.0 | 65.1 | 38.1 | 19.0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | - |
| Falkland Is. | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 150.0 | 200.0 | 150.0 | 150.0 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 100.0 | - | - |
| French Gulana | 21 | 14. |  |  | 70.0 | 45.2 |  |  | 7 | 12 | , | 11 | 23.3 | 38.7 | 25.8 | 35.5 |
| Guadeloupe |  | $\cdots$ | 459 | 241 |  |  | 173.9 | 89.3 | 73 | 38 | 55 | 59 | 29.1 | 14.8 | 20.8 | 21.9 |
| Martinique | 215 | 271 | 225 | 190 | 83.3 | 102.7 | 83.0 | 68.6 | 96 | 108 | 76 | 92 | 37.2 | 40.9 | 28.0 | 33.2 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 45 | 24 | 52 | 30 | 24.3 | 12.8 | 27.7 | 15.8 | 3 | 4 | 5 |  | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 |  |
| Puerto Rico | 3120 | 2800 | 2487 | 2137 | 138.1 | 121.8 | 107.1 | 80.5 | 741 | 667 | 678 |  | 32.8 | 29.0 | 29.2 |  |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 10 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 200.0 | 300.0 | 340.0 | 180.0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |  | 40.0 | 60.0 | 100.0 | 20.0 |
| Surinam | 119 | 135 | 187 | 126 | 50.0 | 54.4 | 72.2 | 46.7 | 37 | 30 | 20 | 22 | 15.5 | 12.1 | 7.7 | 8.1 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  | 28.6 | 28.6 | 1 | - |  | 2 | 14.3 |  | - | 28.6 |
| Virgins Islands (U.S.) | 8 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 27.6 | 30.0 | 48.4 | 18.2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |  | 13.8 | 10.0 | 6.5 |  |
| West Indies Federation Antigua |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 16 | 22 | 28 | 8 | 30.8 | 41.5 | 51.9 | 14.5 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 23.1 | 13.2 | 16.7 | 5.5 |
| Barbados | 79 | 72 | 68 | 43 | 35.3 | 31.7 | 29.6 | 18.5 | 25 | 18 | 16. | 16 | 11.2 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Dominica | 85 | 83 | . | $\cdots$ | 149.1 | 143.1 |  |  | 27 | 32 | 19 | 28 | 47.4 | 55.2 | 32.2 | 48.3 |
| Grenada |  |  | 34 | 45 |  |  | 38.6 | 50.6 | 18 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 21.2 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 11.2 |
| Jamaica | 701 | 574 | 838 | 629 | 45.0 | 36.4 | 52.4 | 38.9 | . . |  | . . . |  |  |  |  | . . |
| Montserrat | 6 | 7 |  |  | 46.2 | 53.8 |  |  | 6 | 4 |  |  | 46.2 | 30.8 |  |  |
| St.Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 22 | 27 | 70 | 47 | 40.7 | 49.1 | 125.0 | 82.5 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 11.1 | 20.0 | 25.0 | 24.6 |
| St. Lucia | 118 | 120 | 75 | 67 | 142.2 | 142.9 | 88.2 | 77.9 | 48 | 41 | 39 | 15 | 57.8 | 48.8 | 45.9 | 17.4 |
| St. Vincent | 29 | 15 | 37 | 35 | 38.2 | 19.5 | 46.8 | 43.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trinddad and Tobago | 380 | 281 | 298 | 243 | 49.6 | 35.7 | 36.7 | 29.1 | 139 | 110 | 116 | 95 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 11.4 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960.
(b) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958, for case data. (c) Newly reported active cases.
(d) Reporting area for case data. (e) Area of information, for death data. (i) principal cities, for death data.

* Disease not notifiable.

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1857-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1858 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 44314 | 47.009 | 46828 | 45307 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 2294 | 1903 | 1593 | 1924 | 11.5 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 9.2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Bolivia | 156 | 209 | 168 | 64 | 4.7 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 1.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a, b) | 4315 | 3978 | 3315 | 2251 | 45.2 | 40.6 | 32.5 | 22.8 | 294 | 319 | 269 |  | 3.0 | 3.2 | 2.7 |  |
| Canada (a, c) | 279 | 304 | 544 | 335 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | $\overline{0} . \overline{0}$ |
| Chile | 5071 | a) 4695 | a) 3334 | a) 4548 | 71.2 | a) 64.3 | a) 44.7 | a) 59.6 | 169 | 167 | 195 | 196 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Colombia (a, d) | 11643 | 12696 | 12382 | 13274 | 96.8 | 103.9 | 98.4 | 98,2 | 999 | 709 | 675 | 673 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Costa Rica | 194 | 220 | 192 | 128 | 18.8 | 20.4 | 17.1 | 10.9 | 16 | 29 | 12 | 12 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Cuba | 457 | 331 | 865 | 1191 | 7.2 | 5.1 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 45 | 27 | 58 | . . . | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.9 |  |
| Dominican Republic | 185 | 574 | 315 | 376 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 10.9 | 12.6 | 106 | 84 | 138 | $\ldots$ | 3.8 | 3.0 | 4.8 | ... |
| Ecuador | 1958 | 2094 | 2653 | 2423 | 49.8 | 51.7 | 63.3 | 56.1 | 891 | 872 |  |  | 22.7 | 21.5 |  |  |
| El Salvador (d) | 654 | a) 771 | a)1223 | a)1005 | 57.1 | a) 81.1 | a)92.9 | a) 68.6 | 46 | 46 | 23 | 50 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.9 |
| Guatemala | 410 | 176 | 839 | . 888 | 11.9 | 5.0 | 23.0 | 23.6 | 252 | 446 | 377 | 330 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 10.3 | 8.8 |
| Haití | 155 | 944 | 351 | 271 | 4.6 | 27.6 | 9.6 | 7.7 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras |  | 374 | 672 | 438 |  | 20.5 | 35.6 | 22.4 | 107 | 113 | 96 | 107 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.1 | 5.5 |
| Mexico | 4683 | 6004 | 7047 | 6173 | 14.9 | 18.6 | 21.2 | 17.8 | 3764 | 3162 | 2935 | 2673 | 12.0 | 9.8 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| Nicaragua | 134 | 351 | 197 | 352 | 10.1 | 25.5 | 13.8 | 23.8 | 109 | 151 | 124 | 154 | 8.2 | 11.0 | 8.7 | 10.4 |
| Panama | 47 | 116 | 72 | 41 | 4.8 | 11.6 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Paraguay ( $\mathrm{a}_{2} \mathrm{~d}_{2} \mathrm{e}$ ) | 55 | 106 | 77 | 150 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 4.5 | 8.5 | 5 | 17 | 8 | 16 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.8 |
| Peru ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{d}, \mathrm{f}$ ) | 7162 | 6695 | 6690 | 5511 | 150.1 | 137.6 | 124.8 | 98.6 | 193 | 173 | 164 | ... | 7.3 | 5.5 | 4.6 | ... |
| United States | 1237 | 1044 | 861 | 816 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 34 | 23 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | . . |
| Uruguay | 359 | 280 | 405 | 330 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 14.5 | 11.7 | 21 | 26 | 26 |  | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 |  |
| Venezuela ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{d}$ ) | 1062 | 1250 | 1.102 | 1029 | 29.5 | 33.6 | 28.6 | 25.7 | 64 | 70 | 63 | 49 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Bahama Islands | 3. | 4 | 10 | 10 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 9.7 | 9.5 | - | 1 | 1 |  | - | 1.0 | 1.0 |  |
| Bermuda |  | - | 4 |  |  |  | 9.5 |  | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2.4 | $\cdots$ |
| British Guiana | 366 | 422 | 419 | 574 | 70.7 | 79.2 | 76.3 | 101.6 | 32 | 22 |  |  | 6.2 | 4,1 |  |  |
| British Honduras | 37 | 18 | 49 | 38 | 44.6 | 20.9 | 55.7 | 41.8 | 4 |  | 1 | 1 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 |
| Canal Zone | 1 | - | 4 | 2 | 1.9 | - | 9.5 | 4.8 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 2.4 |
| Faikland Islands | 1 | - | - | - | 50.0 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | - |  |
| French Guiana | 32 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 106.7 | 6.5 | 9.7 | 29.0 | 1 | - |  |  | 3.3 |  |  | - |
| Guadeloupe | 22 | 42 | 20 | 29 | 8.8 | 16.3 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 0.8 | 3.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 |
| Martinique (a) | 129 | 240 | 211 | 354 | 50.0 | 90.9 | 77.9 | 127.8 | 6 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 24 | 22 |  | 2 | 13.0 | 11.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 | - | 1 |  |  | - | 0.5 | - | . . |
| Puerto Rico | 20 | 22 | 15 | 28 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1.2 | - | 3 | - | . . | - | 0.1 | - | . . |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon |  | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| Surinam | 207 | 93 | 65 | 38 | 87.0 | 37.5 | 25.1 | 14.1 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 6.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.5 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) |  | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |  |  | 14.3 | 14.3 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U. S.) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 3.0 | 1 | - | - | $\ldots$ | 3.4 | - | - | . . |
| West Indies Federation Antigua (a) | 53 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 101.9 | 41.5 | 31.5 | 70.9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9.6 | 1.9 | 1.9 |  |
| Barbados | 39 | 9 | 4 | 10 | 17.4 | 4.0 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | 0.4 | 0.9 |  | 1.8 |
| Dominica (a) | 89 | 86 | ... | . | 156.1 | 148.3 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 9 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 15.8 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 8.3 |
| Grenada | $\ldots$ | $\because$ | 5. | 17 |  | $\cdots$ | 5.7 | 19.1 | 5 | 5 | - | 1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | - | 1.1 |
| Jamaica | 444 | 480 | 740 | 413 | 28.5 | 30.4 | 46.3 | 25.5 |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$. | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| Montserrat | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | 76.9 | 61.5 | ... |  | . | ... |  | - | $\ldots$ | ... |  | - |
| St. Kitts-NevisAngullla | 3 | 20 | 3 | 7 | 5.6 | 38.4 | 5.4 | 12.3 | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |  |
| St. Lucia | 201 | 91 | 12 | 37 | 242.2 | 108.3 | 14.1 | 43.0 | 21 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 10.6 | 4.7 |
| St. Vincent | 26 | 7 | 38 | 13 | 34.2 | 9.1 | 48.1 | 16.2 | 21 | 22 |  |  | 27.6 | 28.6 |  |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 96 | 305 | 301 | 167 | 12.5 | 38.7 | 37.1 | 20.0 | 12 | 37 | 25 | 7 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 0.8 |

(a) Including paratyphoid fever, for case data. (b) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions, Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960. (c) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958, for case data. (d) Reporting area, for case data. (e) Area of Information, for death data. (f) Principal cities, for death data.
(newly-reported active cases) declined steadily from 56.9 per 100,000 population in 1952 to 31.3 in 1960. In South America, where the rates were very high, only a slight decrease occurred in the decade.

In several countries of the Americas, the high reported case rates indicate that cases of tuberculosis are being diagnosed and reported. For example, in El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela more than 200 cases were reported per 100,000 population. In five other countries, there were at least 100 cases reported per 100,000 population.

Although the apparent decrease in morbidity has been only slight in Latin America, death rates from the disease have shown rapid declines (Figure 23). In Northern America, the reduction from 1951 to 1960 was 72 per cent; in South America, 54 per cent; and in Middle America, from 1951 to 1958 , 45 per cent. of the countries of the Americas, Canada had the lowest rate in 1960 of 4.6 per 100,000 population.

## TYPHOD FEVER

The continuing high case and death rates from typhoid fever in the Americas during the decade 19511960 are shown in the recent publication on notifiable diseases. The reported case rates are very high in both South and Middle America (Figure 24). Around

Figure 24
REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER PER $\mathbf{1 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ POPULATION, in three regions of the americas, 1951-1960


45,000 cases of typhoid fever were reported each year in the four-year period 1957-1960 (Table 42). Provision of adequate water supplies to larger proportions of the population, as well as widespread improvement in sanitation, is needed to prevent typhoid fever.

## TYPHUS

During the past decade, a marked reduction has occurred in cases of louse-borne typhus (Table 43). In the early part of the decade, over 3,000 cases were reported each year, while in 1959 there were 659, and in 1960,668 cases reported. In nearly all countries, except Ecuador, marked reductions have occurred.

TABLE 43. REPORTED CASES OF LOUSE-BORNE TYPHUS IN THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

| Area | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1855 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1958 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 3815 | 3103 | 2517 | 3104 | 1545 | 1089 | 747 | 818 | 659 | 888 |
| Argentina | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |  |
| Eolivia | 99 | 85 | 409 | 1021 | 397 | 218 | 66 | 15 | 29 | 7 |
| Chile | a)656 | a)261 | a)238 | - | 7 | 90 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 10 |
| Colombia | 190 | 201 | 174 | 122 | 197 | 77 | 54 | 31 | 15 | 26 |
| Ecuador | 719 | 552 | 512 | 468 | 319 | 207 | 178 | 233 | 267 | 481 |
| Guatemala(a) | 38 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 8 | - | - |
| Mexico | 1155 | 1018 | 762 | 1008 | 382 | 324 | 314 | 432 | 242 | 106 |
| Peru | 948 | 972 | 404 | 478 | 229 | 172 | 125 | 94 | 96 | 38 |

(a) Including murine and unspecified typhus.

## WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough, a communicable disease of infancy and early childhood, continues to cause excessive morbidity in many countries of Latin America. On the average, over 200,000 cases were reported each year. The reported cases per 100,000 population were in excess of 100 in seven countries in 1960 (Table 44). Death rates, likewise, were very high in several countries.

Data for 14 countries for which information was available have been used for calculating death rates for the three regions for the decade (Figure 25). The whooping cough death rates for both Middle and South American countries remained at a high level and failed to show the same marked downward trend as in Northern America, where the rate was very low by 1960.

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES AND DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH WITH RATES PER 100,000
POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1857-1960

| Area | Cases |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Deaths |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numper |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  | Number |  |  |  | Rate |  |  |  |
|  | 1957 | 19.98 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 195.8 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Total | 200973 | 197321 | 231820 | 208288 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Argentina | 48279 | 13162 | 18351 | 38146 | 242.9 | 65.0 | 89.0 | 182.0 |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | .. | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Bolivia | 837 | 518 | 1270 | 566 | 25.2 | 15.4 | 37.3 | 16.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brazil (a) | 7853 | 7604 | 7983 | 4499 | 82.3 | 77.5 | 78.3 | 45.6 | 306 | 326 | 307 |  | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 |  |
| Canada (b) | 7459 | 6932 | 7259 | 6014 | 45.0 | 40.7 | 41.6 | 33.8 | 63 | 40 | 46 | 71 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Chile | 4230 | 12192 | 6348 | 5030 | 59.4 | 167.1 | 85.0 | 65.9 | 188 | 443 | 527 | 362 | 2.6 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 4.7 |
| Colombia (c) | 34192 | 34311 | 34546 | 42472 | 284.3 | 280.7 | 274.5 | 314.3 | 3595 | 2869 | 2833 | 4172 | 27.2 | 21.2 | 20.5 | 29.5 |
| Costa Rica | 1871 | 1540 | 1339 | 1735 | 181.1 | 143.1 | 118.9 | 148.2 | 127 | 83 | 95 | 137 | 12.3 | 7.7 | 8.4 | 11.7 |
| Cuba | 45 | 46 | 689 | 229 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 10.5 | 3.4 | 17 | 33 | 83 | . . . | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.2 | ... |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | 1907 | 2694 | 5801 | 6476 | 70.5 | 96.3 | 200.4 | 216.3 | 52 | 30 | 67 | $\ldots$ | 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | $\ldots$ |
| Ecuador |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3367 | 3021 |  |  | 85.7 | 74.6 |  |  |
| El Salvador(c) | 1577 | 2925 | 2188 | 1945 | 137.6 | 231.8 | 166.1 | 132.7 | 363 | 583 | 342 | 307 | 15.4 | 24.0 | 13.6 | 11.8 |
| Guatemala | 4285 | 3157 | 2310 | 1627 | 124.2 | 89.0 | 63.3 | 43.2 | 4170 | 4396 | 4068 | 2494 | 120.8 | 124.0 | 111.4 | 66.2 |
| Hait1 | 1407 | 3050 | 5438 | 1649 | 41.6 | 89.1 | 157.0 | 47.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | 5566 | 1362 | 593 | 1155 | 314.6 | 74.5 | 31.4 | 59.1 | 1002 | 626 | 312 | 496 | 56.6 | 34.2 | 16.5 | 25.4 |
| Mexico | 27813 | 38826 | 39168 | 24116 | 88.5 | 120.0 | 117.6 | 69.1 | 7121 | 7127 | 8538 | 5365 | 22.7 | 22.0 | 25.6 | 15.4 |
| Nicaragua | 101 | 749 | 652 | 611 | 7.6 | 54.4 | 45.8 | 41.4 | 72 | 222 | 209 | 127 | 5.4 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 8.6 |
| Panama | 379 | 378 | 799 | 301 | 39.0 | 37.8 | 77.8 | 28.5 | 102 | 58 | 122 | 243 | 10.5 | 5.8 | 11.9 | 23.0 |
| Paraguay (c, d) | 2387 | 2275 | 4975 | 1571 | 233.8 | 202.9 | 287.9 | 88.9 | 29 | 23 | 58 | 34 | 3.8 | 2.9 | 6.8 | 3.8 |
| Peru(c,e) | 10920 | 13266 | 20631 | 19005 | 228.9 | 272.7 | 384.9 | 339.9 | 376 | 297 | 410 | ... | 13.8 | 9.5 | 11.5 | ... |
| United States | 28328 | 32199 | 40034 | 14809 | 16.6 | 18.5 | 22.6 | 8.2 | 183 | 177 | 269 | $\cdots$ | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | $\ldots$ |
| Uruguay | 674 | 994 | 4320 | 1011 | 24.8 | 36.0 | 154.7 | 35.8 | 21 | 28 | 112 |  | 0.8 | 1.0 | 4.0 |  |
| Venezuela (c) | 7956 | 6444 | 23666 | 33560 | 221.0 | 173.0 | 613.1 | 837.7 | 206 | 106 | 311 | 299 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 4.2 |
| Bahama Islands | 5 | 7 | 1173 | 21 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 1138.8 | 20.0 | - | - | 6 |  | - | - | 5.8 | $\cdots$ |
| Bermuda | - | 10 | 74 | 2 | - | 24.4 | 176.2 | 4.8 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| British Guiana | 578 | 680 | ... | . | 111.6 | 127.6 | ... | ... | 8 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1.5 | 0.2 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| British Honduras | 19 | - | 7 | - | 22.9 | - | 8.0 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1.2 | .1.2 | 1.1 | - |
| Canal Zone | 1 | 5 | - | 2 | 1.9 | 11.6 | - | 4.8 | - | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |
| Falkland Is. | - | 212 | 1 | - | - | 10600.0 | 50.0 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | - |
| French Guiana | - | 1 | 20 | 6 | - | 3.2 | 64.5 | 19.4 | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |
| Guadeloupe | $\ldots$ | 7 | 16 | - |  | 2.7 | 6.1 | - | - | 16 | 22 | 10 | - | 6.2 | 8.3 | 3.7 |
| Martinique | 16 | 12 | - | 5 | 6.2 | 4.5 | - | 1.8 | 29 | 18 | 4 |  | 11.2 | 6.8 | 1.5 | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |  |
| Puerto Rico | 841 | 739 | 816 | 265 | 37.2 | 32.1 | 35.1 | 11.2 | 26 | 28 | 37 | $\ldots$ | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.6 | $\cdots$ |
| St.Pierre and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |
| Surinam | * | * | - | $\cdots$ | * | * | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | 1 |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 | - |
| Virgin Is.(U.K.) |  |  | 4 | - |  |  | 57.1 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | - |
| Virgin Is.(U.S.) | 2 | 119 | 1 | - | 6.9 | 396.7 | 3.2 | - | - | 1 | - | $\ldots$ | - | 3.3 | - | $\ldots$ |
| West Indies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua |  |  |  | 1 | 1482.6 | 3747.2 $*$ | 14.8 | 1.8 $*$ | 5 | 25 | - |  | 9.6 | 47.2 | - | 0.4 |
| Barbados |  |  | * | * |  |  |  | * | 1 | - | - |  | 0.4 |  | - | 0.4 |
| Dominica | 248 | 7 | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | 435.1 | 12.1 | ... | $\cdots$ | 10 | - |  |  | 17.5 |  | - | - |
| Grenada |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  | 29.2 | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - |
| Jamaica | 263 | 2646 | 1109 | 149 | 16.9 | 167.7 | 69.4 | 9.2 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ |  |  | . |  |
| Montserrat | 1 | 855 | ... | ... | 7.7 | 657.7 | ... | $\ldots$ | - | 13 | $\ldots$ |  | - | 100.0 | $\ldots$ | - |
| St. Kitts- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nevis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anguilla | 3 | 5325 | 44 |  | 5.6 | 9681.8 | 78.6 | 7.0 | - | 128 | 1 |  | - | 232.7 | 1.8 | - |
| St. Lucia | 65 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 78.3 | 21.4 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1.2 |  | - | - |
| St. Vincent | 17 | 8 | 49 | 45 | 22.4 | 10.4 | 62.0 | 56.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |  | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 79 | 62 | 116 | 1227 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 14.3 | 147.1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.0 |

(a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960.
(b) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958, for case data. (c) Reporting area, for case data.
(d) Area of information, for death data. (e) Princlpal cities, for death data.

* Disease not notifiable.

TABLE 45. NUMBER OF PERSONS IMMUNIZED AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | Area | 1957 | 1858 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina (a) | - | - | 39916 | 165294 | Bermuda (a) | 205 | 970 | 1045 | 1345 |
| Bolivia |  |  |  | 5708 | British Guiana | 110 | 5 | 68 | 24 |
| Canada | 520600 | 601600 | 819400 | 882900 | British Honduras | 6547 | 7222 | 7875 | 8420 |
| Chile | 103938 | 164033 | 182021 | 299473 | Canal Zone | ... | ... | ... | 3742 |
| Colombia | 127318 | 86675 | 109097 | 184140 | Falkland Islands | - |  | 5 | 2 |
| Costa Rica | 2827 | 4969 | 4261 | 9344 | French Guiana ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ) | 385 | 180 | 5 | 92 |
| Cuba | - |  | - | 80017 | Martinique | 385 | 180 | 44 32416 | 35 |
| Dominican Republic | 1466 | 1607 | 2420 | 1826 | Puerto Rico (a, b) | 23014 | 29943 | 32416 130 | $\cdots$ |
| Ecuador | 17253 | 21948 | 38734 | 37735 | St.Plerre andM1quelon | 51 | 154 | 130 | 160 |
| El Salvador (a) | 16914 | 13503 | 16219 | 15147 | Surinam | -•• | ... | $\cdots$ | 3750 53 |
| Guatemala | 41.707 | 35722 | 25034 | 26240 | Virgln Islands (U. K.) Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 510 | 794 | 741 | 53 |
| Haiti | 251 | 163 | 487 | 302 | Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 510 | 794 | 741 | ... |
| Honduras |  | 5281 | 20843 | 20636 | West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 347382 | 331222 | 342075 4291 | 427860 28713 | Antigua | 1937 | 2237 |  | 2181 5218 |
| Nicaragua | 2244 | 2876 | 4291 | 28713 1651 | Barbados | 1937 | 2237 ... | 1070 | 701 |
| Panama Paraguay | $2 \ddot{797}$ | 5077 | 1009 5731 | 1651 <br> 3329 | Dominica | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1070 | 37757 |
| Peru | 33074 | 117298 | 3042 | 82727 | St. Kitts-Nevis- |  |  |  |  |
| United States ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{b}$ ) | 1984149 | 2248229 | 2664970 |  | Anguilla | - | - | - | $8{ }^{-}$ |
| Venezuela | 71969 | 61725 | 107132 | 242388 | Trinidad and Tobago | ... |  | 474 | 802 |

(a) Governmental agencies only. (b) Incomplete data.

