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PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU
REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SUMMARY OF FOUR-YEAR REPORTS ON HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAS

PAN AMERICAN SANITARY BUREAU

Regional Office of the

World Health Organization

Washington, D. C.

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SUMMARY OF FOUR-YEAR REPORTS ON HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Table of Contents

	P	age
PRE	FACE	ix
I.	GENERAL VITAL STATISTICS	ı
	Estimated Populations	1 3 3 13
Π_{\bullet}	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH	23
	Fetal Deaths	23 28 28 39 39
ш.	COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	43
ıv.	Encephalitis, acute infectious Leprosy Malaria Measles Meningococcal infections Plague Poliomyelitis Rabies Scarlet fever Smallpox Syphilis Tuberculosis Typhoid fever Typhus Whooping cough Yaws Yellow fever SANITATION PROGRAMS	446 446 447 551 555 555 555 555 566 566 77 77
V.	,	77
••	Total Medical and Health Personnel	77 79
VI.		98
VII.	HOSPITAL FACILITIES	03
APPI	ENDIX) 6
NDE	X	19

SUMMARY OF FOUR-YEAR REPORTS ON HEALTH CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAS Tables

rable		Page
	Chapter I. General Vital Statistics	
1	Estimated Population on July 1, 1950 and July 1, 1957, and Increase in 7 Years in 3 Regions in the Americas	1
2	Estimated Population in the Americas on July 1, 1953-1957	2
3	Number of Live Births with Rates per 1,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	4
4	Number of Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 5
5	Number of Deaths from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	. 6
6	Death Rates per 100,000 Population from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	. 10
7	First Five Principal Causes of Death with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1956	. 14
8	Number and Percentage of Deaths with Medical Certification in the Americas, 1956	. 17
9	Number of Deaths from Specific Causes With and Without Medical Certification in the Americas, 1956	. 18
	Chapter II. Maternal and Child Health	
10	Number of Infant Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Live Births in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 24
11	Number of Neonatal Deaths (Under 28 Days) with Rates per 1,000 Live Births in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 25
12	Infant Deaths, Deaths Under 28 Days and 28 Days-11 Months per 1,000 Live Births, with Percentage of Infant Deaths Under 28 Days in the Americas, 1956	. 26
13	Number of Infant Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Live Births for Groups of Causes in the Americas, 1956	. 27
14	Number of Fetal Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Live Births in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 29
15	Number of Deaths of Children 1-4 Years of Age with Rates per 1,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 30
16	Number of Deaths of Children 1-4 Years of Age with Rates per 1,000 Population for Groups of Causes in the Americas, 1956	. 31
17	First Five Principal Causes of Death with Rates per 100,000 Population of Children 1-4 Years of Age in the Americas, 1956	. 32

rabie		Page
18	Number of Deaths of Children 5-9 Years of Age with Rates per 1,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 35
19	Number of Deaths of Children 10-14 Years of Age with Rates per 1,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 36
20	First Five Principal Causes of Death with Rates per 100,000 Population of Children 5-14 Years of Age in the Americas, 1956	. 37
21	Number of Maternal Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Live Births in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 40
22	Number of Maternal Deaths with Rates per 1,000 Live Births for Groups of Causes in the Americas, 1956	. 41
23	Activities in Maternal and Child Health of Health Centers in the Americas, 1956	. 42
	Chapter III. Communicable Diseases	
24	Estimated Population Living in Reporting Areas in Six Countries of the Americas and Percentage of Total Estimated Population for July 1, 1953-1956	. 44
25	Number of Reported Cases of Diphtheria with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 45
26	Number of Children Vaccinated for Diphtheria and Type of Vaccine used in Diphtheria Programs in the Americas, 1956	. 46
27	Number of Reported Cases of Acute Infectious Encephalitis with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 47
28	Number of Reported Cases of Leprosy with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 48
29	Estimated Leprosy Problem and Facilities for Diagnosis and Treatment in the Americas, 1956	. 49
30	Number of Reported Cases of Malaria with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 50
31	Number of Reported Cases of Measles with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 51
32	Number of Reported Cases of Meningococcal Infections with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 52
33	Number of Reported Cases of Plague with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1957	. 53
34	Number of Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1957	. 54

Table		Page
35	Number of Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis with Rates per 100,000 Population for Canada and the United States and for the Rest of the Americas, 1947-1957	. 55
36	Distribution of Reported Cases of Poliomyelitis by Age Group in the Americas, 1956	. 55
37	Use of Vaccine, Iron Lungs and Rehabilitation Centers for Poliomyelitis in the Americas, 1956	. 56
38	Number of Reported Cases of Rabies with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 56
39	Number of Reported Cases of Scarlet Fever with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 57
40	Number of Reported Cases of Smallpox with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1957	. 58
41	Number of Smallpox Vaccinations and Local Production of Vaccine in the Americas, 1956	. 59
42	Number of Reported Cases of Syphilis with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 60
43	Results of Serologic Tests for Syphilis in the Americas, 1956	. 61
44	Number of Reported Cases of Tuberculosis with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 62
45	Specific Activities in Tuberculosis Control Programs in the Americas, 1956	. 63
46	Number of Reported Cases of Typhoid Fever with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 64
47	Number of Reported Cases of Epidemic and Endemic Typhus with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1957	. 65
48	Number of Reported Cases of Whooping Cough with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 66
49	Number of Children Given Whooping Cough Immunization in the Americas, 1956	. 67
50	Number of Reported Cases of Yaws with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1956	. 67
51	Estimated Population of Area Affected with Yaws, Estimated Cases, Treatments and Type of Yaws Program in the Americas, 1956	. 68
52	Number of Reported Cases of Yellow Fever with Rates per 100,000 Population in the Americas, 1953-1957	. 69
53	Number of Vaccinations for Yellow Fever in the Americas, 1956	. 69

