eficientemente sus fines y en ellos reciben absolutamente gratis examen médico y de laboratorio y medicinas innumerables personas privadas de medios.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN NICARAGUA (Summary)

The comprehensive public health and welfare program outlined in 1937 has begun to become a reality. Three well equipped and manned health units have been established in the Capital City (Managua), including activities in the fields of mother and child welfare; intestinal parasites, malaria, tuberculosis and venereal disease, health education. Other health units were opened in various Departments of the country. Owing to the difficulties in obtaining drugs during wartime, a law established an office for the sale practically at cost of remedies against malaria, intestinal parasites and venereal disease. With the cooperation of the American Government, the following has been achieved: drainage system to the East of Managua and widening and improving the existing one to the West; modern buildings for the National Public Health Service and for health units in six other cities; tuberculosis dispensaries in Managua and Bluefields; School for Nurses with American and national teachers. In the health education field, lectures have been given throughout the Republic and moving pictures shown. In the campaign against tuberculosis, activities have been intensified, and three general dispensaries opened, one of them in the Capital.

CUESTIONARIO PANAMERICANO SOBRE HOSPITALES NICARAGUA (1944)

| DEPARTAMENTOS | Número de Hospitales | Número de Camas |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Zelaya | 4 | 187 |
| Managua | 2 | 598 |
| Chontales | 3 | 204 |
| Chinandega | 2 | 145 |
| Granada | 1 | 21 1 |
| Carazo | 1 | 110 |
| León | 3 | 196 |
| Masaya | 1 | 60 |
| Rivas | 1 | 58 |
| Matagalpa | 1 | 50 |
| Boaco | 1 | 24 |
| Estelí | 1 | 22 |
| Jinotega | 1 | 19 |
| - | | |
| Total para la República | 22 | 1,884 |

Datos hematológicos en Lima.—Alberto Guzmán Barrón y colaboradores (Rev. San. Mil., 9, eno.-dbre. 1945) estudiaron la sangre de 102 soldados en Lima, Perú, encontrando los siguientes promedios: eritrocitos, 5,250,000 por mm³; hemoglobina, 15.68 gm por 100 cc; hematocrito 46.3; volumen globular, 88.2; hemoglobina globular, 29.9; concentración de hemoglobina globular 33.9.