Figure 25
DEATHS FROM WHOOPING COUGH PER 100,000 POPULATION IN COUNTRIES OF THREE REGIONS OF THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960


MOTE: EXCLUDIMG IHREE COUHIRIES OF MIDDLE AMERICA AND FIYE OF SOUTA AMERICA

Figure 26
PERCENTAGE OF CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH UNDER 1 Year and $1-4$ Years OF AGE IN CANADA AND LATIN AMERICA, 1957-1960


Case fatality from whooping cough is greatest for infants under one year of age. In Latin American countries, relatively high percentages of cases occur in infants. This is in contrast to the distribution of cases in Canada, where for the four-year period 1957-1960, 11 per cent of cases were of children under 1 year of age and 33 per cent of children 1-4 years of age. Based on available data for six Latin American countries, 21 per cent of cases were of children under one year and 51 per cent of children 1-4 years of age (Figure 26). Several factors may be responsible for differences in the age distribution of cases of whooping cough. For prevention of morbidity and mortality, immunization of infants early in life is recommended.

The number of persons immunized against whooping cough for the four-year period 1957-1960 are given in Table 45. Increases in numbers immunized are evident, but in many countries large numbers of children are still not protected and many cases continue to occur.

## YAWS

The number of reported cases of yaws in the Americas have shown a marked decline in the past decade in many areas (Table 46). Although the number of areas providing data varies and the totals represent only the numbers reported, they point to progress toward eradication. The Governing Bodies of PAHO/ WHO have designated the eradication of yaws as one of the eradication programs to have concentrated activity for completion. Apart from Brazil, for which data were not available, 2,788 cases were reported in 1960. Eight areas reported 100 or more cases in 1960 or recent year. The situation in 1960 had improved markedly from that ten years ago. However, in a few areas, reductions have not occurred and eradication programs are needed to eliminate this disease from the Americas.

TABLE 46. REPORTED CASES OF YAWS IN THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

| Area | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17180 | 16121 | 12596 | 26548 | 7838 | 6153 | 5538 | 4896 | 3910 | 2788 |
| Colombla (a) | 2547 | 3083 | 4246 | 2473 | 1299 | 1154 | 1201 | 732 | 810 | 463 |
| Costa Rica | 4 | 2 |  | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Cuba | - | - | 110 | - | - | - |  |  | - | 1 |
| Dominican Republic (b) | 6078 | 5471 | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | 181 | 303 |
| Haiti |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 17249 | 2017 | 1074 | 1298 | 1361 | 860 | 336 |
| Panama | 193 | 171 | 189 | 163 | 144 | 123 | 65 | 21 | - | 2 |
| Peru (a) | 475 | 390 | 423 | 163 | 288 | 181 | 194 | 184 | 102 |  |
| Venezuela (a) | 1978 | 1457 | 1285 | 976 | 901 | 716 | 647 | 426 | 250 | 146 |
| Bahama Islands |  |  |  | 1 | - | - | - |  | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ |
| British Guiana | 81 | 65 | 45 | 90 | 90 | 65 | 11 | 5 | ... | . . |
| French Guiana | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | 48 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | - | - |
| Guadeloupe | 159 | 102 | 91 | $\because$ | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| Surinam | 806 | 462 | 312 | 341 | 269 | 324 | 644 | 799 | $\cdots$ | -•• |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | ... | 31 | 6 | 13 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 35 | 70 | 46 | 27 | 23 | 11 | 10 | 53 |
| Dominica | 275 | 545 | 403 | 146 | 348 | 617 | 225 | 236 | 223 | 204 |
| Grenada | 1306 | 1256 | 1933 | 798 | 178 | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | - | 3 |
| Jamaica | * |  | * | * | - | * | * | * | 20 | 275 |
| Montserrat | $\cdots$ | c) 558 | c) 432 | c) 293 | c) 108 | c) 71 | c) 20 | 6 | ... | - |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Angullla | 806 | 615 | 574 | 498 | 239 | 236 | 98 | 8 | - | - |
| St. Lucia | 516 | 557 | 774 | 1124 | 1010 | 640 | 270 | 71 | 140 | 64 |
| St. Vincent | 875 | 1311 | 1680 | 1430 | 401 | 410 | $\ldots$ |  | 73 | 60 |
| Trinidad andotobago | 1081 | 45 | 58 | 718 | 451 | 515 | 841 | 1036 | 1241 | 878 |

(a) Reporting area. (b) Data for 1951 and 1952 refer to years ended on June 30 of each year.
(c) Cases treated.

* Disease not notifiable.


## YELLOW FEVER

A few cases of jungle yellow fever are reported each year in the Americas (Table 47). The frve countries which usually report one or more cases are Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. In the first part of the decade, cases were also reported from Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, and Panama; in 1956 and 1957 a few cases were reported in Guatemala and Panama; in 1954 and 1959 cases were reported from Trinidad of which three, in 1954, were urban yellow fever.

TABLE 47. REPORTED CASES OF YELLOW FEVER IN THE AMERICAS, 1951-1960

| Area | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 312 | 341 | 89 | 95 | 39 | 28 | 80 | 61 | 30 | 34 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bolivia | 3 | 1 | 18 | - | 4 | 6 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 14 |
| Brazil | 50 | 221 | 39 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 26 | 4 | 1 |
| Colombia | 26 | 16 | 11 | 12 | 22 | 16 | 35 | 21 | 21 | 11 |
| Costa Rica | 180 | 93 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 42 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guaternala | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Honduras | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaraqua | - | 7 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 4 | 1 | - | 26 | - | - | 3 | 6 | 1 | 6 |
| Venezuela | 4 | 1 | 8 | 29 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Trinidad and | - | - | - | 18 | - | - | - | - | 2 | - |
| Tobago | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(a) Jungle yellow fever, 15 cases; urban yellow fever, 3 cases.

Note: All the cases reported were jungle yellow fever except three cases in Trinidad and Tobago in 1954.

TABLE 48. NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS AGAINST YELLOW FEVER IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | 1957 | 1958 | 1859 | 1960 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bollvia | $\ldots$ |  |  | 2546 |
| Canada | 4180 | 4010 | 5630 | 3500 |
| Colombia | 200028 | 130532 | 134401 | 1.30809 |
| Cuba | 186 | 100 | 110 | 125 |
| El Salvador | 5028 | 4819 | 3194 | 220 |
| Guatemala | 69437 | 44953 | 3170 | 541 |
| Mexico | 381002 | 477000 | 116593 | 15503 |
| Nicaragua | 5293 | 6335 | 6286 |  |
| Peru | 17843 | 46347 | 26046 | 44841 |
| Venezuela | 405704 | 226496 | 262459 | 263358 |
| Bermuda (a) | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| British Guiana | 1959 | 11561 | 2090 | 3716 |
| British Honduras | 16577 | 1379 | 992 | 565 |
| Canal Zone |  |  | ... | 1525 |
| French Guiana | 493 | 286 | 1007 | 965 |
| Guadeloupe | - | - | 18 | 3 |
| Martinlque | 144 | 103 | 222 | 91 |
| Surinam | $\cdots$ | . . . | $\cdots$ | 262 |
| West Indies Federation |  | . |  |  |
| Barbados | 25 | 53 | 272 | 89 |
| Jamaica | . . | ... | 120 | 36 |

(a) Approximate.

Vaccinations against yellow fever continued principally in countries in which jungle yellow fever occurs. However, in many others, vaccinations of travellers were reported (Table 48).

One of the four eradication programs under way in the Americas is to eliminate the urban vector of yellow fever, the Aedes aegypti mosquito. This is described in a separate document.

[^14]
## HEALTH SERVICES

Programs and responsibilities of health services at the three levels of government - national, regional and local - vary among the countries, depending on the pattern of government and the availability of private and non-profit sources for health and medical care. In view of these differences, comparisons of the extent of health services which are available to various populations are not easily made. Data on services should be interpreted only in relation to the overall medical resources of a country and to the use made of these resources by a population. In many countries complete information is not readily available.

In those in which both preventive and curative services are provided mainly by the government fairly complete data can often be obtained. In other countries in which private physicians and voluntary agencies are large contributors, the description of health activities becomes more difficult.

In the current Four-Year Reports speaific questions were directed to obtaining information on expendi-
tures on health by official government agencies. Inquiry was made concerning health resources in terms of health centers, hospital clinics and other establishments for ambulatory out-patient care, clinics for specialized medical and health care and public health laboratories. Also included was a section on hospital facilities from which data are presented in Chapter V.

Many countries included in answers to the questionnaire narrative accounts of changes in organization of the health services and important events and progress in administration and in health programs. Information is used here from these sections to show the developments in health services in the Americas. Statistical data are presented whenever possible but are limited due to differences in structure of health and medical programs in the countries and lack of definitions and systems of collection of information. Many essential health activities are not individually mentioned since they are generally carried on as an integrated part of general health services.

## EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH SERVICES

One of the fields in which the development of comparable statistical data is difficult, if not impossible, is in expenditures for health services. This is because expenditures for health services in different countries are handled in various ways, by public and private agencies or by governments either city or municipal, state or provincial, or national. Definitions and procedures for obtaining data on capital or current costs, direct or indirect, have not been developed and used for the collection and analysis of data on expenditures. Although the questionnaire for this report included. defined items on official government expenditures for health, the information is best presented separately for each country. Two summary tables bring together data available for these countries.

The Fifth World Health Assembly requested WHO 'to undertake joint studies with other international agenties on the relationship between public health,
medical care and social security." WHO has recently carried on a study of health expenditures, ${ }^{(1)}$ in which an attempt was made to detıne and classify health costs in a pilot study in six countries with varying systems of financing health services and different levels of living. Selected data from the analysis for the two American countries in this pilot study are presented as a basis for interpretation of the information provided by the countries for this present report.

In the WHO pilot study the costs were divided into capital and current, and sources of funds were distinguished as general government, compulsory insurance, private insurance, voluntary subscriptions and charitable funds, grants from outside the country, and other corporate and private courses. The total amount of general government funds at all levels (national, state, etc.) corresponds to the official total

1/ A Study of Healtb Costs, Tbe Cost and Means of Financing Medical Cart Services, WHO, Geneva, 1961 (Mimeographed report).
expenditure requested from Member States in the questionnaire for this report. Health services were defined in a broad sense to include promotion of health, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease whether acute or chronic, whether physical, mental or social in origin - and rehabilitation of those incapacitated by disease or injury. The problems in determining the inclusions as health services are discussed in the report of WHO. Summary data are given for Chile and the United States, the two American countries which were included in the pilot study and which have also provided similar data in the questionnaire for this report (Table 49).

TABLE 49. GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH SERVICES AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTALGOVERNMENT CONSUMPITON EXPENDITURE IN TWO COUNTRIES

|  | Chile | United States |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Year |  |  |
| Population (1958) | 1959 | $1957 / 58$ |
| Monetary unit | Escudos | 174787000 |
| Dollars |  |  |
| National income (per capita) | 344 | 2089 |
| Total general government <br> consumption expenditure | 365000000 | 81740000000 |
| General government current <br> expenditure on health services | 62900000 | 5357000000 |
| Percentage | 17.2 | 6.6 |

Of the total government expenditures, 17.2 per cent in Chile and 6.6 per cent in the United States were for health services. The National Health Service in Chile provides health services for the entire population and comprehensive preventive and curative medical care for the beneficiaries of the Workers' Social Insurance Fund (manual workers, their wives and children up to the age of 15 years) and for the medically indigent. This group represents between 70 and 75 per cent of the total population of the country. The high percentage of government expenditures for health in Chile indicates the important role that the government plays in the provision of health services. The pattern of health services in the United States is entirely different since most medical care is given by private physicians on a fee-for-service basis and general hospitals are usually operated by non-profit associations.

Since the content of the material received from the different governments in the Americas for this report vary widely, data are presented separately for each country. To facilitate comparisons, expenditures or budgets have been converted from national currency to U.S. dollars.

## BOLIVIA

The budget for official health activities was given in two parts - the public health budget and the government contribution for health insurance. The total national budget was also provided. These figures in Bolivian currency and converted to U.S. dollars are as follows:

|  | Boltvianos |  | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | Per cent | Amount | Per capita |
| Total national budget | 425458105731 |  | 35798000 | 10.36 |
| Fublic health | 12150298402 | 2.9 | 1022000 | 0.30 |
| Government contribution to health insurance |  |  |  |  |
| insurance | 35280166993 | 8.3 | 2968000 | 0.86 |

Of the total national budget 2.9 per cent was allocated for health and 8.3 per cent for health insurance, giving in all 11.2 per cent for these two activities in the field of health.

## BRAZIL

Total governmental expenditures for 1960 and those for medical-health services were given at three levels, the federal, state and "municipios" as shown below:

|  | Cruzeiros |  |  | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total government | Medical-health services |  | Medical-health services |  |
|  |  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 525800999000 | 27030786000 | 5.1 | 131768000 | 1.88 |
| Federal | 264631065000 | 10459527000 | 4.0 | 50987000 | 0.73 |
| State | 221616592000 | 14756620000 | 6.7 | 71934000 | 1.03 |
| Municiplos | 39553342000 | 1814639000 | 4.6 | 8846000 | 0.13 |

The total for medical-health services in U.S. dollars was 1.88 per capita.

## CANADA

Government expenditures for health were given by level of government for the fiscal year 1960-1961 as follows:

|  | Canadian <br> Dollars |  | U.S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Per capita |
|  |  | 910568000 |  | 914225000 |
| Total | 326904000 | 328217000 | 18.32 |  |
| Federal | 531250000 | 533384000 | 29.94 |  |
| Provincial | 52414000 | 52624000 | 2.95 |  |

Within the federal expenditures $\$ 47,993,000$ were for health grants to provinces and $\$ 189,369,000$ for hospital insurance payment to provinces. This latter expenditure was first made in 1958 and increased to
over $\$ 189$ million in 1960 . Provincial expenditures for hospital care also increased from $\$ 265$ million in 1957 to $\$ 442$ million in 1960. The amount the health service received of total government funds increased from 10.4 per cent in 1957-1958 to 15.1 per cent in 1960-1961.

## CHILE

The figure provided for all official health agencies of $64,979,797$ escudos for 1960 was only slightly larger than the expenditures in the WHO Study. Based on the total general government consumption expenditure in 1959 of 365 million escudos, 17.8 per cent of the total budget was spent for health services. The health expenditures of $\$ 8.09$ per capita for 1960 were divided as follows:

|  | Escudos | U.S. Dollars |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 64978797 | 61709000 | 8.09 |  |
| Health services | 2919466 | 2773000 | 0.36 |  |
| Medical and health <br> care | 62060261 | 58937000 | 7.73 |  |

## COLOMBIA

Information provided for Colombia on health budgets includes monies from national, departmental, municipal and other sources such as income from charities and lotteries. In addition, income is obtained -for services given in hospitals and institutions, from taxes specially designated for health, and from private donations. The total, however, does not include funds for social security and welfare, nor for the health care of the armed forces.

The following are appropriations for health services, hospitals, institutions and orphanages for the calendar year of 1960:

|  | Pesos | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 252243000 | 34888000 | 2.47 |
| National | 98273000 | 13592000 | 0.96 |
| Departmental | 29759000 | 4116000 | 0.29 |
| Municipal | 16260000 | 2249000 | 0.16 |
| Other sources | 107951000 | 14931000 | 1.06 |

## COSTA RICA

According to the information from the questionnaires, the official cost of health activities is $60,470,685$ colones for 1960 and in U.S. dollars the expenditures were $\$ 8.38$ per capita as shown below:

|  | Colones | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 60470685 | 9817000 | 8.38 |
| Health services | 8738.772 | 1418000 | 1.21 |
| Medical and health <br> care | 51731913 | 8398000 | 7.17 |

CUBA
The budget of the Ministry of Public Health in 1960 was given as $51,200,000$ pesos, which is equivalent to the same sum in U.S. dollars, and amounts to $\$ 7.53$ per capita. The budget in 1960 was practically double that in 1959.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The data provided include the costs of both the National Health Service and Social Welfare. Expenditures of official health agencies in 1960 were as follows:

|  | Pesos | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Totai | 13289031 | 13289000 | 4.44 |
| Health services | 620580 | 621000 | 0.21 |
| Medical and health |  |  |  |
| $\quad$ care | 12588451 | 12588000 | 4.20 |
| Unspecified | 80000 | 80000 | 0.03 |

These expenditures refer exclusively to the costs for health and social welfare; the budget of the Dominican Fund for Social Security is not included.

## HAITI

The inclusions in the budgetary provisions, which were given in detail for 1958-1959, are grouped for presentation here in four sections:

|  | Gourdes | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 18998415 | 3800000 | 1.10 |
| Medical services | 13675565 | 2735000 | 0.79 |
| Education | 997252 | 199000 | 0.06 |
| Public health division | 4218345 | 844000 | 0.24 |
| Administration | 107252 | 21000 | 0.01 |

## HONDURAS

In $1960,7,760,695$ lempiras were spent for health with practically one-half for health services and the other half for medical and health care. The data on the budget of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare are as follows:

|  | Lempiras | U.S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Total | 7760695 | 3880000 | 1.99 |
| Health services | 3832897 | 1916000 | 0.98 |
| Medical and health <br> care | 3848798 | 1924000 | 0.99 |
| International contri- <br> butions | 79000 | 40000 | 0.02 |

## MEXICO

In $1960,12.2$ per cent of the federal budget was allotted for health, welfare and social security. Of this amount approximately half was for health and hospital services, as shown below:

|  | Pesos |  |  | U. S._Dollars |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |  |
| Total federal budget | 10251341000 | 820107000 | 23.48 |  |  |
| Health, welfare and <br> social security | 1248939490 | 12.2 | 98915000 | 2.86 |  |
| Health and hospital <br> services | 617105142 | 6.0 | 49368000 | 1.41 |  |
| Welfare and social <br> security | 631834349 | 6.2 | 50547000 | 1.45 |  |

Contributions of the states amounted to $23,894,468$ pesos or $1,912,000$ U.S. dollars.

## NICARAGUA

The governmental expenditures for health as given below were 13.2 per cent of expenditures for all services in the fiscal year 1960-1961 and the per capita expenditure for health was 3.05 in U.S. dollars:

|  | Cordobas |  | U.S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |
|  | 247552000 | 34145000 | 23.12 |  |
| Total | 32701949 | 13.2 | 4511000 | 3.05 |
| Total health | 7822480 | 3.2 | 1079000 | 0.73 |
| Total health services | 24879468 | 10.1 | 3432000 | 2.32 |

## PANAMA

As shown below, $10,241,335$ balboas which were 17.2 per cent of the total expenditures for the Republic were provided for public health activities in 1960:

|  | Balboas |  | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |
|  |  | 59436080 | 59436000 | 56.33 |
| Total | 10241335 | 17.2 | 10241000 | 9.70 |

Exact figures were not available for the sum which the municipalities allot to public health, which is 5 per cent of their "entradas" and goes to a designated fund utilized by a special commission.

## PARAGUAY

Expenditures for support of activities of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare amounted to almost 162 million guaranies or 7.8 per cent of the total government budget, as given below:

> Guaranies
U. S. Dollars

|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total | 2083700000 |  | 16537000 | 9.35 |
| Health services | 161774457 | 7.8 | 1284000 | 0.73 |

Total funds including those of the Institute of Social Welfare, which is a part of the Ministry, were over 500 million guaranies.

## PERU

The total general budget, as well as that for the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare was given. Between 1957 and 1960 the budget for the Ministry increased by 130 per cent. Health services accounted for almost a fourth of the Ministry's budget, averaging $\$ 0.91$ (U. S.) per capita:

|  | Soles |  |  | U.S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |  |
|  | 7869352800 |  | 294071000 | 27.09 |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ministry of Public |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health and Welfare | 1141306900 | 14.5 | 42650000 | 3.93 |  |
| Health services | 267036702 | 3.4 | 9879000 | 0.91 |  |

## THE UNITED STATES

The total governmental expenditures for health in 1959 was $\$ 5,280,749,000$ which was $\$ 29.81$ per capita. Of this amount, the federal contribution was nearly 30 per cent while the remaining was divided nearly equally between state and local governments, as seen below:

|  | U. S. Dollars | Per capita |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | 5280749000 | 29.81 |
| Federal | 1550865000 | 8.76 |
| State | 1871610000 | 10.57 |
| Local | 1858274000 | 10.49 |

In the expenditures for state and local governments, construction, maintenance, operation and medical care in hospitals accounted for a large proportion of the expenditures. Of the federal expenditures, $\$ 253,345,000$ was for grants to states, and $\$ 863,000,000$ for the Veterans Administration.

## VENEZUELA

The budget for the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare was $474,791,000$ bolivars for 1960 1961 and in U.S. dollars 19.88 per capita. As can be seen below, the budget of the Ministry was 8.6 per cent of the total national budget:

|  | Bolivars |  |  | U. S. Dollars |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Amount | Per <br> cent | Amount | Per <br> capita |  |
| Total national budget | 5500000000 |  | 1641991000 | 228.60 |  |
| Budget for Ministry <br> of Health and Social <br> Welfare | 474791400 | 8.6 | 141729000 | 19.88 |  |

Estimates from partial data show that over onebillion bolivars are assigned to health activities in the various Ministries and Institutes in the health field. Medical services account for over two thirds of this latter sum.

*     *         *             *                 * 

For 11 countries, the total governmental expenditures, as well as those for health, were provided from which the proportions of the totals expended for health were obtained (Table 50). For these countries the variation was from 5.1 to 17.2 per cent and is related to the kinds of services rendered. In the United States, for example, most medical care is not paid for from governmental funds. In several of these Latin American countries for which information was available the percentage for health was large, for the three highest were $17.2,17.2$ and 14.5 per cent.

TABLE 50. GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL SERVICES AND FOR HEALTH IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS PROVIDING DATA, 1960

| Country | Total (National currency) | Health |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per cent |
| Bolivia | 425458105731 | a)47430465 395 | 11.2 |
| Brazil | 525800999000 | 27030786000 | 5.1 |
| Canada (1960-1961) | $\ldots$ | 910568000 | 15.1 |
| Chile (b) (1959) | 365000000 | 62900000 | 17.2 |
| Mexico | 10251341000 | a) 1248939490 | 12.2 |
| Nicaragua | 247552000 | 32701949 | 13.2 |
| Panama | 59436080 | 10241335 | 17.2 |
| Paraguay | 2083700000 | 161774457 | 7.8 |
| Peru | 7869352800 | a) 1141306900 | 14.5 |
| United States (b) (1957-58) | 81740000000 | 5357000000 | 6.6 |
| Venezuela (1960-1961) | 5500000000 | 474791400 | 8.6 |

(a) Public Health and Social Security.
(b) A study of Health Costs, WHO.

From the data provided for seventeen countries, the expenditures per capita in U.S. dollars are presented in Table 51. Although the inclusions in the ex-

TABLE 51. EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH IN LOCAL CURRENCY AND UNITED STATES DOLLARS IN 1960 FOR 17 COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS

| Country | Local currency | United States dollars |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount | Per capita |
| Bolivia (a) | 47430465395 | 3991000 | 1.16 |
| Brazil | 27030786000 | 131768000 | 1.88 |
| Canada (b) | 910568000 | 914225000 | 51.32 |
| Chile | 64979797 | 61709000 | 8.09 |
| Colombia | 252243000 | 34888000 | 2.47 |
| Costa Rica | 60470685 | 9817000 | 8.38 |
| Cuba | 51200000 | 51200000 | 7.53 |
| Dominican Republic | 13289031 | 13289000 | 4.44 |
| Haiti (c) | 18998415 | 3800000 | 1.10 |
| Honduras | 7760695 | 3880000 | 1.99 |
| Mexico | 1248939490 | 99915000 | 2.86 |
| Nicaraçua (a, b) | 32701949 | 4511000 | 3.05 |
| Panama | 10241335 | 10241000 | 9.70 |
| Paraguay | 161774457 | 1284000 | 0.73 |
| Peru (a) | 1141306900 | 42650000 | 3.93 |
| United States (d) | 5280749000 | 5280749000 | 29.81 |
| Venezuela (b) | 474791400 | 141729000 | 19.88 |

(a) Public Health and Social Security. (b) 1960-61.
(c) 1958-59. (d) 1959.
penditures differ considerably in these countries due to the nature of programs and services provided, the data indicate that the per capita expenditures in U.S. dollars are in general sizeable with two in excess of $\$ 25.00$ per capita, one almost $\$ 20.00$, and four others over $\$ 7.00$ per capita. The comparison of these expenditures with those provided for the previous report on health conditions ${ }^{(2)}$ indicates that the amounts are much larger in nearly all countries which may be attributed in part to the provision of data in accordance with a broader definition of health services, as well as to an increase in services.

## ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL AND SPECIALIZED HEALTH SERVICES

Organized health services in communities are offered through health centers, through out-patient clinics of hospitals, dispensaries and emergency and mobile units. The information received for this report on health facilities and the service rendered in them is not strictly comparable in the countries and areas of the Americas. Definitions of the types of units vary and the amount of care provided by a specified type may differ widely. Reporting on health centers and establishments for general ambulatory out-patient care was limited in summaries for some countries to official establishments of the Ministry of Health. In other countries without centralized reporting of units within the country it was extremely difficult
to obtain complete data. However, the data, even though limited, do indicate the efforts being expended to develop health services in the Americas.

In Table 52 is shown the number of health centers in each country or area for a recent year, together with the number of persons attending, or the total number of visits made to the centers. As a rule, "health center" refers to local official health services. It usually refers to an organized center with sufficient trained personnel to offer generalized health supervision, in some instances including curative medicine. Increases in the numbers of health centers have occurred in most countries in the four-yearperiod. For a few countries the large proportions served through

TABLE 52. HEALTH CENTERS AND INSTTTUTIONS FOR GENERAL OUTPATIENT CARE IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Year | Health centers |  | Hospital clinics |  | Other units |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Persons served | Number | Persons served | Number |  | ersons erved |
| Argentina (a) | 1959 | 18 | 291610 | 133 | 1668714 | 204 |  | 1403706 |
| Bolivia | 1960 | 90 | ... | 8 |  | 45 |  |  |
| Brazil | 1960 | b) 2303 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 1958 | c) 213 |  | 1127 | 3547442 |  |  |  |
| Chile | 1960 |  | ** 4130462 | ... | ... | 370 | d)* | 633535 |
| Colombia | 1960 | 757 | * 4941475 | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |
| Costa Rica | 1959 | 67 | * 132312 | 15 | .. | 68 |  |  |
| Cuba | 1960 | 126 |  | ... |  | 44 |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 1960 | 2 | e) 7418 | $\cdots$ |  | 178 |  |  |
| Ecuador | 1959 |  |  | 63 | 711346 | 69 |  | 198811 |
| El Salvador | 1960 | 66 | 223620 | 11 | 296760 | 16 |  |  |
| Guatemala | 1960 | 58 | 196352 | 24 | f) 211824 | 1 |  | 18327 |
| Haiti | 1960 | 14 | 76742 | 21 | 173974 | 157 |  | 150355 |
| Honduras | 1960 | 28 | 129930 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 1960 | g) 1388 | * 4142915 | 456 | h) 416178 | 483 | h) | 221916 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 37 | 80398 | 26 | i) 69094 | 22 |  |  |
| Panama (a) | 1960 | 35 | h) 54264 | 15 | 506453 | . . | j) | 271817 |
| Paraguay (a) | 1960 | 56 | * 430545 | ... | ... | 99 |  | 152572 |
| Peru (a) | 1960 | 71 | ... |  |  | 493 |  | ... |
| United States | 1959 | 1109 |  | 6200 | h, $17 * 65000000$ | ... |  |  |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 1) 398 | 1614446 | 43 | 346586 | 62 |  | 1290229 |
| Bahama Islands | 1959 | - | - | 1 | 28445 | 32 | * | 35673 |
| Bermuda | 1960 | - | - - | - | - | - |  | - |
| British Guiana | 1960 | 130 | * 102700 | f) 6 | * 272569 | 35 | h) | 124930 |
| British Honduras | 1960 | 24 |  | 7 | 34862 | 26 | h) | 19859 |
| Canal Zone | 1960 | 6 | 52867 | 43 | 116827 | 2 |  | 14677 |
| Falkland Islands | 1960 | - | - | - | * 3280 | 2 |  |  |
| French Guiana | 1960 |  |  |  |  | 24 |  | 13819 |
| Guadeloupe | 1960 | - | - | 8 | * 6142 | 41 | * | 61439 |
| Martinique | 1960 |  |  |  |  | 29 |  | 7671 |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 1960 | - | - | 1 | 9075 | 1 |  | 431 |
| Surinam | 1960 | 2 | $\ldots$ |  | $\cdots$ | 44 |  |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 1959 | - | - | 1 | * 796 | 9 | * | 2829 |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua Barbados | 1959 | 3 | $\begin{array}{rr}* & 67922 \\ * & 113213\end{array}$ | 1 | * 116351 | 16 | * | 44797 |
| Dominica | 1960 | 3 | * 8331 | - | 116351 | $\ddot{26}$ |  |  |
| Grenada | 1960 | 30 |  | - | - | 9 |  |  |
| Jamaica | 1960 | 64 | 253066 | 22 | 253771 | 78 | m) | ... |
| St. Kitts - Nevis Anguilla | 1959 |  |  |  |  | 15 |  | 9963 |
| St. Lucia | 1959 | 15 | 73411 | $\ldots$ | m) ... | ... | m) | ... |

* Total visits. $\quad$ ** Visits of adults only.
(a) Institutions of Ministry of Health only. (b) Official health services.
(c) Estimated number of health units with a full-time medical officer in 1960.
(d) No attendance figures for 353 rural posts. (e) Health center of Santo Domingo only.
(f) Year 1958. (g) Excluding Federal District. (h) Incomplete, not all units reporting on attendance. (i) Year 1959. (j) Social Security. (k) Excluding Federally operated clinics; including hospital clinics and outpatient diagnostic and treatment centers.
(l) "Medicaturas murales". (m) Included under health centers.
health centers or other official health units can be easily seen. The data from the National Health Service in Chile, through which both health services and curative medicine are provided to over 70 per cent of the population and health services also to the rest, indicate that a large part of the population takes advantage of the available health services. Adults made over 4 million visits to centers or clinics during 1960. This gives a ratio of 0.9 visits per adult in Chile. The ratio of visits by children to the total child population is close to 1. No differentiation was made between health centers, hospital and other clinics.

In Colombia the numbers of health units is large (757) and the ratio of visits to total population is approximately 0.4 . These 757 units are of varying types. Thirty-two pilot health centers have full-time personnel trained in public health, including a physician, nurse-midwives, supervisor of sanitation, sanitary inspectors and nursing auxiliaries. Maternal and child health services, epidemiology, environmental sanitation, dental health, statistics, auxiliary services and medical care are included in the programs of the center. In addition, ten municipalities operate their own health centers. Another 641 centers have parttime physicians and furnish basic services in maternal and child health, epidemiology, environmental sanitation, dental care and medical care for adults. In seventy-four other units only limited services are furnished by a nursing auxiliary and health inspectors, with only periodic visits by a physician.

Brazil also reported on large numbers of official health services, but without details on their activities.

For at least half of the countries, hospital outpatient clinics were reported to have an important role in supplying medical care to a population. These clinics were usually more numerous than health centers, since they serve smaller geographical areas and in some instances the attendance was sizeable. In Canada, 3.5 million persons attended hospital clinies and in the United States an estimated 65 million visits were made to 4,400 hospital clinics reporting on their services. From almost 2,000 more hospital clinics in the United States there were no data on attendance. For Argentina, reports for establishments of the Ministry of Health also indicated a large attendance at hospital clinics.

Other units supplying general health care have been included under "Other" in Table 52. These include a few polyclinics and dispensaries, first aid stations, many rural health posts and in some countries a few mobile health clinics.

A section of the questionnaire was also devoted to specialized health services. These included primarily maternal and child health, occupational health, rehabilitation, school health, mental health, dental health and tuberculosis. Data for services reported

TABLE 53. TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL ACTIVITIES'IN

| Area | THE AMERICAS, 1960Number |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { receiving } \\ \text { BCG } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number ofX-rays |  |
|  | clinics | Number | Visits |  |  |
| Argentina (a) | 4 |  | 88085 |  |  |
| Bolivia |  | 14177 | 20724 |  | 25105 |
| Brazil | 166 | b)95765 | ... | 1360560 | 3033835 |
| Canada | ... | 563079 | ... | 1494333 | 170100 |
| Chile | $\ldots$ |  |  |  | 143030 |
| Colombia |  | 461225 | 113196 | 590772 | c)165 418 |
| Costa Rica | d) 1 | ... | ... | ... | 17567 |
| Cuba |  | ... | . . . | , . . | 66845 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic | 10 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 657063 |
| El Salvador | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36721 |
| Guatemala |  |  | . | . | 19723 |
| Honduras | 5 |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 3212 |
| Mexico | ... | 218488 | $\ldots$ | ... | 67 |
| Nicaragua |  | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | 194 |
| panama | ... |  |  |  | e) 13967 |
| Paraguay |  |  |  |  | 6388 |
| Peru | 27 | f) 7966 | 137738 |  | g) 74673 |
| United States | 1191 |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela | 297 | 789916 |  |  | 472824 |

(a) For Ministry of Health only. (b) Tuberculosis cases.
(c) Provisional. (d) Mobile unit. (e) Incomplete.
(f) New cases. (g) 1959.
in maternal and child health programs appear in Chapter II. For most other fields, little information is available. However, for three-tuberculosis, mental and dental health-data have been summarized for countries and other areas reporting on their programs.

TABLE 54. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, 1860

| Area | Number of <br> clinics | Persons treated |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  |  | Number | Visits |
| Brazil | $\ldots$ |  | 130049 |
| Canada (a) | 87 | 45136 | 293655 |
| Chile | $\ldots$ | 7376 | 50178 |
| Colombia | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 110932 |
| Cuba | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Panama | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Paraguay | 1 | 445 | 2846 |
| United States (a) | 1009 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| Venezuela (a) | 8 | 12315 | $\cdots$ |
|  |  |  |  |
| Bahama Islands | 1 | $\ldots$ | b) |
| Bermuda | 1 | 600 |  |
| British Guiana | 2 | 88 | 500 |
| Canal Zone | 1 | $\ldots$ | 1801 |
| French Guiana (a) | 1 | 85 | 180 |
| Guadeloupe | 2 | $\ldots$ | 1805 |
| Martinique | 6 | $\cdots$ | 2083 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 1 | 12 | 42 |
| Surinam | 2 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |
| West Indies Federation |  | 1 | b) |
| Barbados | 384 | $\ldots$ |  |

(a) 1959.
(b) EstImated.

The tuberculosis program in many countries is integrated with general activities of health centers and units. For this reason, in some countries data may not have been included under specialized services. The information supplied on the number of clinics, persons examined, and clinic visits is shown in Table 53. Mobile X-ray units are operated in a few countries, and the numbers of X-rays taken were reported. The extent of immunization with BCG is considerable. In almost all countries a sizeable number of vaccinations were performed and in several countries with the lowest numbers of vaccinations extensive programs were carried out in the earlier years of this four-year period.

Mental health activities are known to be extremely limited in many parts of the Americas. Only nine countries included any information in their reports on numbers of clinics and visits (Table 54). In the United

TABLE 55. DENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN

| Area | Number of clinics | Persons treated |  | Population with fluoridated water |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Visits |  |
| Bolivia | 6 | ... | $\cdots$ | - |
| Canada |  | . . | ... | 1316700 |
| Chale | $\cdots$ |  | 2008476 | 208272 |
| Colombia (a) | 345 | 469349 | 760257 | b) |
| Costa Rica | 26 | 48099 | 76240 | - |
| Cuba | 8 | - |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 2 | 4430 | 8591 |  |
| Ecuador | $\cdots$ |  | 42310 | - |
| El Salvador | 34 | 45804 | 70914 | c) |
| Guatemala | 11 | 3872 | - | - |
| Halti | -** | $\cdots$ | 44915 | - |
| Honduras (a) | ... | 2791 | $\therefore$. | - |
| Mexico | 120 | 177828 | . . . | - |
| Nicaragua | . . . | 194 | $\cdots$ | - |
| Panama | . . . |  | d) 20001 | - |
| Paraguay | 138 | 31703 | 301008 | 180372 |
| Peru | 71 | 114465 | 187711 | 6000 |
| United States ( $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{e}$ ) |  | f) 531424 |  | . . . |
| Venezuela | 58 | 190270 | 416144 | - |
| Bermuda | 3 | . $\cdot$ | 7328 | - |
| British Guiana | . | 63622 |  | - |
| British Honduras | 69 | ... | 1190 | - |
| Canal Zone | 2 | . . | 15104 | 41891 |
| Falkland Islands | 1 | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| French Guiana | 1 |  | . . | *** |
| Puerto Rico (a) |  | 20038 | $\cdots$ | - |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 1 | 2229 | 2925 | - |
| Surinam | 7 | 19820 | ... | - |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 99 |  | 10100 | - |
| Barbados | 3 | f) 8263 | . | - |
| Dominica | 2 |  | . . | - |
| 'Grenada | 7 | 4000 |  | - |
| Jamajca (a) | 37 | * $\cdot$ | 116893 | - |
| St. Kitts-Nevis Anguilla (a) | 89 | 4215 | 5484 | - |

(a) Year 1959. (b) Two cities with fluoridated water supplies.
(c) One city with fluoridated water supplies. (d) Services.
(e) Incomplete. (f) For children and maternity patients only.

TABLE 56. NUMEER OF PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES AND NUMBER OF LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957-1960

| Area | Number of laboratories |  |  |  | Number of examinations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| Canada | 38 | 38 | 38 | 41 | 5872182 | 5737717 | 5929106 | 6109485 |
| Chile | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2708319 | 2925565 | 3351303 | 3256030 |
| Colombia | 3 | 3 | 24 | 20 | 5968 | 10005 | 335451 | 516825 |
| Costa Rica | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 368159 | 340852 | 354014 | 435717 |
| Cuba | + |  |  | ... | 56402 | 54512 | 78663 | 146381 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 139127 | 187543 | 212253 | 219474 |
| Ecuador | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 303570 | 374786 | 393787 | 429318 |
| El Salvador | 17 | 15 | 19 | 18. | 245085 | 272075 | 309983 | 245124 |
| Guatemala | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12. | 108706 | 127729 | 108911 | 101077 |
| Haiti | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 82895 | 86305 | 133572 | 125099 |
| Honduras | * |  | . . | ... | 87 196 | 70128 | 118387 | 122587 |
| Mexico | 121 | 121 | 133 | 196 | 798209 | 1078254 | 1083436 | 1318904 |
| Nicaragua | 54 | 44 | 34 | 34 | 90578 | 78967 | 331119 | 260358 |
| Panama | 1 | 1 | 12 | 14 | 75122 | 90433 | 87844 | 82372 |
| Paraguay | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 84163 | 65350 | 86937 | 47271 |
| Peru | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 247991 | 253009 | 234970 | 218758 |
| United States (a) | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 |  | 23000000 | 25000000 |  |
| Venezuela | 59 | 58 | 59 | 62 | 1276774 | 1448754 | 1627559 | 1490552 |
| Bahama Is. (b) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 20519 | 25885 | 25505 | ... |
| Bermuda | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | , |  |  |  |
| British Guiana | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 113874 | 134334 | 158237 | 180027 |
| Canal Zone | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 95755 | 453079 | 474719 | 404598 |
| Falkland Islands | - | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| French Guiana | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23806 | 20448 | 22355 | 84974 |
| Guadeloupe | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 109167 | 120101 | 152909 | 175820 |
| Martinique | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1. | 258182 | 293244 | 275041 | 260371 |
| Netherlands Antilles | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5662 | 5808 | 4826 | 9329 |
| Surinam |  |  | * | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| VIrgin Is. (U. K.) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2019 | 1578 | 1254 |  |
| West Indies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 1) | 18798 | 20360 | 24777 | 24884 |
| Barbados | 1 | 1 | 1. | 1 | 17183 | 32520 | 39761 | 45236 |
| Dominica | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |
| Grenada | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ** | ** | -. | * |
| St.Kitts-Nevis- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . |
| Anguilla (b) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lucia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2. | 13222 | 14461 | 23981 | ... |

(a) Number of laboratories for 1957-1959 estimated on basis of 1980 figure.
(b) Hospital laboratory performing both public health and hospital examinations.

States and Canada relatively large numbers of clinics are operated, but in the Latin American countries they are very few. Clinics also were more frequently in existence in the territories of the United Kingdom and France than in Latin American countries. The small numbers are not unexpected in view of the small number of beds available for treatment of mental illness.

Dental health services were apparently more likely to be considered as specialized than those in other fields. From many countries and areas there were reports on numbers of clinics and visits (Table 55). Additional information was given on the populations supplied with fluoridated water.

Public health laboratories have many functions of which one is to assist the clinician in diagnosing disease. In public health activities laboratories help

TABLE 57. NUMBER OF EXAMINATTONS IN PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES BY DEPARTMENT IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Total | Bacteriology | ChemIstry | Hematology | Parasitology | Pathology | Serology | Urology | Virology | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canada | 6109485 | a)3059 633 | 576547 | 445083 | 55523 | 177264 | 1683627 |  | 58020 | 53788 |
| Colombia | 516825 | 34 | ... |  | b) 510285 | 2881 | 130 | ... | 622 | 2873 |
| Costa Rica | 435717 | 75156 |  | 202800 | 100607 | ... | 57145 | ... | ... |  |
| Cuba | 146391 | 1518 | 609 |  |  | . |  | ... | ... | c) 144264 |
| Dominican Republic | 219474 | 8664 | 85372 | 18346 | 39129 | 1947 | 66016 |  | -•• |  |
| Ecuador | 429318 | 19227 | . . . |  | 72117 | ... | 146829 |  | ... | 191145 |
| El Salvador | 245124 | 58183 | ... | 6450 | 42797 | . . | 135987 | -•• | ... | 1462 |
| Guatemala | 101077 | 19569 |  | ... | 33454 | $\cdots$ | 48054 | $\cdots$ | . | ... |
| Hadti | 125099 | 43482 | -•. | 35 | 21531 | . $\cdot$ | 35135 | 24916 | . . | $\cdots$ |
| Mexico | 1319904 | 39390 | 37630 | 205651 | 191910 | 288 | 774509 | 34315 | ... | 36211 |
| Nicaragua | 260358 | 9240 |  |  | 95979 | ... | 48384 | 86090 | ... | 20665 |
| Panama | 82372 | 18925 | 4448 | 9208 | 13316 | . | 21888 | 14537 | ... | 50 |
| Paraguay | 47271 | 1839 | 5524 | ... | 2896 |  | 36679 | ... | . . | 333 |
| Peru | 218758 | 9219 | ... |  |  | 4819 | 150744 | ... | $\ldots$ | 53976 |
| Venezuela | 1490552 | 128652 | ... | 192242 | 260786 | ... | 788640 | $\cdots$ | 150 | 120082 |
| British Guiana | 180027 | 80197 | 11710 | 68446 | 10833 |  |  |  |  | 8841 |
| French Guiana | 24.974 | 5867 | 5944 | 5700 |  | 148 | 7315 | . | ... |  |
| Martinique | 260371 | 8166 | ... | 28110 | 11338 | ... | 74588 | $\cdots$ | ... | 138167 |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 9329 | 704 | ... | 6391 | 420 | . | - | . . | ... | 1814 |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 1254 | 706 | ... | 381 | ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | 44 |
| West Indies Federation Barbados | 45236 | 5639 | . $\cdot$ | 2671 | 1095 | . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 29781 | 5088 | ... | 962 |
| St. Lucia | 23981 | 1423 | $\cdots$ | ... | 13480 | . $\cdot$ | 7056 | ... | . $\cdot$ | 2022 |

(a) Includes 2,074,086 diagnostic tests and 985,547 sanitation examinations, (b) Includes 509,918 for malaria.
(c) General clinical analyses. (d) Year 1959.
to protect the individual and community from contamınation of water, food and air, and impurities of drugs and medicine. In addition, examinations are performed to identify the agents responsible for communicable diseases and epidemics. Development and strengthening of laboratory services in the Americas will both improve the quality of medical care and produce more reliable information on morbidity, mortality and environmental conditions which is so urgently needed for evaluation and planning in the health field.

The Four-Year Reports from many countries contained information on the numbers of public health laboratories and on examinations performed during the period. In many countries the number of examinations increased considerably during the short span of four years. Available data are shown in Table 56 for the period 1957-1960.

For the year 1960, numbers of examinations in these laboratories are distributed in Table 57 by department. The four principal fields in which the laboratory work was performed were usually bacteriology, hematology, parasitology and serology. Bacteriological examinations included both clinical diagnostic tests and determinations of products for environmental
sanitation. In the Latin American countries large numbers of parasitological examinations were made. In Colombia almost all were for identification of malaria. In only a few countries were virus studies reported, and from relatively.few was work in pathological diagnoses indicated. However, only public health laboratories were included, with the exception of a few joint hospital and public health laboratories.

Although data on general and specialized health services are difficult to obtain, they are useful in health planning. In each country, methods need to be evolved for measuring the attention required and directed to general and specific problems of health and disease. Development of centralized collection of statistics is not to be recommended for all countries because of differences in the sources of health care, whether federal, regional or local government, voluntary or private. However, in the smaller countries of the Americas, and those in which most care is offered through government sources, this may be the best method. In others, survey methods may be the advisable ones to gain knowledge of the health situation and investments in care.

## IMPORTANT EVENTS AND CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Many National Health Services reported important events and changes in organizational structure in answer to questions in Part $A$ of the questionnaires which have been summarized.

## ARGENTINA

The Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health has delineated health programs establishing priorities compatible with actual needs and economic possibilities of the country. These programs are intended to prevent diseases, promote health and rehabilitate the handicapped. The following principal accomplishments are reported for the period 1957-1960. A Special Committee was created in order to coordinate and centralize efforts in the campaign against tuberculosis. Also, agreements were arranged with the provinces to increase knowledge of the problem and intensify treatment programs. Compulsory poliomyelitis immunization of children 2 months to 14 years of age was established. Campaigns against hydatid disease and Chagas' Mazza disease were carried out. Although only sporadic cases of smallpox occur in the country, plans are under way for vaccination of $15,600,000$ persons against smallpox in six months. It is expected that Aëdes aegypti eradication campaigns will be finished in 1962. The extensive program for the eradication of malaria is continuing. The National Leprosy Program was submitted to Congress for sanction into an Act. A National Plan of Maternal and Child Health was established for the country with special attention to the reduction of morbidity and mortality from gastro-intestinal diseases.

## BRAZIL

Since its separation from the Ministry of Education in 1954, the Ministry of Health modified its structure in only one point: the creation of the National Department of Rural Endemics in 1957. The medical and health activities are under the state governments or the federal government, jointly with other institutions outside the governments. In general all, or almost all, health programs are long-term ones. At the national level, they include the development of the following campaigns: tuberculosis, leprosy, vaccination, promotion of activities of maternal and child care institutions, environmental sanitation, rural endemics including malaria eradication, to mentiononly a few. A short-term program for the mass vaccination against small pox is to be carried out in 1962.