Cable		Page
	Chapter IV. Sanitation Programs	
54	Number of Water Supply Systems and Estimated Population Connected to Systems in Urban and Rural Areas of the Americas, 1956	. 71
55	Number of Sewage Disposal Systems and Estimated Population Served by These and Other Facilities for Sewage Disposal in the Americas, 1956	. 74
	Chapter V. Medical and Health Personnel	
56	Number of Physicians, Dentists, and Veterinarians with Rates per 10,000 Population in the Americas, 1957	. 78
57	Number of Graduate Nurses and Midwives and Auxiliary Nursing Personnel and Midwives with Rates per 10,000 Population in the Americas, 1957	. 80
58	Number of Physicians Employed in Health Services with Percentage of All Physicians and those Employed Full Time and Part Time in Health Services in the Americas, 1957	
59	Number of Graduate Nurses Employed in Health Services with Percentage of All Graduate Nurses and Numbers of Public Health and other Graduate Nurses Employed Full Time and Part Time in Health Services in the Americas, 1957	. 82
60	Number of Full-Time and Part-Time Personnel Except Physicians and Graduate Nurses Employed in Health Services in the Americas, 1957	. 84
	Chapter VI. Health Services	
61	Total Budgets for Health Services by Items in National Currency and U. S. Dollars in the Americas, 1957	. 87
62	Total Budgets for Health Services, excluding Hospitals, in National Currency and U.S. Dollars and U.S. Dollars Per Capita in the Americas, 1957	, 95
63	Population Served, Budgets and Personnel of Local Health Services in the Americas, 1957	100
64	Number and Percentages of Local Health Services with Seven Specific Activities in the Americas, 1957	101
	Chapter VII. Hospital Facilities	
65	Number of Hospitals by Type in the Americas, 1957	104
66	Number of Hospital Beds by Type of Hospital with Rates per 1,000 Population for Total Beds and General Hospital Beds in the Americas,	105

Appendix Appendix A Fatimated Population of Children 1-4		Page
	Appendix	
A	Estimated Population of Children 1-4 Years, 5-9 Years and 10-14 Years of Age in the Americas, July 1, 1953-1956	106
В	Number of Infant Deaths from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	108
С	Number of Deaths of Children 1-4 Years of Age from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	111
D	Number of Deaths of Children 5-9 Years of Age from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	114
E	Number of Deaths of Children 10-14 Years of Age from Specific Causes in the Americas, 1956	116

PREFACE

The Pan American Sanitary Code and the Constitution of the Pan American Sanitary Organization provide for the exchange of information regarding the prevention of disease and preservation of health in the Western Hemisphere. For the Pan American Sanitary Conferences which are held every four years the Member States have provided reports of health conditions during the preceding four years. For the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference held in Chile in 1954 the reports received from the National Health Services of the countries were combined and a summary of health conditions in the Americas(a) was presented to the Conference, Summary of Reports of the Member States 1950-1953. This Conference passed Resolution XXIV which stated that the report was "a valuable document for providing knowledge of the health problems of the Americas and for coordinating health programs, inasmuch as it contains statistical data on population, births, deaths, cases of communicable diseases, personnel and organization of health services and description of programs;..." and recommended that the Member States "agree to increase the statistical information that their reports to the next Pan American Sanitary Conference should contain..."

The Report for the XIV Conference showed that nearly all of the countries and other areas of the Americas had very young populations and that health programs would be directed principally to the problems of infancy, childhood and young adult life. In many of the areas over 40 per cent of the population was under 5 years of age. Therefore it seemed desirable that the report for the XV Conference give emphasis to the problems in infancy and childhood and to maternal and child health programs. Thus the present report has been extended to include a chapter on this subject. The information provided here has strengthened the conclusions regarding the importance of these health problems.

During the four-year period increasing attention has been given by the Governing Bodies of the Organization to national health planning and to the organization and financing of central and local health services. As a result more adequate information is provided regarding health services, medical and other health personnel and hospital facilities in this present report.

The Ninth World Health Assembly, in Resolution WHA 9.27 invited the Member Countries to prepare a report covering the period 1954-1956. For the countries of the Americas, the reports prepared for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference are to serve also to meet the needs of the World Health Organization. However, in order to enable Headquarters of WHO to prepare a report on the world health situation for presentation to the Eleventh World Health Assembly in May 1958 it was necessary to request that the various countries transmit the reports by 1 September 1957. Therefore, it was impossible to obtain vital statistics and reports of communicable diseases for the 4-year period 1954-1957 and such data are given in this report for the 4 years 1953-1956. However, certain information on health personnel and health services are provided for 1957. The data, therefore, are not strictly for a given four-year period but provide the data given by the National Health Services in their Four-Year Reports.

The great progress being made in health work can be viewed by study of the data in this present report and in the previous reports prepared in the National

⁽a) Additions and minor corrections were made after the Conference and the report was released as Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas, 1950-1953, Scientific Publications No. 25, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, June 1956.

Health Services for the Conferences. Considerable progress has been made in the quality of the data reported especially in the field of vital statistics and communicable disease. There is also evidence of progress in many countries in other aspects of the programs for the protection, promotion and restoration of health reported for the first time here. Outstanding additional information concerns the development of local health services of which the strengthening is the ultimate goal of international collaboration.

In 1955 the VIII Directing Council adopted the Program of Work^(b) for the period of 1957-1960 which stressed the inventory of national health conditions and resources for presentation at the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference, preparation of national health plans, establishment of a professional public health career with full-time employment and adequate salaries, intensification of programs for eradication of communicable diseases, and concentration of efforts to eliminate major health hazards, especially those related to environmental conditions. This present report through its inventory of national health conditions enables administrators to consider the priority of specific health problems in the Americas. As the eradication programs reach completion, through a coordinated program efforts should be concentrated on the establishment of the public health career, on improvement of environmental conditions and on national health planning.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS

Data not available	
Category not applicable	•
None	-
Less than half of unit employed.	0.0

⁽b) Proceedings of the VIII Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and VII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas, CD8/12.

ERRATA

At the request of the Government of the Dominican Republic the data of cases of notifiable diseases included in this report are withdrawn as they were found to be inaccurate.

At the request of the Government of Venezuela the following corrections should be noted in Table 9:

Total deaths with medical certification to read 52,584 instead of 37,833 and total deaths without medical certification to read 6,785 instead of 21,536; for "Senility,ill-defined and unknown" (780-795), deaths with medical certification to read 16,003 instead of 1,252 and deaths without medical certification to read 6,402 instead of 21,153.

Additions to the index should be made as follows:

	•	Page)
Dominica		61,	93
Dominican Republic	72.	75	90

CHAPTER I

General Vital Statistics

For measurement of health conditions, vital statistics data are essential. In this chapter birth and death rates and death rates from specific causes are given to provide basic data for health planning. Since it is necessary to consider the population served by health agencies and also to use populations as the denominators for rates, the estimated populations for the period covered are presented first.

ESTIMATED POPULATIONS

The previous four-year report(a) provided population figures as given in the latest census taken in or around 1950. Census data were presented by age group and for urban and rural areas. Although there were variations in the age compositions, nearly all of the countries and several of the other areas of the Americas had a very young population with only a small proportion of the population in the older age groups. Thus health programs would be directed principally to problems of infancy, childhood and young adult life.

The statistical offices of the countries provide population estimates routinely to the United Nations which are published currently in the Demographic Yearbook, Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics. Thus efforts have been made to utilize these estimates of population. However, in a few instances the estimates provided by the National Health Services differed sufficiently to justify using their estimates on the basis that such estimates were considered the most accurate to use in relation to the data on health conditions which they provided also.

These estimates of population have been used to obtain the total population of the Americas and of the three regions, (b) Northern, Middle and South America on July 1, 1957 (Table 1). The total estimated popula-

tion included in the region of the Americas was approximately 376,739,000. Of this population 187,179,000 lived in Northern America (Alaska, Bermuda, Canada, the United States, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Greenland), and 61,569,000 in Middle America (the remainder of North America including the Caribbean). The population of the entire continent of South America of 127,991,000 constituted one-third of the total population of the Americas.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED POPULATION ON JULY 1, 1950 AND JULY 1, 1957, AND INCREASE IN 7 YEARS IN 3 REGIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Region	July 1, 1950	July 1, 1957	Increase	Per cent
Total	326,224,000	376,739,000	50,515,000	15.5
Northern America	165,124,000	187,179,000	22,055,000	13.4
Middle America South America	51,404,000 109,696,000	61,569,000 127,991,000	10,165,000 18,295,000	19.8 16.7

Estimates comparable to those for July 1, 1957 are given for July 1, 1950 in order to obtain the estimated growth of population since 1950, which was slightly more than 50 million. The estimated percentage increases are greater for Middle and South America than for Northern America.

The estimated populations for the countries and other areas of the Americas for the 5 years, 1953-1957 which are used as the basis of rates in the various chapters of this report are given in Table 2.

Estimated populations are also needed for calculation of death rates in childhood. Since estimates were not provided for some of the countries and other areas it seemed advisable to apply the percentage distribution from the recent census to the estimated populations for all ages given in Table 2. Estimated populations for the 3 age groups, 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years used in this report are given in Appendix Table A.

⁽a) Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas, 1950-1953, Scientific Publications No. 25, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, June 1956.

⁽b) The division into three regions is in accordance with that of United Nations, with the addition of Hawaii assigned to the region of Americas by the World Health Organization.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS ON JULY I, 1953-1957