## CANADA

During 1957 some internal rearrangements took place in the Health Services Directorate. As a result, the work of the Directorate is now carried on by an administration section, by five main health sections, each of which is headed by a principal medical officer and by a number of consultant divisions covering special fields. In a broader context it may be said that just as the pattern of the social and economic organization of the country is subject to constant and progressive change, health services cannot remain static and must also undergo appropriate changes necessary to the needs of the times. With the introduction on a national scope of the Hospital Insurance Program, the setting up of the Royal Commission on Health Care took place. The Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act came into force on May 1, 1957. This act empowers the Minister of National Health and Welfare to enter into agreements with the provinces to make insured services available to all residents, to ensure maintenance of adequate standards in hospitals, to maintain adequate records and accounts, etc. In 1958, federal assistance under the Hospital Construction Grant was increased to $\$ 2,000$ per hospital bed and beginning with the fiscal year 1959-60 a redistribution and merging of certain of the health grants was expected to provide a more flexible measure of assistance and make larger amounts available where additional amounts were necessary. In the field of maternal and child health, an Advisory Committee to the Minister of National Health and Welfare was established in 1958. The Emergency Health Services Division was created as part of the Health Service Directorate in 1959 to coordinate the emergency health planning of the Department. In the field of radiation protection an expansion in departmental activities occurred in 1959.

## CHILE

Health activities continued to be promoted mainly by the National Health Service, which pursued a policy of integration. In this Service, policy making is centralized in the Public Health Department; execution is centralized in the zones, which are responsible for coordination, and in the hospital areas and their dependent services, which are responsible for both preventive and curative activities. In the matter of health legislation, Law 10,383 , which established the National Health Service, was supplemented by further rules and regulations aimed at strengthening it.

The earthquake in early 1960 which affected eleven provinces and seven out of thirteen health areas, or about one third of the population, while a catastrophe, did bring about a quickening of planning for physical and administrative reorganization. This first step towards a national health plan within the framework of a development plan was recently strengthened when a Planning Board and a Planning Unit were established at the policy-making level. The Planning Unit is already working on immediate and long-range solutions.

## CUBA

In recent years, new objectives are being proposed for health policies based on a technical-scientific reorganization. Plans have been made and are being implemented for re-structuring the Minisţry, maintaining centralization with respect to regulations, standards, planning and specific goals. To attain these goals, administrations have been set up at the regional level to control decentralization and implementation of technical and administrative matters in the zones. During the first two years, 3,546 professional posts have been established for dentists, pharmacists, nurses and specialized technicians. The following is the most important new legislation on public health: in 1959, the incorporation of the National Organization of Children's Dispensaries in the Ministry of Health; in 1959, establishment of the Section of Nutritional and Metabolic Research; in 1960, the law to establish the technical-administrative organization of the Ministry of Health with the following programs: health promotion and protection; preventive and curative services to mother and child with special emphasis on prevention of diseases; protection of adolescents and youths and promotion of their healthy growth; regulation of medical aspects and requirements for physical education and sports; improvement of environmental sanitation both rural and urban; improvement of health conditions of workers; epidemiological control of diseases; control of food, beverages, drugs or other substances which might influence health; collection of the required statistics, promotion of education and dissemination of health materials; establishment of regulations for construction and maintenance of hospitals and health services in industrial plants; establishment of regulations for a steady development of health services incorporating the progress of science; promotion of medical research, and promotion of national drug production.

## EL SALVADOR

The Committee for Economic Planning was established in August 1959, and subsequently the Council of Ministers created the Health Planning Board. Both the Committee and the Board are cooperating agencies of the ministries. Other changes reported in administration are included in the chapter on environmental sanitation.

## HAITI

A Department of Population was created in the Department of Public Health. The Social Aid Service, formerly under the Department of Public Health, has been abolished with the creation of a Social Welfare Service. Changes have been made in the organization and Reguiations of the Public Health Department. An extensive project in rural medicine has been studied and planned to be initiated through a pilot project. The program for the eradication of yaws, which was started well before 1957, is now in the final surveillance phase.

## HONDURAS

The main event in the public health field was the approval in 1959 of the National Plan for Public Health. When it was put into effect, it brought about changes in structure and administration. The "Dirección General de Sanidad" that was under the Ministry of Government and Justice was transferred to the Ministry of Public Health. Divisions and normative and executive departments were created.

The country was divided into seven health districts, of which two had functioning health services and one was being organized. Centers, sub-centers, health posts and maternal and child health clinics were created in the health districts. A new system of statistical information was introduced. The program of control of leprosy was started in the southern part of the country. Laws required the iodization of salt and the enrichment of wheat flour with vitamins and minerals. Projects of regulation of milk and of water supplies and sewage systems were approved.

## MEXICO

In 1958 the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare made certain changes in its structure in order to promote health activities throughout the country. It created the Department of Public Health Services with jurisdiction over all agencies of the Ministry engaged in health work. The technical activities which had previously been distributed among other executive agencies, of which the four most important were the Bureau of Coordinated Health and Welfare Services; Bureau of Rural Social Welfare; Bureau of Rural Cooperative Medical Services; and Bureau of Health in the Federal District, were transferred to this new Department.

In June, 1959, two Undersecretariats were established, one for health and the other for social welfare. The appropriate machinery for coordination was also established. The Department of Public Health Services in States and Territories coordinates and supervises the activities of the Bureaus of Coordinated Services both of Health and of Welfare, as well as the rural and cooperative medical services, and those of epidemiology and health campaigns.

There is now a medical care department, a social welfare department and a public health department in the Federal District. The Department of Public Health Education integrated with the Health Education and the School of Public Health, and has jurisdiction over all the agencies engaged in training of personnel, whether elementary, professional, or advanced. The Maternal and Child Health Department, the Department of Mental Health and Rehabilitation, which was combined from those of Neurology, Psychiatry, Mental Health, and Rehabilitation, and the Department of Nursing and Social Work have policy-making functions in their respective fields.

## PANAMA

During this period, the Falk Plan on the health situation was submitted with recommendations. The plan for the three health regions was adopted in the budget. Although the directors have been named, the plan has not been implemented. Later, a commission on public health was appointed, which made recommendations. The anti-tuberculosis campaign initiated during this period will make an impact on this problem.

## PARAGUAY

The principal activities of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare were given in outline form and included the following: in 1957, program of control of leprosy, plans for eradication of malaria, for development and improvement of the health services and regionalization, for eradication of smallpox, anti-rabies campaign, decree creating the National Council of Nutrition, resolution creating full-time work for professional technicians (dedicación exclusiva), resolution creating the Commission for Fellowships; in 1958, decree for iodization of salt, decree establishing requirements for the profession of nursing; in 1959 decree reorganizing the National Committee of Vital and Health Statistics, decree creating a Commission with representatives of the Ministries of Public Health and Agriculture charged with planning and coordinating the work in zoonoses and control of foods.

## PERU

The most outstanding events in health administration during the period 1957~1960 were the reorganization of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the enactment of the following legislation: on 14 June, 1957, the Ministry was reorganized by Decree, on the following basis; technical centralization and administrative decentralization, acknowledgement of public health as a specialty and guaranteed security of tenure of staff, promotion of active community participation in health and welfare programs, and more effective coordination of central policy-making
agencies with peripheral executive agencies. Under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health are the Divisions for Health Areas, Policy-making Technical Services, Pharmacy, Administration and Nutrition. The two most important are those for Health Areas and Policy-making Technical Services. The first is responsible for creating, organizing, developing, and directing the local services and for formulating programs; and the second is responsible for establishing the policy directives that guide the activities of such local agencies. The most important plans and programs initiated, under way, or formulated between 1957 and 1960 are as follows: malaria eradication; five-year smallpox eradication plan; health educationplan of the Institute of Occupational Health; hospital construction and reconstruction plan; national health plan; plan to expand tuberculosis control throughout the country.

## THE UNITED STATES

The most significant event with respect to national health administration during the period under review was a Study of the Organization and Future Mission of the United States Public Health Service. Over the past few years the national health programs and needs have changed at an accelerated momentum. In order for a national health agency to meet the changing health needs of the the citizens, the administrative organization must be changed accordingly. In recognition of this fact, the Surgeon General, in January, 1960, appointed a Study Group to determine how the Public Health Service might better meet the changing health needs of the American people. The Study Group made an intensive review of: 1) present functions and responsibilities of the Public Health Service; 2) national trends in health problems, manpower, facilities; 3) methods available for dealing with health problems; and 4) studies by other groups of national health problems and needs.

The group sought to evaluate the major functions of the Service with reference to their probable significance in meeting the future health needs. The group identified the following areas in which inc reased public and private effort would be needed and most likely to occur: 1) research in biological, medical, environmental and social sciences; 2) application of present and future research findings; 3) development of health resources, in terms of manpower and facilities for all pertinent areas of research, training and service; 4) environmental health; 5) comprehensive health care, including disease control; 6) national systems of vital and health statistics and related data; 7) collection, storage, retrieval and dissemination of scientific literature in fields pertinent to health; and 8) health information and education of various publics.

Progress was reported on the following specific activities. Medical care needs of the aged resulted in
amendments to the Social Security Act in 1960 whereby federal matching grants to the states were authorized for care of the medically indigent, including payment for certain services. The continuing National Health Survey, a division of the National Center for Health Statistics, was authorized in 1956. Comprehensive statistics on health and illness are compiled for the general population of the nation through household interviews, medical examinations of a sample of the population, and special surveys.

The first National Conference on Air Pollution was held on November 18-20, 1958, and the first National Conference on Nursing Homes and Homes for the Aged in February 1958. Substantial progress has been made in the construction of general hospital beds and facilities throughout the United States, and also in health services for children during the period. Public health implications of ionizing radiation from the environment have been receiving increasing attention. Major activities in the field of radiological health include research, epidemiological studies, radiation monitoring of air, water, milk and food, training of radiological health specialists, and technical assistance to states on radiation safety measures.

## VENEZUELA

When the National Health Service was organized by departments, some agencies were merged into two new departments, which was the most important change in the central organization of the Ministry in recent years. The Department of Social Affairs and Autonomous Institutes, established in August 1958, is responsible for the study of social problems that have a bearing on the health of the population, and for the preparation and execution of plans and programs. It now includes Divisions of Community Organization and Development, of Emergency Allowances, Civil Defense, and of Social Work, as well as the six autonomous Institutes attached to the Ministry. The Department of Malariology and Environmental Sanitation established on 5 December 1960, includes the Division of Malariology and the Division of Sanitary Engineering which were previously part of the Department of Public Health, as well as the Rural Housing Program, which was begun under the Department of Social Affairs. The new Department is now composed of the Division of Sanitary Engineering, Rụral Endemic Diseases, Rural Water Supply, Rural Housing, and of Hookworm and Other Helminthic Diseases.

Important expansions took place in the Department of Administration with a view to modernizing and improving its systems. At the local level, the most important event was the establishment of the health region of Yaracuy State, which combines the medical and health services under a single direction.

The Central Office of Coordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN), established in May 1959 under the Office of the President, has been responsible for the studies required to formulate the National Plan for
the period 1961-1964. CORDIPLAN collects basic information for estimating the needs of services, funds, personncl, and cstablishing future goals. The document of this agency entitled "Four-Year Plan No. VII Health" contains the national targets for medical and public health services.

## BARBADOS

In 1959 the Local Government Act (1958) and the Public Health Act (1954) were both put into effect. The first is an Act to make better provision for social government and the second is to consolidate and amend the Acts of the Island to place responsibility for sanitation on the Local Government Councils in place of eleven Boards.

## BERMUDA

Administrative and clinical services were closely linked by the consolidation of all divisions in the new Medical and Health Department.

## BRITISH GUIANA

Progress in maternal and child health service can best be appreciated by reference to the award of the Dennis Geffen Rose Bowl by the National Baby Welfare Council of the United Kingdom.

## BRITISH HONDURAS

The most significant health program initiated during the period was the conversion of malaria control to malaria eradication.

## DOMINICA

In a ten-year development program it is proposed to build and staff a network of health ecnters, to double the number of hospital beds and to expancl existing maternal and child welfare services to cover the whole island.

FRENCH GUIANA, GUADELOUPE, AND MARTINIQUE
The health programs carried out in this period have emphasized the extension and improvement of hospitals and medical care, the creation of dispensaries for preventive medicine with intensification of programs against communicable diseases, mainly tuberculosis, leprosy, intestinal parasitism and reduction of infant mortality.

## ST. LUCIA

With the introduction of the ministerial system of government, the general direction of the medical services was vested in the Minister of Social Services instead of, as previously, in the Administrator.

## SURINAM

Legislation concerning the leprosy service, the reporting of communicable diseases, the inspection of foodhandlers and the distribution of milk was passed.

## RESEARCH

Activities in medical and health research have been increasing in many countries of the Region, both in Ministries of Health and in private institutions. Replies from nine countries and five other areas of the Americas emphasized various aspects of their programs. Some called attention to creation of special national committees and institutes for research; others pointed out studies in progress in the years 19571960; and others reported on increases of funds to support research activities.

In eight of the countries special research institutes
were functioning under the direction of the Ministries of Health. These institutes were concerned with studies in microbiology, in rural endemic diseases, such as malaria, schistosomiasis, and Chagas' disease, in research on cancer and leprosy and on nutrition. Within some of the Ministrics, research on administrative aspects of health services, on reduction of morbidity and mortality and on social factors was also under way. Nutrition received special emphasis in the reports and three of these nine countries reported separate research institutes for nutrition.

## MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS

In the outline suggested for descriptive information in Part A, a section was devoted to "Major Health Problems." In general, replies tended to emphasize the broad problems, not usually those associated with a single disease, but rather those related to environmontal, educational and socio-cconomic conditions.

Eleven countries listed major health problems. Given high priority in seven countries was the need for environmental sanitation. This was expressed in various ways, as the lack of environmental sanitation, lack of potable water, lack of sewerage systems or as the problem of excessive gastrointestinal infections in childhood. The nutritional status of the population was also mentioncd as a major problem in six of the eleven countries.

Control of tuberculosis remains a major concern of health authorities in many countries, in spite of decreasing mortality rates. In five of the eleven countries this disease was considered as one of the five major health problems. Other diseases mentioned by two or more countries included cancer, cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, mental disorders and intestinal parasitism.

Replies from those countries expressing needs only in broad terms usually included health education as a leading problem or referred to problems related to socio-cconomic conditions. Other situations detrimental to health which were listed included the lack of trained medical and technical personnel and the lack of medical care and health services. The uneven geographical distribution of personnel for health services was emphasized. One country placed stress mainly on need for proper planning, administration and coordination in the Health Services, together with sufficient numbers of full-time personnel and training facilities.

Among nine other areas in the Americas giving the same type of information, seven gave the same high priority to problems of environmental sanitation, four to tuberculosis and two to nutrition. Social problems of neglected children, care of the indigent, overcrowding in homes, poor socio-economic conditions, and mental health problems received more emphasis than in the countries. Diseases due to helminths, venereal diseases, leprosy, yaws, and schistosomiasis were among the problems mentioned.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

The important function of a hospital is to provide medical attention for persons suffering fromilinesses which can be treated more adequately in a hospital than in the home. The hospital serves as a center in which surgery, diagnostic techniques and other specialized procedures can best be performed. Directly or indirectly, according to its size or location, the hospital may have complementary activities in the promotion and protection of health. The hospital also has an important role in the preparation and training of medical personnel.

Data on the availability and utilization of hospitals are basic requirements for planning for medical care in a community or country and for assessing progress toward desired goals. The information presented in this report describes the number and types of facilities in the Americas with no attempt at defining standards as to the desirable numbers and types. Such standards can be determined only in relation to many factors such as the special health problems in an area, differences in medical practices, the availability and use of hospital facilities as well as socio-economic conditions.

## HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The number of existing hospitals by type, is presented in Table 58. Hospitals for short-term illness, for pediatrics and for obstetrics have been classified as general hospitals. Thus, the total number of general hospitals includes not only those in which all types of services are rendered but also hospitals designed for specialities such as obstetrics, pediatrics and acute infectious diseases. For several countries the information pertains only to government hospitals. However, although the total is incomplete, there were reported to be 16,348 hospitals in the Americas for 1960. Of this total, 8,146 were in Northern America and 8,202 in Middle and South America. This latter figure is low due to exclusion of non-governmental hospitals in several countries and the total number of hospitals in Middle and South America is probably between 8,500 and 9,000 .

For planning purposes the number of beds in hospitals in relation to population is a useful index. In Table 59 and Figure 27 are given the numbers of beds according to type of hospital and the numbers per 1,000 population. Of the 22 countries with data available, Canada reported the largest total number of beds per 1,000 population, 10.6. United States, Argentina, and Chile followed next in order with 9.1, 6.4 , and 5.0 beds per 1,000 population, respectively. In two countries there was less than onebed per 1,000 population. However, in one of these two countries only beds in government hospitals were included. For several other countries, beds erumerated were also limited to those in hospitals of the government or ministry of health.

The numbers of general hospital beds ranged from 5.5 per 1,000 population in Canada to 0.4 in Paraguay.


TABLE 58. NUMBER OF HOSPITALS BY TYPE IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Year. | Total | General |  |  |  |  | Tuberculosis | Ieprosy | Mental | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total | Pediatrics | Maternity | Intectious diseases | Other general |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | a) 16348 | 10659 | 174 | 341 | 20 | 10124 |  | 3 | 674 | 688 |
| Argentina | 1959 | 2148 | 1987 | 30 | 118 | $\ldots$ | 1839 |  | 89 | 14 | 58 |
| Bolivia | 1960 | 107 | 99 | 1 | 6 | 1 | b) 91 | 4. | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Brazil | 1959 | 2622 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Canada | 1958 | 1301 | 963 |  | 34 | 8 | 921 | 56 | 1 | 76 | c) 205 |
| Chile | 1960 | 245 | 199 | 6 | 9 |  | 184 | 16 |  | 2 | 28 |
| Colombia | 1960 | 540 | 495 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 447 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 3 |
| Costa Rica | 1960 | 37 | 31 | $\ldots$ | 16 |  | 15 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Cuba | 1960 | d) 67 | 50 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 41 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| Dominican Republic | 1960 | d) 44 | 39 | 2 | 10 |  | 27 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Ecuador | 1959 | 75 | 58 | 4 | 3 | $\ldots$ | 51 |  | 14 | 3 | - |
| El Salvador | 1960 | d) 23 | 20 | 1 | 1 | - | 18 | 21 | - | 1 | - |
| Guatemala | 1960 | 132 | 126 | 36 | 33 | 2 | 55 | 31 | . | 1 | 2 |
| Haiti | 1960 | 31 | 22 | $\ldots$ | 1 |  | 21 |  | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Honduras | 1960 | 23 | 20 | 1 | ... | . $\cdot$ | 19 | 2 | ... | 1 | . . |
| Mexico | 1958 | 1132 | . | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | - |  | . . | ... |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 27 | 26 | - | - | - | 26 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Panama | 1960 | 26 | 24 | 1 | - | - | 23 | 1. | - | 1 | - |
| Paraguay | 1960 | d) 19 | 17 |  | . . | 1 | 16 | . | -• | 1 | 1 |
| Peru | 1959 | 210 | 188 | 1 | 7 | . . | 180 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| United States | 1959 | 6845 | 5707 | 55 | 51 | - | 5601 | 2731 | 1 | 502 | 362 |
| Uruguay | 1960 | d) 59 | 54 | 2 | 2 |  | 50 |  | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 293 | 257 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 239 | 16 | 2 | 18 | - |
| Bahama Islands | 1960 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Bermuda | 1960 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| British Guiana | 1960 | 27 | 24 | - | - | - | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| British Honduras | 1960 | 9 | 6 | - | - | - | 6 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Canal Zone | 1960 | 4 | 2 | - | - | - | 2 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Falkland Islands | 1960 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| French Guiana | 1960 | 4 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - |
| Guadeloupe | 1960 | 21 | 19 | 1 | 3 | - | 15 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Martinique | 1960 | 15 | 13 | - | 5 | - | 8 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1960 | e) 7 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - |
| Puerto Rico | 1858 | 131 | 115 | - | - | - | 115 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 1960 | 3 | 2 | $=$ | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - |
| Surinam | 1960 | 20 | 15 | - | - | - | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 1960 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 1959 | 3 | 3 | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| West Indies Federation Antigua | 1960 | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | _ | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Barbados | 1960 | 4 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Dominica | 1960 | 6 | 4 | - | - | - | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| Grenada | 1960 | 7 | 5 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | - |
| Jamaica | 1960 | 28 | 23 | - | 1 | - | 22 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Montserrat | 1957 | f) 1 | 1 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 1959 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| St. Lucia | 1960 | 7 | 4 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 | $i$ | $\cdots$ | 1 | 1 |
| St. Vincent | 1957 | f) 6 | 2 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1960 | 26 | 21 | - | 2 | - | 19 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |

(a) Includes 2,622 hospitals in Brazil and 1,132 hospitals in Mexico not distributed by type. (b) Includes 42 health center hospitals. (c) Includes orthopedic, chronic, convalescent, and other special hospitals. (d) Includes only government
hospitals. (e) Includes hospitals in Curaçao and Aruba only. (f) Data are from Annual Epidemiological and Vital
Statistics, 1958, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1961.