Area	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Argentina	18,400,212	18,754,101	19,118,469	19,485,869	19,857,654
Bolivia	3,125,262	3, 161, 510	3, 198, 168	3,235,251	3,272,764
Brazil(a)	55,772,154	57,098,171	58,455,130	59,845,556	61,268,423
Canada(b)	14,820,000	15,260,000	15,669,000	16,049,288	16,558,000
Chile	6,315,000	6,407,000	6,498,000	6,589,000	6,681,000
Colombia	12, 111, 260	12,381,160	12,657,070	12,939,140	13,227,480
Costa Rica	881,313	914,717	951,093	987,778	1,035,200
Cuba	5,880,588	6,004,609	6, 131, 255	6,260,918	6,392,964
Dominican Republic	2,356,476	2,437,602	2,521,521	2,608,329	2,698,126
	3,501,716	3,566,717	3,690,820	*3,795,651	*3,890,000
Ecuador(c)	1 -	2, 121, 869	2,193,122	2,268,464	2,350,201
El Salvador	2,053,992				
Guatemala	3,058,339	3,158,694	3,258,010	3,348,347	3,429,600
Haiti	3,226,668	3,265,468	3,304,564	3,344,018	3,383,762
Honduras	1,555,664	1,607,668	1,659,834	1,711,449	1,770,000
Mexico	28,056,361	28,853,428	29,679,415	30,538,050	31,426,190
Nicaragua	1,165,522	1,204,336	1,245,440	1,288,007	1,331,323
Panama(d)	813,800	837,140	861,100	885,700	911,100
Paraguay	1,496,000	1,530,000	1,565,000	1,601,000	1,638,000
Peru		8,151,700	8,314,500	8,552,000	8,805,000
United States(e)		161,191,000	164, 303,000	167,259,000	170,333,000
Uruguay	2,535,319	2,579,165	2,614,775	2,649,957	# 2,690,00 0
Venezuela	5,376,750	5,508,763	5,640,797	5,772,790	5,904,80
Alaska	205,000	208,000	209,000	206,000	# 214,000
Bahama Islands	85,328	89,628	95,489	107,509	# 120,000
Barbados	220,545	224,974	228,897	228,209	230,50
Bermuda(f)	39,352	40,096	40,850	41,624	42,40
British Guiana(g)	441,090	453,790	466,980	* 480,280	* 495,00
British Honduras	74,610	77,008	79,706	81,779	83,59
Canal Zone(h)	42,049	38,953	38,953	37, 294	36,66
Falkland Islands(i)	2,225	2,216	2,200	2,276	# 2,00
French Guiana	* 28,000	27,863	28,700	*29,300	#29,00
Guadeloupe	223,000	229, 120	236,900	244,500	# 250,00
Hawaii(h)	475,000	484,000	503,000	526,000	550,00
Jamaica	1,486,100	1,517,700	1,541,700	1,563,700	1,594,00
Leeward Islands		' - '			
Antigua	48,892	50,076	51,917	53,341	54.80
Montserrat	13,272	13,700	14,300	14,378	# 17,00
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla(j).	51,555	52,827	53,964	54,831	# 54,00
Virgin Islands	7,375	7,525	7,680	7,680	7.76
Martinique	234,000	239, 130	246,800	253,000	# 255,00
Netherlands Antilles	178,229	181, 116	182,469	185, 162	# 190,00
Puerto Rico	2,213,000	2,229,000	2,263,000	*2,267,000	*2,280,00
St. Pierre and Miquelon	4,812	4,874	4,900	** 4,900	4,87
Surinam(k)	200,500	207,000	213,500	221,000	# 230,00
Trinidad and Tobago	678,300	697,550	720,800	742,500	764,90
Virgin Islands (USA)	27,000			# 24,000	
Windward Islands	21,000	24,000	24,000	F 24,000	# 24,00
Dominica	50 070	60.067	20 010	# 69 000	# 49 00
Grenada	58,078	60,267	62,242	# 62,000	# 62,000
St. Lucia	83,047	85,300	88,215	# 90,000	# 94,00
St. Lucia	83,885	85,516	87,185	89,006	# 91,00
St. VIncent	72, 121	73,486	75,958	77,669	# 80,00

Provisional.

** PASB estimate.

United Nations estimate.

⁽a) Excluding Indian jungle population numbering 45,429 at 1950 census.(b) June 1 estimates excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories. 1956 shows census figure for that year.

⁽c) De jure estimates.

⁽d) Excluding tribal Indian population)

⁽e) Excluding armed forces overseas.

⁽f) Resident civilian population.

⁽g) Excluding Amerindians estimated as 20,099 as of December 31, 1956.

⁽h) Civilian population only, excluding armed forces.

⁽i) Excluding data for dependencies.

⁽j) Mean population.

⁽k) Excluding Indian and Negro population living in tribes estimated at 20,880 in 1956.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The interpretation of birth and death rates requires knowledge of the definitions and procedures followed in the registration systems as well as conditions in the countries. The Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods(c) of United Nations provides valuable information regarding the systems in operation as well as recommended statistical standards. Efforts are being made constantly by national and international agencies to bring uniformity into vital statistics systems. Not only are there variations in definitions and procedures but also the completeness of registration varies widely. In this report data are included only for areas for which an estimated population was available for the same area. Birth and death rates are so low for certain areas that obviously registration is incomplete. Thus persons utilizing the data provided must be aware of the registration problems and the lack of comparability of the data. However, the data serve to show some of the problems and the needs in terms of improvement of vital statistics systems as well as in terms of health programs.

The numbers of live births with rates per 1,000 population are given in Table 3 for 20 countries and 22 other areas of the Americas. In general the birth rates are high; in 1955 in nearly one-half of them the rates are 40 per 1,000 population or higher. In several such as in Paraguay the rates are considerably lower than expected, due to incompleteness of registration. In some of the areas, certificates of birth for infants dying soon after birth are not included and thus the data are incomplete due to this factor. According to the internationally recommended definition, (d) every product of conception which shows any evidence of life after birth is to be recorded as a live birth.

The numbers of deaths were provided for one or more of the years 1953-1956 for 21 countries and 22 other areas of the Americas (Table 4). The wide variation in these death rates indicates considerable variation in completeness of registration as well as in health conditions. Although in a few areas such as the Canal Zone an unusual age distribution probably accounts for the low rate, in general low death rates such as those in Paraguay and Netherlands Antilles are probably due to the failure to have many deaths registered. Efforts must continue to be placed on improvement of registration in order to provide satisfactory information regarding the size of health problems.

SPECIFIC CAUSES OF DEATH

For most of the Americas, information regarding causes of death from death certificates is the best source of data on specific health problems. Data were provided by 20 countries and 14 other areas for specific causes of death for 1956 or an earlier year if data for 1956 were not available. Causes of death were given in accordance with the Abbreviated List of the International Classification of Diseases (e) with a few modifications. Certain additional causes were needed for study of health problems in the Americas since many communicable diseases are important causes of death and need to be considered in health planning. Data on such causes as leprosy, tetanus, yaws and yellow fever were deemed essential. Also malnutrition is known to be an important health problem in many areas and although deaths due to malnutrition may be included in illdefined diseases of early infancy or in illdefined causes the group, avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases, provides some information regarding this important health problem. The numbers of deaths from specific causes are given in Table 5 and the death rates per 100,000 population in Table 6 for countries and other areas for which satisfactory information was available. In considering the specific causes of deaths it is important to note the number of deaths due to senility, ill-defined and unknown causes (780-795) and to the residual groups. Irrespective of variations in the completeness of registration and lack of comparability, death rates

⁽c) Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 7, United Nations, New York, April 1955.

⁽d) Official Records, No. 28, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1950.

⁽e) International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	1953		1954		1955		1956	
7.02	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	459,734	25.0	452,870	24.1	458,196	24.0	464,197	23.8
Bolivia	147,447	37.6	*106,411	33.7				
Brazil (a)	164,460	29.9	179,994	31.7	179,003	30.7	180,721	30.1
Canada (b)	416,825	28.1	435,142	28.5	441,681	28.2	449,473	28.0
Chile	240,142	38.0	240,441	37.5	237,571	36.6	252,093	38.3
Colombia	471,019	38.9	474,585	38.3	511,011	40.4	538,485	41.6
Costa Rica	47,469	53.9	48,157	52.6	48,903	51.4	51,481	52.1
Dominican Republic	95,052	40.3	103,010	42.3	104,840	41.6		
Ecuador (c)			153,718	43.1	166,977	45.2		
El Salvador	98,474	47.9	102,009	48.1	105,040	47.9	106,539	47.0
Guatemala	156,337	51.1	162,773	51.5	158,856	48.8		
Honduras	65,591	42.2	67,413	41.9	71,533	43.1		
Mexico	1,261,775	45.0	1,339,837	46.4	1,377,917	46.4		
Nicaragua	49,367	42.4	51,203	42.5	51,940	41.7	52,626	40.9
Panama	31,428	38.6	33,074	39.5	34,469	40.0	36,004	40.7
Paraguay (d)	27,194		24,474	16.0	20,545	13.1	22,063	13.8
Peru	287,426	36.0	300,417	36.9				
United States	3,902,120	24.6	4,017,362	24.9	4,047,295	24.6	4,168,000	24.9
Uruguay	47,464	18.7	49,888	19.3				
Venezuela	250,942	46.7	262,134	47.6	271,647	48.2	277,823	48.1
Alaska (e)	6,780	33.1	7,039		7,348		7,615	
Bahama Islands	3,056		3,410		2,844		3,290	
Barbados	7,304		7,576		7,593		7,082	
Bermuda	1,026		1,112		1,052		1,169	
British Guiana	19,445		19,449		20,185		20,300	
British Honduras	2,986		3,231		3,463		3,725	
Canal Zone	1,393	33.1	1,233	31.7	1,225	31.4	1,132	
French Guiana								33.0
Guadeloupe	8,732		8,938		9,525		9,706	
Hawaii	16,103		16,191		16,305		17,135	
Jamaica	51,131	34.4	53,630	35.3	55,881	36.2	58,265	37.3
Leeward Islands							, ,,,,	0.5.0
Antigua	1,687		1,660		1,880		1,917	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1,964		2,226		2,494		2,418	
Virgin Islands		43.0		40.5		37.8	1	41.4
Martinique	9,495		9,276		9,527			
Netherlands Antilles	5,861		5,798		5,770		5,793	
Puerto Rico	77,380		78,008		79,221		77,384	
Trinidad and Tobago	25,565		29,253		30,216		27,447	
Virgin Islands (USA)	871	32.3	881	36.7	931	38.8	9/1	40.5
Windward Islands		ا . ب	0.015		9.545	40.0	9.436	20 0
Dominica	2,113		2,345		2,543		2,416	
St. Lucia	3,069		3,090		3,549			
St. Vincent	3,069	42.6	3,117	42.4	3,607	47.5	3,601	40.4

*Provisional.

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadistico, Vol. 2, № 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Incomplete registration.