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL, WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATTON FOR TOTAL BEDS AND GENERAL HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Year | Total |  | General hospitals |  |  |  |  |  | Tuberculosis hospitals | Leprosy hospitals | Mental hospitals | Other hospitals |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Rate | Total |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Pedi- } \\ & \text { atric } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Mater nity | Infectious disceases | Other general |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | Rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 2462410 |  | 1268505 |  | 32057 | 33900 | 4701 | 1197847 | 171 | 523 | 921014 | 101368 |
| Ägeutina | 1959 | 131772 | 6.4 | 93837 | 4.6 | 3974 | 3002 |  | 86861 |  | 105 | 18290 | 7540 |
| Bolivia | 1960 | 6184 | 1.86 | 4934 | 1.4 | 78 | 233 | 42 | a) 4581 | 638 | 206 | 380 | 26 |
| Brazil (b) | 1959 | 233503 | 3.4 | 130203 | 1.9 | 11628 | 19308 | 2903 | - 96364 | 25226 | 20852 | 45704 | 11518 |
| Canada | 1958 | 179893 | 10.6 | 93268 | 5.5 |  | 467 | 581 | 92220 | 13018 | 12 | 57425 | 16170 |
| Chile | 1960 | 37869 | 5.0 ' | 23444 | 3.1 | 1484 | 154 |  | 21806 | c) 4505 |  | 3682 | 6238 |
| Colombia | 1960 | 44696 | $3.2{ }^{\circ}$ | 33278 | 2.4 | 2138 | 820 | 109 | 30211 | 2825 | 1230 | 7200 | 163 |
| Costa Rica (d) | 1959 | 5746 | 5.1 | 3954 | 3.5 |  | 311 |  | 3643 | 550 | 177 | 1065 |  |
| Cuba | 1960 | e) 15611 | 2.3 | 5748 | 0.8 | 1054 | 240 | 250 | 4204 | 3124 | 750 | 5000 | 989 |
| Dominican Republic (f) | 1960 | 8024 | 2.7 | 5054 | 1.7 | 700 | 527 |  | 3827 |  | 470 | 1000 | 500 |
| Ecuador | 1959 | 8803 | 2.1 | 6443 | 1.5 | 490 | 483 |  | 5470 |  | 524 | 836 |  |
| El Salvador (f) | 1960 | g) 5211 | 2.01 | 4138 | 1.6 | 125 | 169 | - | 3844 | 673 |  | 400 |  |
| Guatemala | 1960 | 10627 | 2.81 | 9582 | 2.5 |  |  | 163 | 9419 |  |  | 950 | 95 |
| Hasti | 1960 | h) 2316 | 0.77 | 1985 | 0.6 |  | 86 |  | 1899 |  | 312 | 18 |  |
| Honduras (i) | 1957 | 3531 | 2.0 | 3083 | 1.7 |  | 16 | - | 3067 | 448 |  | - |  |
| Mexico (b) | 1958 | 45844 | 1.4 | 38804 | 1.2 | 2697 | 3411 | 508 | 32188 | 2971 |  | 3174 | 895 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | (j) 2660 | 1.8 | 2660 | 1.8 |  | - | - | 2660 | - |  |  |  |
| Panama | 1960 | 3964 | 3.8 | 2412 | 2.3 | 116 | - | - | 2296 | 316 | - | 1236 |  |
| Paraguay (f) | 1960 | 1397 | $0.8{ }^{\text {t }}$ | 780 | 0.4 |  | $\cdots$ | 30 | 750 | 270 |  | 347 |  |
| Peru | 1959 | 23086 | 2.2 | 19061 | 1.8 | 561 | 756 |  | 17744 |  | 559 | 1145 | 321 |
| United States | 1959 | 1612822 | 9.1 | 736883 | 4.2 | 6231 | 2520 | - | 728132 | 64116 | 351 | 755293 | 56179 |
| Uruguay ( $f$ ) | 1960 | 11006 | 3.9 | 5938 | 2.1 |  |  |  | 5938 |  | 084 | 2984 |  |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 26029 | $3.6{ }^{\prime}$ | 18667 | 2.6 | 744 | 927 | 40 | 16956 | 2846 | 900 | 3616 | - |
| Bahama Islands | 1960 | 450 | 4.36 | 250 | 2.4 | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | 200 |  |
| Bermuda | 1960 | 132 | $3.1{ }^{\prime}$ | 132 | 3.1 |  | - | - | 132 | - | - | - |  |
| British Guiana | 1960 | (k) 2665 | 4.76 | 1831 | 3.2 |  | - |  | 1831 | ... |  | 834 |  |
| British Honduras | 1960 | 479 | 5.37 | 344 | 3.8 |  | - | 55 | 289 | - |  | 81 | 54 |
| Canal Zone | 1960 | 972 | 23.1 | 590 | 14.0 |  | - | - | 590 | - | 120 | 262 |  |
| Falkland Islands | 1960 | 32 | 16.0 | 32 | 16.0 | - | - | - | 32 | - | - | - |  |
| French Guiana | 1.960 | 961 | 31.0 | 856 | 27.6 |  | - | - | 856 | - | 105 | - |  |
| Guadaloupe | 1960 | 2302 | 8.5 | 1858 | 6.9 | 37 | 138 | - | 1683 | - | 114 | 330 |  |
| Martinique | 1960 | 3309 | 11.9 | 2574 | 9.3 |  | 93 | - | 2481 | 170 | 115 | 450 |  |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1960 | 1) 1410 | 7.4 | 920 | 4.8 | - | - | - | 920 | 60 | 30 | 400 | - |
| Puerto Rico | 1958 | 12170 | 5.3 | 6822 | 3.0 | - | - | - | 6822 | 2817 | 93 | 2268 | 169 |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 1960 | 92 | 18.4 | 87 | 17.4 | - | 11 | - | 76 | - | - | 5 |  |
| Surinam | 1960 | 1888 | 7.01 | 1250 | 4.6 | - | - | - | 1250 | 52 | 226 | 360 |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 1960 | 39 | 5.6' | 39 | 5.6 | - | - | - | 39 | - | - | - |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 1959 | 199 | 6.0 | 189 | 6.0 | - | - | - | 199 | - | - | - | - |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 1960 | 570 | 10.4 | 180 | 3.3 | - | 20 | - | 180 | - | 40 | 200 | 150 |
| Barbados | 1960 | 1445 | 6.2 | 473 | 2.0 | - | 20 | - | 453 | - | 175 | 797 | - |
| Dominica | 1960 | 274 | 4.6 | 222 | 3.7 | - | - | 20 | 222 | a | 22 | 30 | 7 |
| Grenada | 1957 | 527 | 6.2 | 311 | 3.7 | - | - | 20 | 291 | 68 | ${ }_{185}$ | 148 | $10^{-}$ |
| Jamaica | 1960 | 6753 | $4.2{ }^{\circ}$ | 2935 | 1.8 | - | 164 | . | 2771 | 402 | 185 | 3115 | 116 |
| Montserrat (i) | 1957 | 69 | 5.3 | 69 | 5.3 | - | - | - | 69 | - | - | - |  |
| St. Kitts-Nevis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Anguilla | 1959 | 182 | 3.3 | 182 | 3.3 | - | - | - | 182 | - | - | - | ${ }^{-}$ |
| St. Lucia | 1960 | 490 | 5.78 | 180 | 2.1 | - | - | - | 180 | 50 | $\cdots$ | 140 | 120 |
| St. Vincent (i) | 1957 | 435 | 5.7 | 150 | 2.0 | - | 16 | - | 134 | 40 | 20 | 100 | 125 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1960 | 3971 | 4.8 | 1863 | 2.2 | - | 28 | - | 1835 | 488 | 73 | 1547 | - |

(a) Include beds in 42 health center hospitals, (b) Total beds distributed by type of hospital service. Data not available by type of hospital. (c) Includes beds in venereal and infectious diseases hospitals. (d) Data are from Anuario Estadistico de Costa Rica, 1959, Ministerio de Economia y Hacienda, Direccion General de Estadistica y Censos, San Jose, 1960. (e) Does not include beds in hospitals under the direction of universities, municipalities, or other autonomous organizations. (f) Includes beds in government hospitals only. (g) Does not include 500 beds in social security, military and private hospitals not distributed by type. (h) Does not include beds in "other" hospitals. (i) Data are from Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics, 1958, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1961. (j) Number of beds in mental hospital unknown. (k) Does not include beds in tuberculosis and leprosy hospitals. (1) Includes beds in hospitals in Curaçao and Aruba only.

In Argentina, the United States, and Chile the rates were $4.6,4.2$, and 3.1. In most countries there have been increases in the numbers of general hospital beds during the four-year period, 1957-1960, but in only a few has the ratio of beds to population increased. However, this does not imply that hospital services have
not been strengthened. Changes in medical practices may have decreased the number of beds required for treatment of some diseases and for others changes may have resulted in a reduction of the length of time during which hospital care is necessary.

## LENGTH OF STAY AND OCCUPANCY RATES

Maximum utilization of existing facilities is of great importance and offers the best method for increasing hospital efficiency. An appraisal must take into account changes in proportion of beds occupied, in admissions, and in types of conditions treated. Also changes in the average length of stay for both general and specialized hospitals may be evaluated. Knowledge of average lengths of stay is useful for administrative purposes such as the evaluation of the use of existing facilities as well as the assessment of administrative and treatment procedures.

From data available in the summary reports of countries on annual admissions and occupancy rates, approximations to average length of stay figures have been obtained for short-term hospitals (general hospitals). The range of the average length of stay in countries with data available was from 17.4 to 8.2 days with a median stay of 12.6 days (Figure 28 and Table 60). Average lengths of stay in general hospitals have already been dec reased in some countries but in many there is still apparently need for reduction.

The average length of stay is shown separately for different types of hospitals included in the general

TABLE 60. AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DAYS BY TYPE OF GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR 14 COUNTRIES, 1960

| Country | Total general hospitals | Type of hospital |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Maternity | Pediatrics | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { general } \end{gathered}$ | Infectious |
| Argentina (a) | 16.4 | 15.9 | 22.7 | 15.5 | - |
| Canada (b) | c) 9.8 | 7.8 | - | 9.8 | 18.7 |
| Chile (d) | 10.5 | 5.3 | 18.3 | 10.2 | - |
| Colombia | 11.6 | 4.9 | 22.8 | 11.7 | 4.0 |
| Costa Rica (e) | 10.3 | 4.2 | . . | 11.0 | $\sim$ |
| Dominican Republic (f) | 8.6 | 6.2 | 10.0 | 10.4 | - |
| Ecuador (d) | 12.2 | 4.2 | 20.2 | 13.9 | - |
| El Salvador (f) | 17.4 | 3.3 | 30.3 | 20.1 | - |
| Mexico (a) | 14.0 | 5.5 | 10.4 | 15.0 | - |
| Paraguay | 13.0 | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 13.0 | - |
| Peru (d) | 16.9 | 5.5 | 19.7 | 18.5 | - |
| United States(d) | 8.2 | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.2 | - |
| Uruguay (f) | 13.9 | ... |  | 13.9 | - |
| Venezuela (f) | 13.1 | - | 18.6 | 13.1 | 10.1 |

[^15]Figure 28
aVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR GENERAL HOSPITALS
IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960

hospital groups. Lengths of stays in maternity hos-pitals (Figure 29) were much shorter than in general hospitals and thus average stays in general hospitals with large maternity services will be affected by the proportion of admissions to maternity services. In general, averages of length of stays in pediatric hospitals (Figure 30) were longer than the averages in other types of general hospitals.

Occupancy rates in general hospitals varied from 52 per cent in one country, to over 100 in another. In over half of the countries bed occupancy rates were between 70 and 89 per cent, while in four countries they were below 70 and in two over 90 . The latter

Figure 29
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY FOR MATERNITY HOSPITALS IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960

high rates would suggest that the demand for hospital beds often was beyond the capacity of the hospital facilities.

Figure 30


## SPECIALIZED HOSPITALS

Long-term hospitals in mostcountries are mainly for treatment of tuberculosis or leprosy, and mental diseases. In a few countries there are also orthopaedic hospitals, chronic disease institutions, etc. Table 61 gives the proportions of total beds which are in tuberculosis hospitals and the proportions in psychiatric hospitals. Not included in these proportions are the beds allotted to these services in general hospitals, which in most places are relatively few.

The proportions of total beds which were in tuberculosis hospitals (Figure 31) ranged from 4 per cent in the United States to 20 per cent in Cuba. Nearly 20 per cent of all beds were in tuberculosis hospitals in the Dominican Republic,- Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Seven countries reported that from 10 to 15 per cent of all beds were in such facilities, and 7 countries reported less than 10 per cent in such facilities. The number of beds in tuberculosis hospitals per 1,000 population varied from 0.8 per 1,000 population in Canada to 0.1 in Haiti. The countries devoting a larger proportion of beds to tuberculosis were not necessarily those with the highest ratio of beds for treatment of tuberculosis on a population basis.

Relatively large proportions of total hospital beds were allocated to the care of mental illness in only a few countries. The proportions of beds in hospitals

TABLE 61. NUMBER OF BEDS IN TUBERCULOSISAND MENTAL HOSPITALS, RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL HOSPTTAL BEDS, FOR COUNTRIES IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Country | Total beds | Tuberculosis |  |  | Mental |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Rat | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ | Number | Rate | Per cent |
| Argentina (a) | 131772 | (b) 12105 | 0.6 | 9.2 | 18290 | 0.9 | 13.9 |
| Bolivia | 6184 | 638 | 0.2 | 10.3 | 380 | 0.1 | 6.1 |
| Brazil (a) | 233503 | 25226 | 0.4 | 10.8 | 45704 | 0.7 | 18.6 |
| Canada (c) | 179893 | 13018 | 0.8 | 7.2 | 57425 | 3.4 | 31.8 |
| Chile | 37869 | 4505 | 0.6 | 11.9 | 3682 | 0.5 | 9.7 |
| Colombia | 44696 | 2825 | 0.2 | 6.3 | 7200 | 0.5 | 16.1 |
| Costa Rica (d) | 5746 | 550 | 0.5 | 9.8 | 1065 | 0.9 | 18.5 |
| Cuba | 15611 | 3124 | 0.5 | 20.0 | 5000 | 0.7 | 32.0 |
| Dominican |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Republic (e) | 8024 | (b) 1470 | 0.5 | 18.3 | 1000 | 0.3 | 12.5 |
| Ecuador (a) | 8803 | (b) 1524 | 0.4 | 17.3 | 836 | 0.2 | 9.5 |
| El Salvador (e) | 5211 | 673 | 0.3 | 12.9 | 400 | 0.2 | 7.7 |
| Guatemala | 10627 |  |  |  | 950 | 0.3 | 8.9 |
| Haiti | 2316 | (b) 312 | 0.1 | 13.5 | 18 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Honduras (f) | 3531 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mexico (c) | 45844 | 2971 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 3174 | $\because .1$ | $\dddot{6.9}$ |
| Nicaragua | 2660 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Panama | 3964 | 316 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 1236 | 1.2 | 31,2 |
| Paraguay (e) | 1397 | 270 | 0.2 | 19.3 | 347 | 0.2 | 24.8 |
| Peru (a) | 23088 | (b) 2558 | 0.2 | 11.1 | 1145 | 0.1 | 5.0 |
| United States(a) | 612822 | 64116 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 755293 | 4.3 | 46.8 |
| Uruguay (e) | 11006 | 2084 | 0.7 | 18.9 | 2984 | 1.1 | 27.1 |
| Venezuela | 28028 | 2846 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 3616 | 0.5 | 13.9 |

(a) 1959. (b) Includes leprosy beds. (c) 1958.(d)Source: Anuario Estadistico de Costa Rica, 1859. (e) Includes beds in government hospitais only. (f) 1957.

Figure 31
PROPORTION OF TOTAL BEDS IN TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS FOR COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960

for mental diseases (Figure 32) ranged from less than one per cent in Haiti to 47 per cent in the United States. Canada, Cuba, and Panama each had more than 30 per cent of total beds in mental disease hospitals and Paraguay and Uruguay had 25 per cent and 27 per cent of total beds in psychiatric facilities. In eight countries less than ten per cent of all beds were in these hospitals. In only four countries were there provisions for at least one bed for mental illness per 1,000 population - United States 4.3, Canada 3.4, Panama 1.2, and Uruguay 1.1. The numbers of beds in mental hospitals were less than 0.2 per 1,000 population in seven countries.

Changes in the methods of treating mental illness, tuberculosis and other chronic diseases have already reduced the time required for hospitalization. Introduction of new drugs has made domiciliary care practical for many cases. Thus, in some countries reductions in the numbers of beds may be possible. However, there are many countries which have not had adequate facilities for treatment and in these countries advances in therapeutic procedures combined with shorter periods of hospitalization or with domiciliary care may make it possible to serve more adequately the needs for these chronic diseases.

Figure 32
PROPORTION OF TOTAL BEDS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS FOR COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960


PER CENT OF TOTAL BEDS

TABLE 62. CAUSES OF HOSPITALIZATION BY GROUPS OF DISEASES IN NINE COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Cause of hospitalization | Number |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Canada <br> (Saskatchewan) 1960 (a) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chile } \\ & 1958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Colom- } \\ \text { bia } \\ 1958 \end{gathered}$ | Costa Rica 1958 (b) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Guate- } \\ \text { mala } \\ 1955 \end{gathered}$ | Nicaragua 1958 | Panama <br> 1980 <br> (c) | Peru 1958 | Venezuela 1960 (d) |
| All causes.. | 192276 | 531843 | 527959 | 14116 | 110455 | 47049 | 32285 | *248611 | 58009 |
| I. Infective and parasitic diseases (001-138). | 3244 | 40366 | 6032 | 720 | 24937 | 5874 | 1810 | 29872 | 1.945 |
| Tuberculosis (001-019) | (122) | (17500) | (6924) | (...) | (4802) | (492) | (676) | (12933) | (252) |
| II. Neoplasms (140-239) | 8858 | 13861 | 15033 | 494 | 28878 | 1235 | 1598 | 7634 | 1376 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205). | (4908) | (7894) | (6444) | (...) | (1707) | (445) | (905) | (3 333) | (533) |
| - Benigm and unspecified ( $210-239$ )....... | (3950) | (6087) | (8589) | (...) | (1171) | (790) | (693) | (4301) | (843) |
| III. Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases (240-289) | 5034 |  | 12496 | 383 |  | 762 | 574 | 2606 |  |
| IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299). | 818 |  | 8412 | 187 | 10672 | 1150 | 232 | 1967 | 1761 |
| V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders ( $300-326$ ). | 2969 | 10446 | 7864 | 389 | 3360 | 218 | 1434 | 3417 | 135 |
| VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (330-398). | 6325 |  | 14522 | 406 | 4489 | 769 | 1178 | 5921 | 1321 |
| VII. Diseases of the circulatory system (400-488). | 11700 | 18603 | 11458 | 564 | 2697 | 492 | 1819 | 4825 | 1575 |
| VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system (470-527). | 37010 | 50038 | 40284 | 1389 | 8634 | 2189 | 1193 | 22352 | 3483 |
| IX. Diseases of the digestive system (530-587) | 26338 | 76178 | 67021 | 2295 | 14984 | 6964 | 2528 | 34312 | 7.240 |
| X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system (590-637) . | 9859 | 21231 | 25830 | 982 | 4927 | 1871 | 2195 | 8131 | 2374 |
| XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium (640-689)..... | 32591 | 198577 | 155862 | 3716 | 7122 | 14173 | 14769 | 72998 | 29773 |
| XII. Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue (690-716) | 4095 | 12572 | 13584 | 307 |  | 701 | 235 | 5717 |  |
| XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement. (720-749) $\qquad$ | 6965 | ... | 6911 | 400 | 5402 | 924 | 212 | 5464 | 1003 |
| XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759). | 2628 | 13440 | 1603 | 64 | 273 | 583 | 95 | 782 | 115 |
| XV. Certain diseases of early infancy (780-776) .... | 2628 | 13440 | 1789 | 236 | 817 | 583 | 110 | 2276 | 296 |
| XVI. Symptoms, senility andill-defined conditions (780-795) | 17957 | e) 39419 | 22923 | 143 | 4840 | 8644 | 646 | 19471 | 541 |
| XVII. Accidents, poisonings, and violence (E800-E999) . | 15510 | 37014 | 62092 | 948 | 14623 | 500 | 1657 | 20884 | 4132 |
| All other conditions and observations | 377 |  |  | 483 |  |  |  |  | 938 |
| All causes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| I. Infective and parasitic diseases (001-138) | 1.7 | 7.6 | 11.4 | 5.1 | 22.6 | 12.5 | 5.6 | 12.0 | 3.4 |
| Tuberculosis ( $001-019$ ) | (0.1) | (3.3) | (1.3) | (...) | (4.3) | (1.0) | (2.1) | (5.2) | (0.4) |
| II. Neoplasms (140-239) | 4.6 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 2.4 |
| Malignant neoplasms (140-205) | (2.5) | (1.5) | (1,2) | (...) | (1.5) | (0.9) | (2.8) | (1.4) | (0.9) |
| Benign and unspecified (210-239)............... | (2.1) | (1.1) | (1.6) | (., | (1.1) | (1.7) | (2.2) | (1.7) | (1.5) |
| III. Alergic, endocrine system, metabolic and nutritional diseases (240-289) | 2.6 |  | 2.4 | 2.7 | 9.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1,0 |  |
| IV. Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs (290-299). | 0.4 |  | 1.6 | 1.3 | 9.7 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 3.1 |
| V. Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders (300-326) | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| VI. Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (330-398). | 3.3 |  | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| VII. Diseases of the circulatory system ( $400-468$ ) | 6.1 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 1.8 | 2.7 |
| VIII. Diseases of the respiratory system (470-527) | 19.3 | 9.4 | 7.6 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 9.0 | 6.0 |
| IX. Diseases of the digestive system (530-587) | 13.7 | 14.3 | 12.7 | 16.3 | 13.6 | 14.8 | 7.8 | 13.8 | 12.5 |
| X. Diseases of the genito-urinary system (590-637) . | 5.1 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 7.0 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 6.8 | 3.3 | 4.1 |
| XI. Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, child birth and the puerpertum (640-689) ....... | 17.0 | 37.3 | 29.5 | 28.3 | 6.4 | 30.1 | 45.8 | 28.4 | 51.3 |
| XII. Diseases of the skin and celluiar tissue (690-716) | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.2 |  | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.3 |  |
| XIII. Diseases of the bones and organs of movement (720-749). | 3.6 | $\ldots$ | 1.3 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| XIV. Congenital malformations (750-759).. | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.2 |  | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| XV. Certain diseases of early infancy ( $760-776$ ) . . . . . . | 1.4 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| XVI. Symptoms, senility, and jll-defined conditions (780-795) | 9.3 |  | 4.3 | 1.0 | 4.4 | 18.4 | 2.0 | 7.8 | 0.8 |
| XVII. Accidents, poisoning, and violence (E800-E999). | 8.1 | 7.0 | 11.8 | 6.7 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 5.1 | 8.4 | 7.1 |
| All other conditions and observations.............. | 0.2 |  | 0.0 | 3.4 |  |  |  |  | 1.6 |

(a) Data for the population covered by the Saskatchewan Hospital Service Plan amounting to 899648 in 1960 or 98.9 per cent of the total population of Saskatchewan. (b) Data for 2 hospitals. (c) Data for 3 general hospitals, 1 psychiatric hospital and 1 tuberculosis hospital; 4736 discharges from Hospital del Niño, not classified by cause are excluded. (d) Data for 23 government hospitals. (e) Including sections III, IV, VI and XIII which are not available separately.
Sources: Chile, Nicaragua and Peru, WHO, Annual Epidemiological and Vital Statistics, 1958.
Colombia: Dirección Administrativa Nacional de Estadistica, Anuarlo General de Estadistica, 1958.
Costa Rica Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social, Informes Estadísticos, Hospital Central, Hospital Turrialba, Dispensarios, 1959 Guatemala: Dirección General de Estadistica, Estadístlcas Hospitalarias, 1954-1958. Panama: Dirección de Estadistica y Censo, Demografia, 1960.
Venezuela: Ministerio de Saniçad y Asistencia Social, Anuario de Epidemiología y Estadística Vital, Tomo I, 1960.

[^16]Data concerning the causes of hospitalization are valuable both as a source of morbidity statistics for assessing the health status of the population and as a source of information for planning and administrating the medical care program. Information on the causes of hospitalization may serve as one measure of the distribution of illnesses for which medical care is needed and may also be useful in appraising the need for preventive health programs.

Data are available on the causes of hospitalization of persons discharged from hospitals in 9 countries (Table 62). For Colombia, Guatemala, and Peru the hospital data presented refer to the entire hospitalized population and for Chile the data are for patients in government hospitals. However, for some countries the data pertain only to general hospitals or to a few selected hospitals. Thus, data for specific diagnoses could not be expressed as rates on a population basis. The percentage distribution by cause of hospitalization is presented instead.

Usually, the largest proportions of discharges in all countries were of persons hospitalized for deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium. The proportion of persons discharged who were hospitalized for this cause ranged from 6 per cent in Guatemala to 51 per cent in Vonezuela and was over 25 per cent in the material presented for seven of the nine countries.

Diseases of the digestive system were important causes of hospitalization in many countries. The proportion of discharges of persons hospitalized for diseases of the digestive system ranged from 6 per cent in Panama to 16 per cent in Costa Rica. In 8 countries the percentage of discharges of persons hospitalized for this cause was between 12 and 15 per cent. Among these diseases, gastritis, enteritis, etc., are important as a cause of hospitalization. For example, approximately 46 per cent of all persons hospitalized in Guatemala for treatment of diseases of the digestive system were diagnosed as having gastritis, enteritis, etc. In Colombia, and Venezuela 21 and 34 per cent of patients with diseases of the digestive system were treated for this cause.

Infectious and parasitic diseases are also leading causes of illness requiring hospitalization. The proportions of persons discharged who were hospitalized for diseases in this group varied from 2 per cent in Canada to 23 per cent in Guatemala. In Colombia, Nicaragua, and Peru the proportion of discharges of persons who were hospitalized for infectious and parasitic diseases was approximately 12 per cent. Included among the important diseases requiring hospital care were tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid, dysentery, and diseases due to helminths. In the countries for which data are available the per cent of all patients hospitalized for tuberculosis varied from 4 to 37 per cent of the total patients with infectious or parasitic diseases. The proportion hospitalized for malaria of those hospitalized for infectious or parasitic diseases ranged from none to more than 69 per cent in one country.

It is possible, using methods now available, to prevent a large proportion of diseases of the digestive system - that is, the group of gastritis and enteritis as well as infectious and parasitic diseases in the Americas. Programs for the eradication of diseases such as malaria, environmental sanitation, and vaccination programs are important in preventing many of these diseases. Alternative methods of medical care and prevention of diseases may prove less expensive in both economic and social terms than hospital care.

The large numbers of patients whose illness was included in the group of ill-defined causes indicates the need for improvement in diagnostic procedures and the recording of admission and discharge diagnosis. An important problem which affects the evaluation of hospital facilities and services, as well as health planning, is to effect improvement of the recording and reporting of data regarding hospital patients and causes of illness. Such data are valuable for the administration of the hospital and are also useful on a community, regional or national basis for assessing the utilization and needs for hospital beds. Efforts can well be directed to improvement of the accuracy and completeness of hospital statistics in order to provide administrators with the data necessary for planning.

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The increasing emphasis which was already being focused on environmental health programs in the Americas, in particular on construction and improvement of water supply and sewerage systems, was accelerated by the Charter of Punta del Este in 1961. Goals were established of providing potable water supplies and sewerage services to at least 70 per cent of the urban population and to 50 per cent of the rural in each country in the next decade. Large numbers of people are without adequate facilities at present and the rapid increase in population in the Americas, especially in cities, has made an acute situation which without immediate remedies will grow worse.

It is well accepted that construction programs for water supply and sewerage systems will have maximum health benefits, will directly affect social and economic progress and materially improve the standard of living
of the population. It is for these reasons that environmental sanitation projects will normally carry high priority both in the national health plans and in national development plans. Each of the International Banks has agreed that water and sewerage projects are eligible for loan funds.

Adequate housing is not available to meet the rapid growth in population in the cities of Latin America, and housing programs are now being developed in many areas. Other environmental health problems related to industrialization and urbanization are also the concern of the Ministries of Health in the Americas. These include industrial waste disposal, control of stream pollution, garbage and refuse disposal, occupational health, radiation protection, air pollution, vector control, and food and milk sanitation.

## WATER SUPPLIES

During the four-year period covered by this report, progress has been made in the construction of water supply systems in urban areas. Plans for construction and extension of systems have been drawn up in several countries and, in most, better information has been assembled on the status of water supply systems. Agencies have been established with responsibilities for surveys, design, and methods of financing new construction and extensions. Beginnings have been made in improving administrative and financial management of water companies in order that the water supply progr'ams will become self-financing and sustaining. Loan funds from both international and national sources are becoming available at low interest rates for initiation of construction programs.

The magnitude of the problem in the Americas can be seen from the data in Table 63 and Figure 33. The information for this table was taken from several sources. Whenever possible the data supplied in the Four-Year Reports from the countries were used. Often, however, because of differences in definitions of water services or urban areas it was not possible to use the information presented. Sometimes data
recently received by the Pan American Health Organization from the countries for estimating construction costs in the next decade were substituted. When information from neither of these sources was available for a country, data already published ${ }^{(1)}$ were included.

The proportion of the urban population with water service in their homes from a piped community supply ranged from almost 98 per cent in one country to 25 per cent in another. The percentages based on the total urban and rural population of the countries varied from 78 to 2 per cent. For only a few countries was piped community water service available to any sizeable part of the rural population. However, due to differences in defining populations as urban or rural, the data are not strictly comparable. For example, in the United States "urban" as used for this purpose includes the total population excluding only rural farm population. The latter, of course, would not be served from community water supplies. Also, community supplies and distribution systems would not be accessible to part of the rural non-farm population included as "urban." Thus, the proportions served in the urban group and in the rural group are both lower than if

[^17]the definition of "urban" of localities of 2,000 or more inhabitants had been used. In both urban and rural areas, in addition to those with community water services in their homes, many people obtain water from public fountains and from private and individual wells. Data on the numbers served through the latter services are very limited.

The summary by regions indicates that 88 per cent of the urban population in Northern America is served by piped community water supplies, as compared to 63 and 61 per cent in Middle and South America.

At present there are approximately 57 million inhabitants in urban areas in Latin America with water service in their homes and 35 million living in houses without water available. Estimates have been made that, in addition to those without water now, through population growth alone there will be almost 50 million more in cities in the countries of Latin America who will need water by 1971. To reach the goal established by the Charter of Punta del Este (i.e., water service in the homes for 70 per cent) water supplies must be constructed for an average of 4.2 million persons per year, over the ten-year period. For the 110 million inhabitants in rural areas of Latin

America water supplies are less adequate than in the cities.

In Chapters I and II data have already been presented on mortality from diarrheal diseases, typhoid fever and other diseases which are associated with lack of easily available and potable water. These mortality rates were shown to be many times higher than the corresponding rates in the countries with high proportions of the population served by water supplies.

Progress was reported in several countries on surveys and plans being made in order that the provision of water service keep pace with the rapid population growth of urban areas. The problems created by growth and urbanization in Venezuela can be readily seen from the following increase in population in 17 years:

|  |  | Urban population |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: |
| Year | Cities with <br> over 5,000 <br> population | Total | With <br> water <br> service | Without <br> water <br> service |
| 1943 | 39 | 983,000 | 404,000 | 579,000 |
| 1960 | 157 | $4,371,000$ | $2,382,000$ | $1,989,000$ |

TABLE 63. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN HOUSES CONNECTED TO COMMUNITY PIPED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Area | Year | Source of data ${ }^{\text {a) }}$ | Total |  |  | Urban ${ }^{\text {b }}$ ) |  |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total c) population | With water |  | Total population | With water |  | Total population | With water |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | Per cent |  | Number | Per cent |
| Argentina | 1961 | 2 | 21101000 | 10221000 | 48.4 | 15531000 | 10146000 | 65.3 | 5570000 | 75000 | 1.3 |
| Bolivia | 1960 | 3 | 3454000 |  | 4.4 | , | 1014 | (55.8) | 57000 | 75000 | 1.3 |
| Brazil | 1960 | 3 | 70177000 |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | (54.7) |  | . |  |
| Canada | 1960 | 1 | 17814000 | 11157000 | 62.6 | 12292000 | 11157000 | 90.8 | 5522000 |  | - |
| Chile (c) | 1961 | 2 | 7360000 | 3989000 | 54.2 | 4874000 | 3589000 | 73.8 | 2486000 | 400000 | 16.1 |
| Colombia (d) | 1960 | 1 | 14132000 | 6576000 | 46.5 | 5932000 | 4674000 | 78.8 | 8200000 | 1902000 | 23.2 |
| Costa Rica | 1961 | 2 | 1187000 | 691000 | 58.2 | 421000 | 412000 | 97.9 | 766000 | 279000 | 36.4 |
| Cuba | 1961 | 2 | 6976000 | 2657000 | 38.1 | 3855000 | 2182000 | 56.6 | 3121000 | 475000 | 15.2 |
| Dominican Republic Ecuador | 1960 1960 | 3 | 3014000 4317000 | ... | ... | 918000 |  | (63.0) | 2096000 | , | 15.2 |
| El Salvador | 1960 | 1 | 4317000 2612000 | 526000 | 20.1 | 1248000 962000 | 726000 483000 | 58.2 | 3069000 | 43000 | 2.6 |
| Guatemala (c) | 1961 | 2 | 3678000 | 703000 | 19.1 | 865000 | 366000 | 42.3 | 2813000 | 337000 | 12.0 |
| Haiti (c) | 1961 | 2 | 4102000 | 101000 | 2.5 | 402000 | 101000 | 25.1 | 3700000 | 33700 | 12.0 |
| Honduras | 1961 | 2 | 1991000 | 315000 | 15.8 | 618000 | 212000 | 34.3 | 1373000 | 103000 | 7.5 |
| Mexdco | 1959 | 1 | 33304000 | 18468000 | 55.5 | 16885000 | 11401000 | 67.5 | 16419000 | 7067000 | 43.0 |
| Nicaragua (c) | 1961 | 2 | 1732000 | 218000 | 12.6 | 568000 | 215000 | 37.9 | 1164000 | 3000 | 0.3 |
| Panama (c) | 1960 | 3,4 | 1076000 |  |  | 446000 |  | (84.2) | 630000 |  | (26.3) |
| Paraguay | 1960 | 2 | 1770000 | 172000 | 9.7 | 624000 | 172000 | 47.6 | 1146000 |  |  |
| Peru (c) | 1860 | 1 | 10365000 | 2900000 | 28.0 | 4878000 | 2900000 | 59.5 | 5487000 |  | - |
| United States (c) | 1958 | 1 | 171500000 | 133100000 | 77.6 | e)151200 000 | 133100000 | 88.0 | e)20300000 |  |  |
| Uruguay (c) | 1961 | 2 | 2370000 | 1305000 | 55.1 | 1750000 | 1290000 | 73.7 | 620000 | 15000 | 2.4 |
| Venezuela (c, d) | 1960 | 1 | 7288000 | 2845000 | 39.0 | 4371000 | 2384000 | 54.5 | 2917000 | 461000 | 15.8 |

(a) Source of data: 1 - Four-Year Report from country. 2 - Estimate received from country through Environmental Sanita-
tion Division. 3-Country data from Wolman. 4-Other. (b) Urban usually refers to cities with 2,000 or more inhabitants.
(c). Populations may differ from those in Table 4 since it was advisable to use data from source supplying information on water services. (d) Urban includes only cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants. (e) All but rural farm population included as urban in this table.

Thus, in spite of the work of the "Instituto Nacional de Obras Sanitarias" created in 1943 and in charge of water supplies in cities of 5,000 population and over, the rapid increase in urban population has resulted in an increase in the deficit of water service.

The Central Office of Coordination and Planning (CORDIPLAN) created in 1959 has been in charge of preparing a plan for Venezuela for 1961-1964. This quadriennial plan contains a project for water supplies in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants to serve an additional 1.6 million people or 74.1 per cent more than the population served at present. This will bring the total urban population with water to approximately $4,000,000$.

In Canada the number of water systems and population served both increased by 12 per cent between 1957 and 1960. Administrative changes took place in two provinces with respect to water supplies. Responsibility for administration, financing and construction of water works was transferred from the Health Departments to a Water Resources Commission or to a Water Authority.

In 1960 the "Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal" in Colombia carried out a survey covering 841 "cabeceras municipales" and 422 "corregimientos" with a total population of $7,517,000$. This survey included 199 urban localities of 5,000 or more inhabitants with population of $5,932,000$ and 1,064 smaller localities with $1,585,000$ inhabitants. Twenty-seven of the 199 urban localities surveyed did not have a system, and 106 of the 172 with water supply systems did not have treatment facilities. Of the 1,064 rural communities surveyed, half had no systems and 90 per cent of the systems had no treatment facilities. In addition there were 2,266 rural communities with a population of $2,750,000$ which were not included in the survey. Thus, this survey indicated the magnitude of the problem of providing water services.

The National Government in Peru issued a decree in 1959 creating a National Committee on Public Works to coordinate the activities of the different government agencies participating in water supply programs. The Committee was also to prepare general regulations for development and carrying out of the National Program for Water Supply, previously under the Ministry of Health.

Two studies were prepared by the Division of Sanitary Engineering in relation to both water supplies and sewage disposal. One was to evaluate national needs and estimate costs of new services as well as improvement of those already existing.

The second was to plan for extension and improvement of the potable water and sewerage systems of Metropolitan Lima. In August 1960 the Division of Sanitary Engineering merged with its counterpart in SCISP and started activities in a new field, construction of water supply and sewerage systems in urban and rural communities.

In 1959 a Subcommittee was appointed by the Committee for Economic Planning for El Salvador to be in charge of the Potable Water Supply Plan for all localities of the country. In 1961 a National Water Authority known as "ANDA" was created, which is to be responsible for all urban water and sewer works in the country. The Rural Sanitation Program continued in its efforts to provide the rural communities with potable water. In 1957 water in six of the principal cities of the country was chlorinated and by the end of 1960 chlorination was being carried out on water supplies in 14 towns.

The means for supplying water service in the Caribbean Islands differ from those in the large countries. For example, stand pipes and rain water catchment and storage systems were reported in use in the Bahama Islands, Bermuda and Barbados. Construction to extend water service was reported in French Guiana and Surinam.

Figure 33
PER CENT OF URBAN POPULATION WITH WATER SERVICE IN THEIR HOMES IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960



The Charter of Punta del Este included goals at the same level for sewage disposal as for water supplies, that is, to make available sewerage facilities for 70 per cent of the urban population and 50 per cent of the rural. The solution of this problem in Latin America presents greater difficulties than that of water supplies. Most cities in Latin America do not have adequate systems, and in rural areas many houses do not have any kind of excreta disposal facilities. The proportion of the urban population living in houses connected to sewerage systems is much smaller in Middle and South America than the proportions in houses connected to community piped water systems. Moreover, establishing methods for financing construction and improvement of sewerage systems with repayment is more difficult than for water, especially in rural areas. However, plans are being prepared in many countries in coordination with those for construction and improvement of water systems.

In Table 64 and Figure 34 are shown the percentages of the population living in homes connected to sewerage systems in countries for which data were made available. Two sources were used for this information - the Four-Year Reports prepared in the countries and estimates received by the Pan American

Health Organization through Environmental Sanitation Divisions in the countries.

By country, the range in the per cent of the urban population with installations was from 0 to 76 per cent in the 16 countries with data available. For total population, urban and rural, the range was from 0 to 58 per cent. Only three countries reported any installations in rural areas, which is of course affected by definitions used for urban and rural. For example, in Colombia all communities with less than 5,000 population are included as rural, and it is reasonable to expect some of the larger ones in this group to have sewerage systems. On the other hand, in the United States only rural farm population is included as rural in this tabulation, and thus none would be connected to community systems. In general, no recent accurate figures are assembled on facilities in rural areas. In Middle and South America only 17 and 47 per cent, respectively, of the urban population lived in homes connected with sewerage systems. In Northern America over two-thirds of the urban population was served by systems.

A few examples may help to describe activities under way in this field. In Canada, in 1960 the National Housing Act was amended to provide authority to grant

> TABLE 64. NUMBER AND PER CENT OF POPULATION SERVED BY SEWERAGE SYSTEMS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Area | Year |  | Total |  |  | Urban (b) |  |  | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total (c) population | Withinstallations |  | Total population | With installations |  | Total population | With installations |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |  | Number | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per } \\ & \text { cent } \end{aligned}$ |
| Argentina | 1861 | 2 | 21101000 | 6534000 | 31.0 | 15531000 | 6534000 | 42.1 | 5570000 | - | - |
| Canada | 1960 | 1 | 17814000 | 9379000 | 52.6 | 12292000 | 9379000 | 76.3 | 5522000 | - | - |
| Chile (c) | 1981 | 2 | 7360000 | 2899000 | 39.4 | 4874000 | 2898000 | 59.5 | 2486000 | - | - |
| Colombia (d) | 1960 | 1 | 14132000 | 4838000 | 34.2 | 5932000 | 3645000 | 61.4 | 8200000 | 1193000 | 14.5 |
| Costa Rica | 1961 | 2 | 1187000 | 121000 | 10.2 | 421000 | 121000 | 28.7 | 766000 | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 1960 | 1 | 301400 | ... | ... | 918000 | 158000 | 17.2 | 2096000 |  |  |
| Ecuador | 1960 | 2 | 4317000 |  | $\cdots$ | 1248000 | 664000 | 53.2 | 3069000 |  |  |
| Guatemala (c) | 1961 | 2 | 3678000 | 256000 | 7.0 | 865000 | 255000 | 29.5 | 2813000 | 1000 | 0.0 |
| Haiti (c) | 1961 | 2 | 4102000 |  | - | 402000 | - | - | 3700000 | - | - |
| Honduras | 1961 | 2 | 1991000 | 126000 | 6.3 | 618000 | 126000 | 20.4 | 1373000 | - | - |
| Nicaragua (c) | 1961 | 2 | 1732000 | 92000 | 5.3 | 568000 | 92000 | 16.2 | 1164000 | - | - |
| Paraguay | 1960 | 2 | 1770000 | 150000 | 8.5 | 624000 | 150000 | 24.0 | 1146000 | - | - |
| Peru (c) | 1960 | 1 | 10365000 | 2500000 | 24.1 | 4878000 | 2500000 | 51.3 | 5487000 | - | - |
| United States (c) | 1957 | 1 | 168100000 | 88400000 | 58.5 | en147900000 | 98400000 | 66.5 | el20 200000 | - | - |
| Uruguay (c) | 1981 | 2 | 2370000 | 889000 | 37.5 | 1750000 | 889000 | 50.8 | 620000 | - | - |
| Venezuela ( $c, d$ ) | 1960 | 1 | 7288000 | 1385000 | 19.0 | 4371000 | 1318000 | 30.2 | 2917000 | 67000 | 2.3 |

(a) Source of data: 1-Four-Year Report from country. 2 - Estimates received from countries through Environmental Sanitation Division.
(b) Urban usually refers to cities with 2,000 or more inhabitants.
(c) Populations may differ from those in Table 4 since it was advisable to use data from source supplying fnformation on sanitation services.
(d) Urban includes cities of 5,000 or more inhabltants.
(e) All but rural farm population included as urban.
loans to municipalities to construct or expand existing sewage treatment works in order to eliminate orprevent water and soil pollution. A survey in Colombia of 199 urban localities of over 5,000 inhabitants showed that 57, or over a fourth, did not have sewerage systems and that in cities with systems approximately two thirds of the population was served. Of the 1,064 rural communities surveyed, 30 per cent had systems and in those communities with systems two thirds of the population was served. In El Salvador in 19591960 the "Instituto de Vivienda Urbana" undertook the construction of a treatment plant for sewage disposal for selected urban sections and large buildings, which was to serve as a pilot plant. During 1957-1960 latrines were constructed and distributed. They are sold to the public for 10 colons and donated to public institutions. In Venezuela plans for the four years 1961-1964 were drawn up to provide 1.5 million people with sewerage systems, an increase of 72.7 per cent in relation to population served in 1960.

In the other areas of the Americas very small proportions are served by sewerage systems. For example, in the Bahamas only 10 per cent of the population is served by community systems. In British Honduras there is no conventional system and private systems range from septic tank installations to the various types of latrines. In Surinam the open sewer system in the capital city is being converted to a closed system.

## HOUSING

Accompanying urbanization and industrialization is the demand for more and better housing. The rapid growth of population in Latin America, together with the movement of large numbers of the rural population to urban areas has created many problems in housing. Programs are being activated in a number of countries in both urban and rural areas with the creation of agencies to plan for construction, financing, and management of units. It is necessary to ensure that proper plans are made to meet the health requirements including services such as potable water supply, sewage disposal and garbage disposal.

Limited surveys in some countries have revealed that in rural areas most dwellings are poorly constructed; they lack water supplies, latrines, baths and electricity and are over-crowded. In many countries housing censuses were taken for the first time around 1950. Most countries integrated with the population censuses selected questions on housing, but others carried out separate censuses of housing.

In the population censuses recently taken or planned for the near future, housing questions have been included in most countries. Nine countries had housing censuses around 1950 and twelve have already taken housing censuses in 1960 or 1961, as seen in Table 65. These censuses will be the best overall source of data in both urban and rural areas. For the most part, tabulations are not yet available for censuses
per cent of urban population served by sewage disposal SYSTEMS IN COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, 1960

taken at this time, but based on censuses around 1950, deficits at that time in housing units amounted to well over 10 million in Latin America.

TABIEE 65. COUNTRIES WITH SEPARATE HOUSING CENSUSES AROUND 1950 AND 1960

| Countries | Dates |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taken |  | Planned |
| Argentina | 1947 | 1960 |  |
| Brazil | - | 1960 |  |
| Canada | 1951 | 1961 |  |
| Chile | - | 1860 |  |
| Colombia | 1951 |  | 1963 |
| Costa Rica (a) | 1949 |  | - |
| Dominican Republic | - | 1960 |  |
| Ecuador | - |  | 1962 |
| El Salvador (a) | 1950 | 1961 |  |
| Guatemala (a) | 1949 |  |  |
| Honduras | 1848 | 1961 |  |
| Mexico | - | 1960 |  |
| Panama | - | 1960 |  |
| Paraguay | - |  | 1962 |
| Peru | - | 1961 |  |
| United States | 1850 | 1960 |  |
| Venezuela (a) | 1950 | 1961 |  |

[^18]
## Chapter VII

## MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

Advancement in health depends on resources of medical and health personnel, taking into account both quality and quantity. Adequate numbers of physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, dentists and other technical staff members are essential to meet the day to day requirements for medical care of a population and to build programs for prevention of disease and improvement of the health status. Most countries today do not have sufficient and adequately trained personnel for health and medical services of their population. They must prepare many more to handle the health problems of rapidly growing populations. In planning for health high priority is attached today to education and training of technical staff. Returns on investments in educational programs are expected to be excellent. Educational opportunities will have to be increased at every level from primary and secondary education through university and professional training.

For planning of sound health programs, both immediate and long range, a first step is to obtain information on numbers of physicians, nurses and
other health workers rendering service in a country. The size of these groups indicates what immediate program can be successfully undertaken and to what extent education and training should be increased. For these reasons the questionnaires for the Four-Year Reports included sections on present resources in medical and health personnel and on the existing facilities for professional and technical education. As in other parts of the world the nomenclature applied to certain professional groups in the Americas does not always have the same meaning in terms of education and the capacity of the individuals to carry out specialized professional responsibilities. Thus as might be expected, the data are not always comparable. However, this latest information provided by the countries is shown except in instances when no information was supplied or other data appeared to describe more adequately the resources in a country. Under these circumstances, data previously published by the Pan American Health Organization or the World Health Organization were used.

## PHYSICIANS

The adequacy of the ratio of number of physicians to population can be assessed only in relation to the health problems of a country, its medical care system, and the numbers of nursing and ancillary personnel also participating in serving the health needs of the people. It cannot be determined on the basis of a single fixed ratio.

In 1960 there were over 370,000 physicians in the Americas of which approximately 257,000 or almost 70 per cent were in Northern America, 33,000 in Middle America and 81,000 in South America (Table 66). In all three regions the ratios of numbers of physicians to population increased slightly from 1957 to 1960. For Northern America in 1960 (or most recent year) there were 13.2 physicians per 10,000 population as compared to 12.9 in 1957. For Middle America this ratio was 5.2 in 1960 instead of 5.0 in 1957; and for South America the increase had been to 5.7 per 10,000 population from 5.3 .

By country the ratios ranged from 13.4 per 10,000 population to 1.8 . Of the 21 countries for which data were available four had more than 10 physicians per 10,000 population (Argentina, Canada, United States and Uruguay) and at the other end of the scale five had fewer than 3 per 10,000 population. A few countries may have in fact more physicians than shown, for some reports enumerated only those employed in ministries of health or by the government. Whenever possible, however, total figures have been presented, even if referring to an earlier year.

Distribution of physicians geographically in relation to population is uneven in most countries. Information in this report was insufficient to analyze this factor, but in general physicians are concentrated in cities, and in rural areas the ratios of physicians on a population basis are far less than those shown for the country as a whole.