⁽e) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	19:	53-19:	00					
A rea	1953		1951	ļ.	1955		1956	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Numbe r	Rate	Humbe r	Rate
Argentina	162,217	8.8	153,628	8.2	164,647	8.6	159,191	8.2
Bolivia	45,309	14.5	* 35,575	11.3				
Brazil (a)	62,663	11.4	65,889	11.6	67,944	11.6	71,158	11.9
Canada (b)	127,381	8.6	124,520	8.2	128,154	8.2	131,585	8.2
Chile	77,278	12.2	84,635	13.2	87,386	13.4	83,744	12.7
Colombia	163,653	13.5	150,853	12.2	161,863	12.8	171,984	13.3
Costa Rica	10,312	11.7	9,713	10.6	9,988	10.5	9,518	9.6
Cuba	37,160	6.3	35,712	5.9	37,264	6.1	36,321	5.8
Dominican Republic		8.7	20,599	8.5	22,864	9.1		
Ecuador (c)			56,615	15.9	57,226	15.5		
El Salvador		14.7	31,810	15.0	31,151	14.2	28,127	12.4
Guatemala	1	23.1	58,132	18.4	67,088	20.6		
Honduras	18,166	11.7	17,966	11.2	18,887	11.4		
Mexico	446,127	15.9	378,752	13.1	407,522	13.7		
Nicaragua	11,317	9.7	10,860	9.0	10,160	8.2	9,792	7.6
Panama	7,638	9.4	7,511	9.0	8,023	9.3	8,268	9.3
Paraguay (d)	6,747	4.5	6,829	4.5	7,331	4.7	7,260	4.5
Peru		12.2	95,506	11.7				
United States		9.6	1,481,091	9.2	1,528,717	9.3	1,565,000	9.4
Uruguay		7.7	19,153	7.4	20,611	7.9		
Venezuela		10.0	56,978	10.3	58,959	10.5	59,369	10.3
Alaska (e)	1,303	6.4	1,194	5.7	1,204	5.8	1,225	5.9
Bahama Islands	1,035	12.1	973	10.9	957	10.0	921	8.6
Barbados		13.6	2,544	11.3	2,887	12.6	2,430	10.6
Bermuda	333	8.5	307	7.7	337	8.2	337	8.1
British Guiana	5,876	13.3	5,635	12.4	5,557	11.9	5,358	11.2
British Honduras	820	11.0	876	11.4	858	10.8	821	10.0
Canal Zone (f)	230	5.5	2 66	6.8	176	4.5	155	4.2
French Guiana							412	14.1
Guadeloupe	2,960	13.3	2,694	11.8	2,781	11.7	2,477	10.1
Hawaii (g)		6.0	2,955	6.1	3,105	6.2	3,085	5.9
Jamaica	15,442	10.4	16,302	10.7	15,273	9.9	14,866	9.5
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	599	12.3	532	10.6	516		497	9.3
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla		13.2	589	11.1	666	12.3	602	11.0
Virgin Islands		11.5	78	10.4	74	9.6	87	11.3
Martinique	2,455	10.5	2,488	10.4	2,558	10.4	2,381	9.4
Netherlands Antilles (d)		4.0	840	4.6	857	4.7	777	4.2
Puerto Rico	17,966	8.1	16,871	7.6	16,243	7.2	16,592	7.3
Trinidad and Tobago			6,807	9.8	7,462	10.4	7,136	9.6
Virgin Islands (USA)		10.3		12.5	318	13.3	357	14.9
Windward Islands	ļ.						Į	
Dominica	788	13.6	759	12.6	870	14.0	925	14.9
St. Lucia			1,028		1,034	11.9	1,127	12.7
St. Vincent	1,127		1,125		1,102		937	12.1
Dt. Vincent	1,72						<u>.</u>	

^{*}Provisional.

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadistico, Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Incomplete registration.

⁽e) Data not corrected for residence.

⁽f) Population has high proportion of young adults.

⁽g) Civilian population only.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Cause*	Argentina	Bolivia	Brazíl	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Domínican Republic	Ecuador
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)			-	<u>(d)</u>	(d,e)
Total deaths	162,217	45,309	71,158	131,585	83,744	171,984	9,518	22,864	57,226
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019		1,739	4,026	1,228	4,129	3,487	198	768	1,213
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029		77	547	209	141	297	35	194	71
Typhoid fever 040	J.	209	94	9	149	561	16	182	936
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections041,042	185	17	3	7	18	56	6	.	35
Dysentery, all forms045-048		848	466	29	85	702	51	149	287
Scarlet fever and streptococcal									-5.
sore throat	15	846	5	24	14	10	2	-	5
Diphtheria 055	99	55	151	8	143	392	26	92	117
Whooping cough	257	5,119	224	1 16	354	3,946	88	144	8,06B
Meπingococcal infections 057	24	3	113	84	37	31	4	[1	12
Plague 058		120		;		117		-	85
Leprosy 060 Tetanus 061	4	85	54 522	1 . 5	56	117 352	190		3
Yaws 073	[1	522		"-	332	190		708
Acute poliomyelitis 080		1	72	51	87	74	8	-	33
Smallpox		1,326	24	-	1	157	-	_	219
Measles 085	115	534	241	162	452	2,697	72	109	2,720
Yellow fever 091		20	-	-	-	14	-	-	k) 2
Rabies 094	_	3	22	-	4	30	-	-	36
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		34•	-	-	6	12	•	-	15
Typhus, other forms	15 7	226	3	1	3	895	1	-	8
Malaria110-117 Infestation by helminths123-130		519 12	75	-	66	1,639	111 291	848	1,411
All other infective and parasitic diseases		12		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	60	4, 263	291		402
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,					ļ	j		1	
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	1,474	464	995	366	392	983	72	1,771	461
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205		266	6,385	20,853	6,602	5,438	747	474	1,024
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	t .	37	221	356	185	1,311	39	121	89
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	,	3	44	129	17	37	1		8
Diabetes mellitus	1,487	8	791	1,819	407	425	69	4.8	61
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases	ļ	, ,,,							
Anaemias		1,412	348	182	378	4,055	85	220	187
Vascular lesions affecting central	241	1,.319	111	355	113	2,574	153	320	744
nervous system	11,903	208	3,725	14,443	4,242	3,079	296	277	438
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340		247	356	242	457	2.015	55	155	235
Rheumatic fever		10	260	109	263	81	22	1	32
Diseases of the heart410-443	1 5	2,049	12,708	43,949	8,014	9,576	665	1,346	1,550
Arteriosclerosis	33,086	16	1,337	2,344	836	583	50		116
Other diseases of circulatory system 444-447,451-468	} 	90	1,057	0.076		050			
Influenza and pneumonia . 480-483,490-493		4,408	5,016	2,076 5,688	944 14,779	950 12,049	66	127	255
Bronchitis		706	312	719	299		554	848	3,462
Other diseases of respiratory)		312	'19	2,,,	7,035	206	7 39	5,724
system		2,045	902	1,423	597	1,033	63		396
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541		24	290	777	262	587	36	18	94
Appendicitis		15	82	188	70	191	6	18	24
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	1 .	171	405	834	454	624	51	68	397
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572 Other diseases of digestive system 530-539		1,771	9,421	905	5,645	15,638	1,221	2,645	3,928
542,544,545,573-587		9 021	1	1 000	0 000	7	200		
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594		2,831 159	1,531	1,991	2,857	7, 137	235	98	1,200
Other diseases of genito-urinary	1 3,307	1.79	1,257	2,143	781	2,355	102	174	407
system 600-637		120	588	1,379	319	358	44	1	93
Complications of pregnancy,		''		-,,,,	""	333	**	ļ 1	, ,,
childbirth and puerperium640-689		534	519	275	774	1,673	90	129	511
Congenital malformations		4	908	2,829	566	1,054	114	118	108
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	,	567	5,761	7,509	10,779	15,137	1,001	2,815	3,726
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	, , ,	11,743	1,255	1,767	1,135	41,345	1,665	5,166	12,511
All other diseases		1,008	3,287	3,369	2,334	3,328	28 3	2,321	1,274
Suicide and self-inflicted		474	2,937	9,226	3,709	6,300	355	403	\
injury	8,493	36	1 075	1 210	200	,,,			
Homicide and operations	(1	30	1,075	1,218	606	114	26	77	1,785
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	 JJ	763	632	188	1,183	5,187	43	99]
*International Statistical Classification of Dise	osas Iniuria								• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Realth Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.
(e) Data from Botetin Estadistico, Vol. 2, № 3 (October 1957).
(k) Data not confirmed.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956' (Continued)

Cause*	El Salvador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Ni caragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	United States
	(đ)	(d)	(f)	(d)			(g)	(a)	(d)
Total deaths	31,151	67,088	18,471	407,522	9,792	8,268	7,260	97, 196	1,528,717
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	456	1,311	251	7,708	88	292	242	5,825	14,940
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	248	11	10	1,119	1	27	73	136	3,834
Typhoid fever	45	332	65	3,340	47	3	13	723	34
Paratyphoid fever and other	_								
Salmonella infections041,042	2	26	1	779	399		6	1 420	556
Dysentery, all forms045-048	133	2,790	180	4,963	39	17	71	1,430	336
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	1	8	_	238	12		_	481	235
Diphtheria	14	39	5	527		2	13	56	150
Whooping cough	217	2,926	617	7,462	73	218	17	7,514	467
Meningococcal infections 057	-	5	_	86	-	3	11	33	907
Plague 058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Leprosy 060	1	_ 5	5	74	-	1	6		5
Tetanus 061	343	79	77	1,955	30 B	187	168	181	265
Yaws 073	-	-	-	248	,-	2		7	1 042
Acute poliomyelitis	4	36	22	342	. 2	14	6	39 277	1,043
Measles	657	1,481	271	9,716	105	61	16	1,102	345
Yellow fever	-	1,401		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	103	l vi	-	1,102	- 343
Rabies	1	9	_	54	-		5		4
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	-	-	334	-	-	-		-
Typhus, other forms	-	22	-	IJ	-	1		948	15
Malaria110-117	955	6,831	2,468	19,639	752	152	19	1,424	18
Infestation by helminths123-130	520	5,057	800	628	273	216	47		69
All other infective and parasitic diseases					ŀ				i
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,	161	653	243	3,536	46	29	65	1,209	3,746
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138 Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	426	834	283	8,686	170	417	318	1,772	240,681
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	28	62	12	1,603	75	43	121	411	5,168
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	107	4	5	1) 26	5	5	5		1,210
Diabetes mellitus 260	32	62	21	1,571	37	55	43	68	25,488
Avitaminoses and other metabolic				,				İ	
diseases280-289	784	716	79	m)9,037	17	43	16	494	1,248
Anaemias	220	915	181	3,057	119	178	55	713	3,107
Vascular lesions affecting central									
nervous system	199	546	218	5,263	148	357	171	969	174,142
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340 Rheumatic fever	55 7	243	- 1	1,514 216	69	41	59	875	1,873
Diseases of the heart410-443	392	955	346	1	542	547	311	75 2,980	1,131
Arteriosclerosis	22	85	5	22,653	J442	103	114	403	32,486
Other diseases of circulatory		"	,	4,139		100	***	700	32,400
system 444-447,451-468	93	105	63)	31	120	72	n) 194	23,153
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	908	8,124	960	58,328	516	528	.390	19,923	44,510
Bronchitis	646	2,123	187	8,465	22	296	100	2,773	3,057
Other diseases of respiratory	220		l			l			
system	228	378	114	3,791	71	123	57	0) 282	15,257
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541 Appendicitis550-553	43 13	68	15	1,044	9 20	26	5	120	9,730
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	73	171	30	306 1,756	33	8 43	17 95	50	2,273
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	4.951	8,808	640	67,563	1, 191	490	264	468 3,883	8,654 7,754
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	.,,,,,	0,000	0.30	01,505	1,171	7,0	204	3,003	,,,,,,,
542,544,545,573-587	2,083	1,413	1,845	18,407	582	240	240	<i>.</i>	30,997
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	39	400	69	5,037	56	104	84	634	18,214
Other diseases of genito-urinary					İ				
system 600-637	53	69	15	543	16	46	55		15,269
Complications of pregnancy,	03.0		1		l			-	
childbirth and puerperium640-689	219	463	232	2,866	127	90	80	414	1,901
Congenital malformations	26 2,668	99 5,802	338	2,411	073	511	33	237	20,502
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776 Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	10,045	10,166	338 5,251	42,218	973	511	496	7,864	64,043
All other diseases	1,316	1,344	1,339	40,194 8,872	1,923	1,892	2,740 167	19,710	19,914
Accidents		1,125	11,335	14,292	387	364	232	7,735 2,546	27,990
Suicide and self-inflicted		-,	11	,	""	""	~~~	2,340	93,443
injury	218	91	1, 193	382	12	28	16	53	16,760
Homicide and operations			1						
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	854	253	17	10,782	250	51	104	165	7,447