The numbers of physicians in government or
ministries of health are relatively large proportions of the totals in some countries. They are shown in Table 67 with numbers of government or public health personnel in other health specialties. In some countries these groups - particularly physicians-in govern-

## TABLE 66. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, SCHCOLSOF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL GRADUATES PER YEAR WITH RATES OF PHYSICIANS PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE

 AMERICAS, 1960| Area | Physicians |  | Medical schools |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Rate | Number | Graduates per year |
| Argentina (a) | 26898 | 13.0 | 8 | 281 |
| Bollvia | b) 657 | b) 1.9 | 3 | - 24 |
| Brazil (a) | c) 27111 | c) 4.0 | 31 | d) 1578 |
| Canada | 19700 | 11.1 | 12 | 863 |
| Chile | 4728 | 6.2 | 3 | 218 |
| Colombia | 6042 | 4.3 | 8 | 408 |
| Costa Rica | 458 | 3.9 | 1 |  |
| Cuba | 8809 | 9,7 | 1 |  |
| Dominican Republic | b) 442 | b) 1.5 | 1 | 152 |
| Ecuador | e) 1325 | e) 3.4 | 3 |  |
| El Salvador | 483 | 1.8 | 1 | 26 |
| Guatemala | d) 730 | d) 2.1 | 1 | 59 |
| Haiti | b, e) 120 | $\ldots$ | 1 | 34 |
| Honduras | e) 365 | e) 2.1 | 1 |  |
| Mexico | 20227 | 5.8 | 21 | i) 568 |
| Nicaragua | 524 | 3.5 | 1 | 23 |
| Panama | 401 | 3.8 | 1 | 13 |
| Paraguay | d) 889 | d) 5.3 | 1 | 51 |
| Peru | 5061 | 4.7 | 3 | 67 |
| United States | a) 236818 | a) 13.4 | 84 | 7081 |
| Uruguay | d) 3116 | d) 11.3 | 1 |  |
| Venezuela | 5045 | 7.0 | 4 | 255 |
| Bahama Islands | 56 | 5.3 | - | - |
| Bermuda | 37 | 8.8 | - | - |
| British Gutana | 145 | 2.6 | - | - |
| British Honduras (a) | 22 | 2.5 | - | - |
| Canal Zone | 107 | 25.5 | - | - |
| Falkland Islands | 4 | 20.0 | - | - |
| French Guiana | 23 | 7.4 | - | - |
| Guadaloupe | 112 | 4.1 | - | - |
| Martinique | 113 | 4.1 | - | - |
| Netherlands Antlles | 137 | 7.2 | - | - |
| Puerto Rico (a) | 1059 | 4.6 | 1 |  |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 4 | 8.0 | - | - |
| Surinam | 149 | 5.5 | 1 |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 2 | 2.9 | - | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 24 | 7.7 | - | - |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 15 | 2.7 | - | - |
| Barbados | 77 | 3.3 | - | - |
| Dominica | 8 | 1.3 | - | - |
| Grenada | 14 | 1.6 | - | - |
| Jamaica | d) 342 | 2.2 | 1 | 24 |
| Montserrat | c) |  | - | - |
| St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | a) 9 | 1.6 | - | - |
| St. Lucla | 12 | 1.4 | - | - |
| St. Vincent | c) 10 |  | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 352 | 4.2 | - | - |
| Northern America | 256559 | 13.2 | 98 | 7944 |
| Middle America | 32833 | 5.2 | 32 |  |
| South America | 81191 | 5.7 | 86 | $\cdots$ |

[^19]ment service may only be employed part-time in their official health activities.

In 1960 there were 194 schools of medicine in the Americas. Of these 96 were in Northern America, 32 in Middle America and 66 in South America. There is at least one school in every country and in addition one each in Jamaica, Puerto Rico and Surinam. In Latin America the largest numbers of schools were in Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia (31, 21, 8 and 8 respectively). The numbers of graduates from medical schools per year are also shown in Table 66. No total has been obtained for the regions since by country the numbers are incomplete. The number in Northern America was 7,944 for 1960. However, it has been previously estimated that approximately 7,700 physicians are graduated in Northern America each year and almost 7,000 in Latin America. Data on medical education in the Four-Year Reports was incomplete and has not been summarized for this document. There are indications, however, from the numbers of students enrolled, that of those admitted to medical schools, a large proportion fail to complete the course.

The data on physicians and their education indicate that a major health need in the Americas is to increase the numbers of physicians through full utilization and improvement of facilities for their education and training.

## NURSES AND NURSING AUXILIARIES

Nurses, midwives and nursing auxiliaries work in the Americas in both hospitals and health services. In both services the numbers at present are far less than the minimum recommended for acceptable care. In Table 68 are presented data on numbers of nurses, midwives and nursing auxiliaries in countries and other areas in 1960 or in the most recent years for which data were available.

Qualifications, requisites and education for nurses vary among the countries. In the nursing field it is more difficult to develop comparable data on resources than in many other fields. The information shown is for the most part based on classifications of nursing personnel provided by the countries.

In Northern America there are over 570,000 graduate nurses, in Middle America approximately 16,000 and in South America 21,000. The total of 37,000 in Middle and South America is for a population greater than that of Northern America. On a population basis, there are at least ten times as many graduate nurses in Northern America as in either Middle or South America ( 28.9 per 10,000 population as compared to 2.4 and 1.5 in the latter two regions).

TABLE 67. MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN GOVERNMENT SERVICES, RECENT YEAR

| Area | Year | Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { H } \\ & \text { \$1 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 1959 | Official | 18797 | 208 | 253 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1640 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33441 |
| Bollivia | 1960 | Official | 657 | 59 | 54 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  |  |  | 240 | 66 | 60 | 22 |  | 582 | 235 | $\ldots$ | 41 |
| Brazil | 1959 | Health | 5205 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1438 |  |  |  |  | 5433 |  |  | 16599 |
| Chile | 1960 | Official | 2886 | 785 | 380 | 25 | 48 | 659 | - | - | 1094 | 642 | 128 |  | 30 | 8512 |  |  | 3201 |
| Colombia | 1958 | Health | 1377 | 352 | 20 | 47 | 20 |  | - | - | 120 |  | 86 |  |  | 1820 | 516 |  | 1844 |
| Costa Rica | 1980 | Official | 455 | 95 | 5 | 4 | 11 |  | - | 89 | 52 | 5 |  |  |  | 1050 |  |  |  |
| Dominican Republic (a) | 1960 | Health | 442 | 21 | 60 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 151 | 254 | 4311 | 46 | 72 | 27 | 2 | 563 |  |  | 423 |
| Ecuador | 1959 | Official | 76 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 21 | - | 10 | 30 |  | 91 |  |  | 18 |  |  | 141 |
| El Salvador | 1960 | Health | b) 510 | 53 | 14 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 100 | 3 | 350 | 246 | 145 | 52 |  | 943 | 194 |  | 117 |
| Guatemala | 1960 | Government | 97 | 34 | 2 | 1 |  |  |  | . . | 49 | 19 | 34 |  | $\ldots$ | 198 |  | 6 | 4 |
| Honduras | 1960 | Official | 154 | 24 | 7 | 5 |  |  |  |  | 93 |  | 55 | 12 |  | 531 |  |  |  |
| Mexico | 1960 | Official | 3824 | 309 | 116 | 76 | 63 | 112 | 842 | 1637 | 4407 | 204 | 287 | 41 | 18 | 203 | 992 | 3 | 400 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  | 46 |  |  | 158 | 131 |  |  |
| Panama | 1960 | Official | 263 | 39 | 8 | 12 | 9 |  | 1 | . | 424 | 72 | 106 | 20 | 1 | 826 |  | 25 |  |
| Paraguay (a) | 1960 | Health | 264 | 58 | 17 | 6 | 1 |  |  | 450 | 37 | 191 | 21 | 22 |  |  | 49 |  | 714 |
| Peru (a) | 1960 | Health | 1108 | 156 | 32 | 38 | 16 | 58 | - | . . | 576 | 121 |  | .. |  |  | 132 |  | 4009 |
| United States (c) | 1959 | Health | 19601 | 6812 |  | 1825 |  |  |  |  | 45386 |  |  |  |  | 46762 | 705 |  | ... |
| Uruguay | 1960 | Health | 1164 | dil12 | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Venezuela (a) | 1960 | Health | 2058 | 149 | 39 | 101 | 21 | 55 |  | $\ldots$ | 1068 | $\cdots$ | 218 | 78 |  | 3870 | 622 | 5 | 165 |
| Bahama Islands | 1960 | Government | 28 | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 1 | - |  | e) 292 |  | 7 | 6 | 2 | 48 | 24 |  | 14 |
| Bermuda | 1960 | Government | 6 | 3 | - |  | 1 |  | . |  | 21 | 3 | 1 | - |  |  | 19 |  | 2 |
| British Guiana | 1960 | Government | 82 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | 6 | 325 |  | 35 | 6 | 3 |  | 67 | 4 |  |
| British Honduras | 1960 | Government | d) 16 | - | 11 |  |  |  | 32 |  | 165 | 98 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  | - |
| Canal Zone | 1960 | Government | 102 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 5 | - | - |  | 209. | $-1$ | 21 | 9 | 5 | 326 |  |  | 584 |
| Falkland Islands | 1960 | Government |  | 2 |  | - | - | - | - |  | 3 |  | - | - |  | 7 |  |  |  |
| French Guiana | 1960 | Government | 20 | - | 3 | - | 3 | - | - |  | 63 | 9 | 9 | - |  | 20 | 6 |  | 5 |
| Guadeloupe | 1960 | Government | 16 | - | 3 | - | 2 | - | - |  | 168 | 34 |  | - |  |  | 13 |  | 47 |
| Martinique | 1960 | Government | 73 | 5 | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - | 177 | 44 |  | - | - | - |  |  | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1.960 | Government | 41 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 1960 | Government |  | 1 |  | - | - |  | - |  | 10 |  | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surinam | 1960 | Government | 74 | 2 | 5 | - | 3 | 3 | - |  | 550 | 15 | 20 | 3 |  |  | 64 | 5 | 10 |
| Virgin Isiands (U. K.) | 1960 | Government |  | ... | . . |  |  |  | ... | $\ldots$ | 16 | ... | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ... |
| West Indies Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | 1960 | Government | 14 | 2 | 8 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 98 | 29 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 24 |  |  |
| Barbados | 1960 | Government | 36 | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 187 |  | 9 | 6 | 1 | 262 |  |  |  |
| Dominica | 1960 | Government | 8 | 2 | 10 | - | 1 |  | - |  | 55 | 17 | 3 | 1 |  |  | 10 |  |  |
| Grenada | 1960 | Government | 12 | 5 | 23 | 1 | - |  | - |  |  | - | 7 | 1. | - | - | ... |  | ... |
| Jamaica | 1960 | Government | ... | ... | ... | 2. | .. | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  | $\ldots$ |  |  | $\ldots$ |  | . . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguila | 1960 | Government | 7 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 |  | - |  | 110 | 18 | 2 | 1 |  | - |  |  | 1 |
| St. Lucia | 1960 | Government | 11 | 1 | 7 |  | 1 |  |  |  | 88 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

(a) Health and Social Welfare. (b) Positions. (c) State and local health, federal. (d) 1959, (e) Including student nurses.

TABLE 68. NUMBER. OF NURSES, MDDWIVES AND NURSING AUXILIARIES WITH RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Year | Number |  |  | Rate |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Nurses | Midwives | Nursing auxil iaries | Nurses | M1dwives | Nursing auxiliarics |
| Argentina | 1957 | 10273 | 3560 | 16527 | 5.2 | 1.8 | B. 3 |
| Eollvia | 1900 | 240 | 68 | 582 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.7 |
| Brazil (a) | 1957 | 4144 | $\ldots$ | 38038 | 0.6 | ... | 5.9 |
| Canada | 1960 | 68502 | . | b) 28808 | 38.5 | $\cdots$ | 14.9 |
| Chile | 1960 | 1570 | 642 | 8712 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 11.4 |
| Colambia | 1860 | 999 | ... | c) 1820 | 0.7 | $\ldots$ | 1.3 |
| Costa Rica (d) | 1960 | e) 525 | e) $\ldots$ | 1050 | 4.5 | $\cdots$ | 9.0 |
| Cuba | 1957 | 2876 | 1885 |  | 4.5 | 3.0 |  |
| Dominican Republic ( $f$ ) | 1960 | 431 | 49 | 563 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 |
| Ecuador | 1857 | 181 | 183 | . . | 0.6 | 0.5 |  |
| El Salvador (f) | 1960 | 350 | 246 | 943 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 3.6 |
| Guatemala | 1957 | 543 | ... |  | 1.6 | $\ldots$ |  |
| Honduras | 1960 | 83 |  | 531 | 0.5 |  | 2.7 |
| Mexico | 1960, | 4407 | 204 | 203 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | 283 | . | 158 | 1.8 |  | 1.1 |
| Fanama | 1960 | 489 | 87 | 958 | 4.6 | 0.8 | 9.1 |
| Paraguay | 1957 | 88 | 358 | 579 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 3.5 |
| Peru | 1960 | $\cdots$ |  | g) 2736 |  |  | 2.5 |
| United States | 1960 | 504000 | 8000 | 625000 | 28.0 | 0.3 | 34.7 |
| Uruguay | 1957 | 420 | 834 |  | 1.5 | 3.1 |  |
| Venezuela | 1957 | 2027 | - | 5020 | 3.2 | - | 7.8 |
| Bahama Islands | 1980 | h) 347 |  | 46 | 33.0 |  | 4.4 |
| Bermuda | 1859 | 63 | 32 | 15 | 15.0 | 7.0 | 3.6 |
| British Guana | 1960 | d) 325 | $\cdots$ | ... | 5.8 | ... | . . |
| British Honduras | 1980 | 165 | 227 | $\cdots$ | 18.1 | 24,9 |  |
| Canal zone | 1960 | 209 | ... | 326 | 49.8 | ... | 777.6 |
| Falkland Islands | 1980 | e) 3 | $\cdots$ | 7 | 15.0 | $\cdots$ | 35.0 |
| Erench Guiana | 1980 | 63 | 13 | 20 | 20.3 | 4.2 | 6.5 |
| Guadaloupe | 1960 | 210 | 77 | - | 7.8 | 2.9 | - |
| Martinique | 1960 | 205 | 63 | $\ldots$ | 7.4 | 2.3 | . $\cdot$ |
| Netherlands Antilles |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |
| Puerto Rico | 1960 | 787 | 1023 | $\cdots$ | 3.3 | 4.3 | ... |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon | 1960 | 10 | 1 | - | 20.0 | 2.0 | - |
| Surinam | 1960 | 700 | 50 |  | 25.9 | 1.8 | ... |
| Virgin Islands (U. K.) | 1960 | 16 | 9 | $\ldots$ | 22.9 | 12.9 |  |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 1960 | 19 | 17 | $\ldots$ | 5.8 | 5.2 |  |
| West Indies Federation Antigua | 1960 | ) 98 | 29 |  | 17.8 | 5.3 |  |
| Barbados | 1960 | 187 | 8 | 268 | 8.0 | 0.3 | 11.2 |
| Dominica | 1960 | 55 | 17 | - | 9.2 | 2.8 | . |
| Grenada | 1957 | 75 | 46 | 48 | 8.8 | 5.4 | 5.8 |
| Jamaica | 1957 | 1861 | '• | 1585 | 11.9 |  | 10.2 |
| Montserrat | 1958 | 20 | 10 | . . | 15.4 | 7.7 | ... |
| St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | 1959 | 110 | 19 | ... | 19.6 | 3.4 |  |
| St. Lucia | 1980 | e) 92 | $\cdots$ | - | 10.7 | $\cdots$ | - |
| St. Vincent | 1957 | 74 | 96 | 32 | 9.7 | 12.6 | 4.2 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1960 | 1254 | 1196 | ... | 15.0 | 14.2 | . |
| Northern America |  | 572575 | 6033 | 651623 | 28.9 | 0.3 | 32.9 |
| Middle America |  | 15761 | 5295 | 6705 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| South America |  | 21046 | 5706 | 74042 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 5.3 |

(a) From report of Brazilian Nurses' Association on Survey of Nursing Needs and Resources. Graduate mdwhes included with nurses. (b) Data for 1958 including psychlatric nurses who were not graduate nurses. (c) Year 1958. (d) Government only. (e) Midwives included with murses. (f) Ministry of Health only. (g) Not specified as graduate nurses or auxiliaries. (h) Including student nurses. (i) Including auxiliaries.

By country the number of graduate nurses per 10,000 population varied from 38.5 to 0.5 . In all but one country in Latin America there were fewer than 5 graduate nurses per 10,000 population and in 12 countries there were less than 2 per 10,000 population.

In all regions of the Americas nursing auxiliaries work under supervision of nurses or physicians in
rendering nursing services. In Northern America they are employed mainly in hospital care but in Latin America they have functions in health services in addition to those in hospitals. Nursing auxiliaries are also in far greater supply in Northern America than in either Middle or South America. There were over 651,000 auxiliaries or 32.9 per 10,000 population in the United States and Canada and less than 81,000 combined in the other two regions. In South American countries ratios of nursing auxiliaries to graduate nurses were usually high. Six Latin American countries had more than 5 nursing auxiliaries per 10,000 population and the range in auxiliaries per 10,000 population was from 11.4 to 0.1 .

Midwives, some of whom also are graduate nurses, also render service in the Americas. There were reported to be an estimated 6,000 in Northern America and 11,000 in Middle and South America. The ratio was greatest in Middle America ( 0.8 per 10,000 population) followed by South America (0.4) and Northern America ( 0.3 ). From only a limited number of countries were there data on the numbers of auxiliary midwives, and thus tabulations have not been included in this report.

A large part of nursing personnel in Middle and South America are employed in official government services, both hospital and public health. In the United States and Canada the largest numbers work in nonprofit hospitals. The numbers in government services in the countries are shown in Table 67.

The responsibilities given to graduate nurses and nursing auxiliaries in Latin America, particularly in rural areas where physicians are not available, are great. The small numbers of graduate nurses and auxiliary nursing personnel points to many problems in the Americas in addition to the deficiencies in numbers, such as lack of secondary education for preparation of young women to enter the nursing field, the need for strengthening professional nursing education because of the greater responsibilities placed on nurses in terms of supervisory and teaching functions and the lack of adequate preparation for nursing auxiliaries.

## OTHER HEALTII PERSONNEL

Among the professional and technical specialties in the health field there are several groups which are needed in large numbers for the maintenance of basic health services. These include dentists, sanitary engineers and sanitary inspectors.

Development of dentistry is at different stages in the various countries of the Americas. This is directly related to the availability of dentists in re-
lation to population which also has a wide range in the Region. As seen in Table 69 there were in 1960 or recent year over 100,000 dentists in Northern America, a ratio of 5.6 dentists per 10,000 population. In Middle America there are 5,203 dentists or 0.8 per 10,000 population and in South America almost 36,000 dentists or 2.8 per 10,000 population. Of the cquntries Uruguay had the highest ratio of dentists to population,
6.1 per 10,000 population, and the values ranged down to 0.1 per 10,000 population. Only 5 countries of Latin America had 2 or more dentists per 10,000 population. The numbers employed in government health services are included in Table 67.

All countries except one have at least one dental school, and in addition there is a school in Puerto Rico. In Northern America in 1960 there were 52 dental schools, in Middle America 19 and in South America 58. Thirty-six of these schools were located in Brazil, and 10 in Mexico. In general schools have

TABLE 69. NUMBER OF DENTISTS, SCHOOLS OF DENTTSTRY AND GRADUATES PER YEAR WITH RATES OF DENTISTS PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1960

| Area | Year | Dentists |  | Schools of dentistry |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number | Rate | Number |  | duates ryear |
| Argentina | 1957 | 10083 | 5.1 | 3 |  | 442 |
| Bolivia | 1960 | 500 | 1.4 | 3 | a) | 11 |
| Brazil | 1959 | 15532 | 2.7 | 36 |  | 1294 |
| Canada | 1960 | 5780 | 3.2 | 6 |  | 215 |
| Chile | 1960 | 2504 | 3.3 | 3 |  | 124 |
| Colombia | 1860 | 1719 | 1.2 | 4 | a) | 110 |
| Costa Rica | 1960 | 146 | 1.2 | 1 |  |  |
| Cuba | 1957 | 2100 | 3.3 | 1 |  |  |
| Dominican Republic | 1960 | c) 21 | 0.1 | 1 |  | 27 |
| Ecuador | 1960 | 500 | 1.2 | 3 |  |  |
| El Salvador | 1957 | 161 | 0.7 | 1 |  | - |
| Guatemala | 1957 | 130 | 0.4 | 1 |  | 4 |
| Haiti | 1957 | 52 | 0.2 | 1 |  |  |
| Honduras | 1957 | 63 | 0.4 | 1 |  | 2 |
| Mexico | 1957 | 1601 | 0.5 | 10 | d) | 13 |
| Nicaragua | 1960 | c) 93 | 0.6 | 1 |  | 2 |
| Panama | 1960 | 88 | 0.8 | - |  |  |
| Paraguay | 1958 | 277 | 1.6 | 1 |  | 10 |
| Peru | 1960 | 1630 | 1.5 | 1 |  | 125 |
| United States | 1959 | 103581 | 5.8 | 46 |  | 3253 |
| Uruguay | 1957 | 1650 | 6.1 | 1 |  |  |
| Venezuela | 1960 | 1400 | 1.9 | 3 |  | 143 |
| Bahama Islands | 1960 | 6 | 0.6 | - |  | - |
| Bermuda | 1980 | 26 | 6.2 | - |  | - |
| British Guiana | 1960 | 32 | 0.6 | - |  | - |
| British Honduras | 1960 | 7 | 0.8 | - |  | - |
| Canal Zone | 1960 | 16 | 3.8 | - |  | - |
| Falkland Islands | 1960 | 2 | 10.0 | - |  | - |
| French Guiana | 1960 | 5 | 1.6 | - |  | - |
| Guadaloupe | 1960 | 38 | 1.4 | - |  | - |
| Martinique | 1960 | 56 | 2.0 | - |  | - |
| Netherlands Antilles | 1980 | 31 | 1.6 | - |  | - |
| Puerto Rico | 1859 | 363 | 1.6 | 1 |  |  |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | 1980 | 1 | 2.0 | - |  | - |
| Surinam | 1980 | 18 | 0.7 | - |  | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.K.) | 1860 | 1 | 1.4 | - |  | - |
| Virgin Islands (U.S.) | 1959 | 8 | 2.6 | - |  | - |
| West Indies Federation Antigua | 1960 | 2 | 0.4 |  |  |  |
| Barbados | 1960 | 10 | 0.4 | - |  | - |
| Dominica | 1980 | 3 | 0.5 | - |  | $\cdots$ |
| Grenada | 1960 | 9 | 1.0 | - |  | - |
| Jamaica | 1960 | 97 | 0.6 | - |  | - |
| Montserrat |  |  |  | - |  | - |
| St.Kitt-Nevis-Anguilla | 1959 | 4 | 0.7 | - |  | - |
| St. Lucia | 1960 | 2 | 0.2 | - |  | - |
| St. Vincent | 1957 | 1 | 0.1 | - |  | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 1960 | 94 | 1.1 | - |  | - |
| Northern America |  | 109388 | 5.6 | 52 |  | 3468 |
| Middle America |  | 5203 | 0.8 | 19 |  | 48 |
| South America |  | 35852 | 2.8 | 58 |  | 2259 |

(a) 1959. (b) 1958. (c) Government service only.
(d) Data from 4 schools.
small enrollments and a large proportion of students admitted do not complete their courses. With the dentists available at present current requirements for dental care and preventive measures can not be met, and the need for expansion in the educational program to prepare dentists is pressing.

Sanitary engineering personnel including both saniitary engineers and sanitary inspectors are basic to the development of programs in environmental health which are receiving great emphasis at the present time. Inventories of resources in personnel are not easily obtained. The number of sanitary engineers employed directly in health departments is small; many others are staff members of other ministries, institutes, banks or private companies concerned with'construction of water supplies and sewerage systems. Estimates have been made that there are about 5,000 sanitary engineers in the United States and Canada and 2,000 in Middle and South America. However, reports from these latter countries indicate that the numbers known to be working in Latin America exclusive of Argentina and Brazil is in the neighborhood of 350 , and this group is principally in health services. In sanitary engineering, as in other fields, there is need for a registry system to determine the numbers of trained personnel outside the government scrvice. The numbers reported by the countries are shown in Table 70, with other health personnel and the numbers in government services are given in Table 67. In vicw of the acceleration of programs to extend systems for water supplies and sewerage systems to larger proportions of the population, many more engineers will need education and training in this field.

Sanitary inspectors are employed in large numbers in the Americas, for the most part in health services. The numbers per 10,000 population are higher in both Middle and South America than in Northern America. Special short courses are usually provided for their training.

The data for other technical personnel employed in the health field in the Americas appear in Table 70. These include veterinarians, health educators, statisticians, pharmacists, laboratory technicians, physiotherapists, X-ray technicians and dental auxiliaries. Some of these groups such as veterinarians, health educators and statisticians are now being trained in schools of public health and other university facilities. For all fields increases in numbers are essential. Other types of personnel mentioned above are prepared in special courses and for each there is an increased demand in order to adequately staff health services and hospitals in the Americas.

TABLE 70. PERSONNEL FOR MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, RECENT YEARS

| Area | Sanitary engineers | Sanitary inspectors | Veterinarians | Health educator | Statisticians | Pharmacists | Laboratory technicians | X-ray technicians | Dental auxiliaries | Physio-therapists | Social workers | Otros |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina (a) | ... |  |  |  |  | 1641 |  |  |  |  |  | b)42 577 |
| Bolivia (a) | $\ldots$ | 235 | -... | 5 | 5 | 54 | 60 | 22 | ... | $\ldots$ | 13 | 18 |
| Brazil (b) |  |  |  | ... | . | 788 | 1301 | 1161 | $\cdot$ | $\cdots$ | 509 | 27761 |
| Canada | 75 | 950 | 1775 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | c) 5382 | 3209 | 2117 | 4271 | 530 | 530 | 3884 |
| Chile | 25 |  | 48 | 27 | ... | 380 | 205 | ... | 29 | 30 | 570 | 2584 |
| Colombia (d) | 47 | 1516 | 300 | 13 | ... | 20 | 86 | . | ... | $\cdots$ | 62 | 1469 |
| Costa Rica | 10 | ... | 18 | $\ldots$ | ... | 422 | ... |  | - | ... | 89 | . $\cdot$ |
| Cuba | 8 | ... | 661 | ... |  |  | $\cdots$ | . |  |  | . . . |  |
| Dominican Republic (d) | 8 | $\ldots$ | 4 | $\cdots$ | . $\cdot$ | 60 | 72 | 27 | - | 2 | $\ldots$ | 832 |
| Ecuador (a) | 2 | $\ldots$ | 3 | $\cdots$ | -•• | 12 | 91 | - | - | - | . | 177 |
| El Salvador (d) | 12 | 194 | 1 | ... | . | 14 | 145 | 52 | ... | 4 | 22 | 205 |
| Guatemala (a) | 1 | $\ldots$ |  | $\ldots$ | ... | 2 | 34 |  | 6 | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Honduras (a) | 5 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 7 | 55 | 12 |  |  | $\ldots$ |  |
| Mexico (a) | 76 | 992 | 63 | ... | ... | 116 | 287 | 41 | 3 | 18 | 85 | 2906 |
| Nicaragua | 12 | 131 |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 240 | 46 |  |  | ... | ... |  |
| Panama (d) | 12 | $\cdots$ | 9 | $\cdots$ | . | 10 | 106 | 20 | 25 |  |  | 1 |
| Paraguay (d) | 6 | 49 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 17 | 21 | 22 |  | 1 | 29 | 1116 |
| Peru | 104 | 132 | 391 | 6 |  | 1786 |  |  |  |  | 272 | 405 |
| United States | 5000 | 10000 | 20000 | 1000 | 5000 | 120000 | 78000 | 75000 | 114500 | 8000 | 11700 | ... |
| Uruguay (d) |  |  |  | ... | ... | 65 |  |  |  |  | . $\cdot$ |  |
| Veneruela (d) | 24 | 402 | 21 | ... | . . . | 39 | 219 | 78 | 5 | 6 | ... | 842 |
| Bahama Islands | - | 24 | 6 | - | $\sim$ | 1 | 7 | 6 | - | 2 | $\ldots$ | 15 |
| Bermuda | , | 19 | 1 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 17 | 4 | 4 | - | - | . $\cdot$. | 5 |
| British Guiana | 1 | 67 | 7 | 1 | . . | 125 | 35 | 6 | 4 | 3 | ... | 6 |
| British Honduras | - | ... | 1 | - | - | 29 | 2 | 2 | - | - | ... | 32 |
| Canal Zone | 1 | - | 5 | ... | . | 9 | 21 | 9 | - | 5 | . | 584 |
| Falkland Islands | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| French Guiana | ... | 6 | 3 | 9 | - | 8 | 9 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 5 | $\ldots$ |
| Guadeloupe | - | 13 | 3 | - | - | 41 | - | - | - | - | :.. |  |
| Martinique | - | ... | 3 | - | - | 54 | - | - | - | - | 33 | 80 |
| Netherlands Antilles | $\cdots$ | . . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 21 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ |  | ... | ... |
| Puerto Rico | ... | ... | 28 | . . . | -•• | . | . | - | ... | . $\cdot$ | ... | . $\cdot$ |
| St.Pierre and Miquelon | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | - | - | ... | . |
| Surinam ( | $\ldots$ | 64 | 3 | ... | ... | 14 | 36 | 7 | 5 | - | ... | 3 |
| Virgin Islands (U. K.) | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | ... | 1 | 1 | . . | $\cdots$ | ... | ... |
| Virgin Islands (U. S.) | $\ldots$ |  | 2 | . . | $\ldots$ | . $\cdot$ |  |  | . . . |  | -•• |  |
| West Indes Federation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Antigua | ... | 24 | 1 | - | - | 9 | 3 | 1 |  |  | ... |  |
| Barbados | - | . |  | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 9 | 6 | 1 | - | ... | 20 |
| Dominica | - | 10 | 1 | - | - | 10 | 3 | 1 | - | - | ... |  |
| Grenada | 1 | ... | - | - | - | 23 | 7 | 1 | - | - | $\cdots$ | -•• |
| Jamaica | 2 | . . . | ... | -• | -•• | 607 | ... | ... | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... |  |
| St. Kitts-NevisAnguilla | 1 | . . | 1 | - | - | 14 | 2 | 1 | - | - | $\ldots$ | 1 |
| St. Lucia | - | - | 1 | - | - | 19 | 4 | 1 | - | - |  |  |
| Trinidad and T'obago | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 13 | $\ldots$ | ... | 380 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | . | . | $\ldots$ | ... |

(a) Government only.
(b) Technical assistants,
(c) Minimum estimate.
(d) Ministry of Health only.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Each country establishes its own standards for both undergraduate and post-graduate professional education. Information on certain aspects of these standards was provided by many countries together with enrollment data. Since prerequisites for admission, curriculum, and the proportion completing the prescribed courses of study vary no attempt is made to present such data. In Table 71 is summarized the number of schools in certain specialties meeting nationally accepted criteria.

| Country | $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{y}{4} \\ & \stackrel{y}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{*} \\ & \stackrel{y}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \bullet \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 哭 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Argentina | 8 | 2 | 3 | a) | - | a) | a) | a) | a) | a) | a) | ... | a) | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | - | a) |  |
| Eolivia | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ... |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Eracil (b) | 31 | 6 | 36 | 23 | c1 | 8 | ${ }^{37}$ | $\cdots$ | 44 | 28 | ... |  |  | , | 9 |  |  |
| Canade | 22 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 8 | cl | 5 | 188 | $\cdots$ | 179 | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 | 100 | , | 9 | 18 | 5 |
| Chile | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 10 | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | i |  |
| Colombla (d) | $\stackrel{B}{1}$ | 1 | 4 | 1 | $\cdots$ | 2 | ${ }^{5}$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |  | 4 | a) |  | … |  | $\cdots$ |
| Cuba | 1 | - | 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | . | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | a) |  |  | 4 | a) |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |  |
| Dorninican Republic El Sal vador | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 9 |  | 6 | $\cdots$ | 10. | $\cdots$ | 11 |  | $\cdots$ | ... |  |
| Guatemala | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | a) | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | ... | $\cdots$ | 1 |
| IJatt | 1 | - | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | ... |  | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | ... | $\cdots$ |  |
| Homuras | 1 | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 | . | $\cdots$ | ... | … | ... | , |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Mextico | 2. | 1 | 10 | 17 |  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |  |
| Nicaragua | 1 | - | $\pm$ | 1 | - |  | 4 | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 | … | $\cdots i$ | $\ldots$ |  | .... |  |  |
| Panama | 1 |  | $\bar{i}$ | 1 1 | - | $i$ |  | , | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 |  | $1$ |  | … |  |  |
| Paraguay pern | 3 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 4 |  |  |  | … | … | i |  |
| United States | e)84 | 10 | 48 | 76 | 75 | 18 | 1229 | ... | Co2 | 55 |  | 37 | 732 | \| 650 | (i) 40 | 65 | g) 87 |
| Venczuela | 4 | 1 | 3 | , |  | 1 | 7 | - |  | 2. | , 2 | 1 |  |  |  |  | ... |

Several comments given in the narratives of Part A of the Report from countries indicatc the great progress made in education and training programs. These have been summarized for inclusion in this report. Emphasis has been placed in many countries on training of public health workers in schools of public health and in special courses arranged by the ministries of health.

In July 1959 the Ministry of Social Welfare and Public Health in Argentina established the National School of Public Health to train both professional and auxiliary personnel in health subjects. The establishment of this institution was aimed at overcoming the shortage of specialized personnel and to have sufficient personnel available to undertake health activities employing the most up-to-date procedures for the promotion, protection, and restoration of health, by providing specialists in hospital organization and administration, epidemiology, statistics, and so forth.

In Brazil, the mostoutstanding event in the matter of training public health personnel was the establishment of the National School of Public Health in Rio de Janeiro, which began to operate regularly in 1959. At the federal level, training courses for health personnel are conducted by the National Department of Health,
chiefly for auxiliary personnel, by the National Children's Bureau, and by the Institute Oswaldo Cruz. However, it is hoped to eventually have all courses in the School of Public Health. There are five additional schools providing training in public health in Brazil, one in each of the following states: Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Parana. By the Law of 10 July 1958 the profession of sanitary engincer was given legal recognition. One national agency that has contributed fellowships for training in the country or abroad is CAPES (Committee for Advanced Training of Personnel).

There were 12 medical schools in Canada at the beginning of the period as well as auxiliary training facilities. The following additions were made: the University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, established a faculty of medicine with first medical year in 1961. The University of Manitoba opened a dental school in 1958-1959 and established a school of physiotherapy and occupational therapy. Begirning in 1960 the University of Alberta offered three-year courses on physical therapy and occupational therapy. The Faculty of Medicine of the University of British Columbia has plans for a three-year course for therapists in rehabilitation. The School of Hygiene of the University of Toronto established a Diploma in Bacteriology in a course for laboratory personnel, veterinarians, dentists, and pharmacists. Thirteen hospitals are approved for three-year training courses, and nine hospitals for one or two-year courses for post-graduate training in opthalmology. Faculties of Dentistry of the Universities of Alberta and Manitoba approved establishment of two-year diploma courses for dental hygienists. The University of Toronto School of Hygiene has instituted a diploma course in nutrition, and a master's degree in nutrition. In 1960, a new Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Air Pollution was established at the University of Montreal. In 1960, there were 110 laboratories in hospitals approved by the Canadian Medical Association for the training of laboratory technicans, four public health laboratories, and three educational institutions giving courses leading to certification as a "Registered Technician." From 1957 to 1960,788 mental health personnel were trained in formal academic courses and 384 in short courses. To illustrate the scope and variety of postgraduate training facilities, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons publishes annually a list of Canadian Hospitals approved for advanced training. Graduate training and degree courses are available in the medical schools. In the nursing profession several universities offer courses leading to a Bac-
calaureate in Nursing with specialization in public health nursing, nursing education and administration.

The Seminar on Medical Education held in Santiago, Chile, 20-24 September 1960 dealt with medical education in detail, as well as with the changes in the curriculum of the School of Public Health, aimed at achieving a better coordination between public health and medical care activities, from which it is hoped to attain fruitful results. The discussions were of importance not only for programming, organization, administration, training and guidance, but also for research.

The Health School of the Ministry of Public Health in Cuba has been given the necessary stimulus to enable it to develop intensive training of professional and technical personnel, as well as the necessary resources for that purpose. During the period 19581960 courses were given in health and hospital administration, in nursing to both nurses and auxiliaries, in occupational health and in other fields for sanitary inspectors, laboratory assistants, and X-ray technicians. Participating in these courses were 254 students and 39 teachers in 1958; 117 students and 47 teachers in 1959; and 685 students and 100 teachers in 1960.

In 1958 the School of Medicine in El Salvador founded the School of Medical Technology which is now in operation.

At the School of Medicine in Haiti three departments have been established, each directed by a head who is at the same time chief of service at the General Hospital. Clinical in-service training is compulsory after the third year of study. As early as the second year of study, medical students visit the wards for instruction in symptomatology. A third school for male nurses has been set up in Cayes.

The reorganization of the School of Medicine in Honduras has begun with a plan of reform that will extend over seven years. The following has been accomplished to date: a system for selecting applicants was instituted with a limit of 35 admissions per year; students admitted must have previously completed a year of basic training in mathematics, physics, biology, chemístry, etc.; elinical training was divided into surgical and medical, there being a chair for each with a director, assistant professors, and instructors; seminars by faculty members and students were instituted; the university has awarded fellowships to professors for study abroad; new biochemistry, bacteriology, and physiology laboratories, and surgical and experimental wards have been installed; specialists in medical education have arrived from abroad. In accordance with the National Health Plan, the Training Center for Nursing Auxiliaries and Sanitary Inspectors began in March 1957; 68 auxiliaries and 56 inspectors have already completed their training.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare in Mexico gave the necessary attention to professional education and training, in order to gain the best results from its budgetary allocations and taxes. The National Government offered its support to universities and other professional training schools by increasing the subsidies awarded, but without interfering with their freedom to choose their curricula. In the schools for medical and allied training it achieved the introduction of important concepts in keeping with the advances made in the health and medical sciences. The School of Public Health was successful in fostering international relations by means of round tables, seminars, etc. The first School of Nursing of the Ministry of Health and Welfare was inaugurated in April 1960 with 30 students. It operates under the Public Health Education Department and conducts its activities at the Medical Center of Mexico City. The School of Social Workers was established in Tlaxcala under the Public Health Department of the States and Territories and under the technical direction of the School of Public Health. The School of Public Health gave four courses for the Master of Public Health Degree with 141 students, four courses for Master of Nursing in Public Health with 55 students, and ten other courses were given to laboratory technicians, nursing auxiliaries, sanitarians, nutritionists, social workers, with a total of 102. In addition to these courses at the School of Public Health there were three short courses for nursing auxiliaries, and four courses in hospital administration and organization. A course in hospital administration was established with six specialties. The first course of two years' duration was attended by 15 students of whom 14 were physicians and one a nurse. To raise the level of training, the following activities were organized: a round table on health education; an International Meeting of Directors of Schools of Public Health; an International Conference on Nutrition and Dietary Habits; a Seminar on Health Education Applied to Sanitation Programs; a Seminar on Training and the Latest Methods in Tuberculosis; a Latin American Seminar on Microbiology; a Seminar on Prothesis and Orthopedic Appliances; a round table on personnel training and organization; and other meetings.

During this period in Panama there was an increase in the number of professional health educators and public health physicians, and the first veterinarians were trained. Training included fellowships for study abroad (especially in Latin American countries), inservice training, seminars, etc.

The principal activities in education of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare in Paraguay were reflected in a serics of agreements, decrees and resolutions. Resolutions of 1957 pertained to the first short course in public health for heads of rural units,
second training course for inspectors, a course for health educators and a short course in sanitation for hook-worm control campaign. Similar resolutions in 1958 were for courses for nursing auxiliaries and for rural-medical officers; in 1959 for seminars on child and family nutrition and on hospital administration, and in 1960 for a course for inspectors and seminars on nursing education and hospital administration. Also, an agreement in 1960 was for a plan to improve the curricula and educational facilities of the "Dr. Andres Barbero" Institute.

In Peru changes were introduced between 1957 and 1960 in the basic education and training of professional personnel engaged in public health activities and of auxiliary health personnel. Two schools of medicine were established in the most important cities in the north and the south of the country. The curricula of the schools are modern and the faculty has undergone pedagogical training. A Department of Post-Graduate Training was established at the School of Medicine in Lima, and organized short courses and lectures throughout the country. It also established residencies for specialist training. In addition, the course in hygiene, which was given in the sixth year of studies, has been changed into a course in preventive medicine, hygiene, and social medicine so as to integrate preventive and social security concepts with the classical welfare concepts. It will extend over the second to the sixth year of study. A new curriculum adopted in 1960 reduces the medical course to 6 years and increases the actual number of hours of study by 25 per cent. There have been changes in the number of professors in schools of dentistry with increases from 91 in 1957 to 129 in 1960; in the budget, which increased by more than 50 per cent; and in training, by the addition of further training courses.

The most outstanding changes in education in sanitary engineering in Peru were the transformation of the School of Sanitary Engineering into a Faculty of the National University of Engineering in 1958; the institution of further training courses for sanitary engineers, the purchase of equipment, and the construction of three assembly rooms. A course in public health was established in 1957 for students of veterinary medicine in their last year of studies, and the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine was installed in its new premises during this four-year period. Courses in sociology were introduced at the Institute of Anthropology of the Greater National University of San Marcos, and an Institute of Anthropology was founded at the University of San Cristobal in Huamanga. In 1960 two Social Service Schools were established in the mountainous region of Peru, one in the city of Puno and the other in Ayacucho.

The major occurrences in the nursing field in Peru were: the introduction of a standard curriculum in the 12 nursing schools; the establishment of the Higher Council of Nurses and of the Post-Graduate

Nursing Institute; the reopening in 1957 of the School for Male Nurses of the Government Health Services and the Police; the establishment of nursing schools of the Salaried Workers Social Security Fund; the establishment of the Tacna Regional Hospital, of the Peruvian Naval Center and of the School of Nursing and Obstetrics at the University of San Cristobal in Huamanga in 1960.

Ministerial agencies in Peru assisted in the basic training of medical and health personnel, in public health training and orientation for graduates, and in specialized training in various branches of public health. The following agencies collaborated: the National Institutes of Health; the Institute of Occupational Health; the Institute of Nutrition; the Biostatistics Program; the Division of Health Education which trains health educators, and several others.

To maintain the present ratio of 141 physicians and 56 dentists per 100,000 population in the United States the number of physicians graduated annually must be increased from 7,400 to 11,000 and the number of dentists from 3,000 to 6,200 by 1975. To reach these goals, an estimated 20 to 24 medical schools and 20 new dental schools will be required, as well as the expansion and replacement of the facilities of present schools. Three recent laws provide some educational aid for medical and allied personnel: (1) the National Defense Education Act of 1958 authorizes long-term low-cost loans for students, some of whom are medical and dental students; (2) the Practical Nurse Training Extension Act authorizes a yearly grant of $\$ 5$ million for an 8-year period (1957-65) to States for training of practical nurses; and (3) an amendment to the Public Health Service Act authorizes grants of $\$ 2$ million annually for a 5 -year period for graduate traineeships in schools of public health, nursing and engineering. During the 4-year period, 2,306 awards were made in the latter program with the largest number, 1,242 , to nurses. In 1958, the 85 th Congress amended Section 314(c) of the Public Health Scrvice Act to authorize the Surgeon General to make grants-in-aid to accredited schools of public health. One of the primary purposes of these grants is to support the provision of comprehensive professional public health training in such schools. Under a legislative ceiling of $\$ 1,000,000$ the Congress appropriated for this purpose $\$ 459,000$ for fiscal year 1959 and $\$ 1,000,000$ for each of fiscal years 1960 and 1961.

In Venezuela the most notable progress in education was the large increase in the number of personnel trained abroad and in the country through fellowships of the Ministry of Health and Welfare. The total fellowships increased from 84 in 1958 to 254 in 1959 to 353 in 1960. In nursing the important events were the establishment of "Bachillerato" as a requirement for admission to one school, the increases to four years of the course in other schools and the of-
ficial establishment of the course for nursing auxiliaries. In the field of social service the most important progress was the approval of the "Bachillerato en Humanidades con Mención en Servicio Social" and the creation of the School of Social Work in the Central University of Venezuela. A great change occurred in the relations of the Ministry and the National Universities with the celebration of the First Seminar on Medical Education in Venezuela. The Venezuelan

School of Public Health in the Faculty of Medicine of the Central University was created in 1958 with teaching at two levels with one course of four months' and the other of ten months' duration. Various postgraduate courses in other medical specialties, cardiology, anatomy, pathology, internal medicine, pediatrics, anesthesiology, etc., were initiated. During the period 1957-1960, four courses were given at the Nuclear Energy Institute on the use of radioisotopes.
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[^0]:    1/ Second Report of Expert Committee on Health Statistics - WHO Technical Report Series No. 25, 1950.
    2/ Annex 2, Handbook of Vital Statistics Metbods, UN Series F, No. 7, 1955.

[^1]:    3/ Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas 1950-1953. Scientific Publication No. 25, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, 1956.
    4/ International Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Deatb, WHO, Geneva, 1957.
    5/ Curiel, D., Causas Principales de Muerte, Boletin de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, Vol. XL, No. 3, Marzo 1956.

[^2]:    (a) Hospital deaths only. (b) Area of Information only. (c) Principal cities only. (d) For some of the above categories, deaths for Hawaii were

[^3]:    (a) Incomplete. (b) Curacao and Aruba only. (c) Total differs from that in Table 6.

[^4]:    (a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states excluding Manaus, Golania, Rio Branco, Boa Vista and Porto Velho.

[^5]:    (a) Curacao and Aruba only. (b) Total differs from that in Table 6.

[^6]:    4/ Op. cit. WHO, Volume I, page 3.

[^7]:    (a) Fate per 1,000 live births. (b) Includes total diseases of respiratory system. (c) Includes total diseases of digestive system. (d) Includes total deaths due to accidents and violence.

[^8]:    1/ Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, 1949-1958. Scientific Publications No. 48, PASB, 1960.
    2/ Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, 1959-1960, Scientific Publications No. 5B, PAHO, 1962.

[^9]:    (a) State of Guanabara and capitals of other states, with exceptions. Data of reported cases incomplete for 1960.
    (b) Excluding Northwest Territories 1957 and 1958, for case data. (c) Reporting area, for case data.
    (d) Area of Information, for death data. (e) Principal cities, for death data.

[^10]:    (a) Data for 13 cities in 1958; 10 in 1959 and 1960.
    (b) Governmental only.

[^11]:    3/ Report on the Status of Malaria Eradication in the Americas, X Report, CSP16/20. XVI Pan American Sanitary
    Conference, PAHO, 1962.

[^12]:    (a) Cases with age known.
    (f) Organized Reporting Area.

[^13]:    (a) Incomplete data. (b) Primary vaccination.
    (c) Includes data for Sept.-Dec. 1957. (d) Revaccinations.
    (e) Data exclude vaccinations done by general practitioners.

[^14]:    4/ Report on the Status of Aëdes aegypti Eradication in the Americas CSP16/12, XVI Pan American Sanitary Conterence, РАНО, 1962.

[^15]:    (a) For Ministry of Health hospitals only. (b) 1958.
    (c) For "public" hospitals only (i.e. not private and not federal). (d) 1959. (e) Source: Anuario Estadistico de Costa Rica, 1959. (f) Government hospitals only.

[^16]:    * Provisional.

[^17]:    1/ Wolman, A., Technical, Financialand Administrative Aspects of Water Supply in the Urban Environment in the Americas. Technical Discussions, Directing Council of PAHO, 1959.

[^18]:    Sources: Inter American Statistical Institute, Censos de Habitacion, PAU, Washington, 1953. United Nations Economic and Social Council, Progress Report on 1960 World Population and Housing Census Program, February 1962.
    (a) Urban areas only.

[^19]:    (a) 1959. (b) Government only. (c) Hospltals and health services. (d) 1958. (e) 1957. (f) Data for 12 schools.

    * Incomplete, one school only.