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955. (f) Data for 1954-55.

⁽g) Incomplete registration.

⁽¹⁾ Detailed list numbers 250-252. (m) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

⁽n) Detailed list numbers 444-447.

⁽o) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Uruguay	Venezuela	Alaska	Barbados	Bernuda	British Guiana	British Honduras	Canal Zone	Hawaii
	(d)		(d,h)			(d)			(i)
Total deaths	20,611	59,369	1,250	2,430	337	5,557	821	155	3,0B5
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	635	1,723	54	43	2	124	19	6	35
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	192	287	5	47	2	25 26	2 2	2	11
Typhoid fever	23	63	*	•		- 20	*		
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections041,042	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dysentery, all forms045-048	1	292	±	4	-	56	18	-	4
Scarlet fever and streptococcal		_			_			_	1
sore throat	6 8	5 73		5]	18	i	[-
Diphtheria	42	308	3	23	_	-	1 -	-	-
Meningococcal infections	6	8	-	4	-	1	9	-	1
Plague	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	•	-
Leprosy 060	8	22	•	1	-	3	:	-	1
Tetanus 061	37	595	-	21	-	22	2	-	2
Yaws	38	29	. 5]	4	[2	4
Acute poliomyelitis	2	-			-	_	-	-	-
Smallpox	11	221	_	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yellow fever		3		-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies 094	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	- '	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
Typhus, other forms	-	4 12	<u>-</u>	_	_	6	5	[_
Malaria					l .				
Infestation by helminths			.,,						
030-039.044.049.052-054.059.062-072.074.081-083,					-			'	
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	104	676	4	17	2	56	2	1	6
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	3,910	3,215	87	202	55	217	39	18	508
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	88	96	4	7	-	17	_	-	12 2
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	13	16 281	1 6	28	2	69	3		92
Diabetes mellitus	358	201	U	40	1	"	"		,
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases	11	874	1	29	_	89	18	2	4
Anaemias	64	181	2	14	-	73	4	-	8
Vascular lesions affecting central							ļ		
nervous system	2,247	1, 295	66	310	57	30.2	35	15	272
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	74	324	5 2	3	3	18	2	1	9
Rheumatic fever	32 3,593	39 4,208	235	282	93	517	55	25	1,039
Arteriosclerosis	0,050	291	8	118	4	"-	21	4	32
Other diseases of circulatory					Ì			İ	
system 444-447,451-468	773	401	6	37	-	121	2	6	45
Influenza and pneumonia . 480-483,490-493	864	2,780	65	215	22	314	41	11	106
Bronchitis500-502	165	426	5	21	1	282	5	-	3
Other diseases of respiratory system470-475,510-527	194	307	36	18	l -	43	2	5	27
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	110	76	9	13	1	22	î	ì	14
Appendicitis550-553	58	51	1	3	-	8	ı i		3
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	141	278	7	17	4	36	6	1	13
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	524	5,577	8	83	2	537	79	1	17
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539		252			,				70
542,544,545,573-587	458	859 843	20 16	25	3 2	196	14	2 2	78 64
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594 Other diseases of genito-urinary	271	843	10	30	"	170	14	*	U4
system 600-637	188	200	6	19	2	30	10	2	21
Complications of pregnancy,			_		_			_	
childbirth and puerperium640-689	89	382	4	24	2	77	16	1 5	5 75
Congenital malformations	219 1,221	493 4,342	27 126	20 363	5 26	720	13	5 18	75 254
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-775	1,221	22,405	56	277	20	990	22	3	17
All other diseasesResidual	890	1,416	31	78	17	150	248	4	86
Accidents	890	2,678	287	16	5	275	37	14	162
Suicide and self-inflicted									
injuryE963, E970-E979	297	358	36	-	1	18	2	2	40
Homicide and operations of warE964,E965,E980-E999	120	317	16	2	2	7		-	8
"International Statistical Classification of Disca		L	!	!				<u> </u>	<u></u> _

[&]quot;International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽d) Year 1955.
(h) Data corrected for residence.
(i) Excluding 62 deaths among military personnel stationed in the Territory.

TABLE 5. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

	[. Leeward	No Alai	Duanta D'	Trinidad	Windward Islands		
Cause*	Jamaica	Islands	Martinique	Puerto Rico	and Tobago	St. Lucia	St. Vincer	
	(i)	Antigua		<u>(d)</u>			(d)	
Total deaths	16,302	497	2,381	16,243	7,136	1,127	1,102	
uberculosis, all forms001-019	500	21	106	743	169	41	23	
yphilis and its sequelae020-029	348	5	1	63	55	13	10	
yphoid fever	71	_	10	2	12	-	1	
aratyphoid fever and other								
Salmonella infections041,042	4	-		-	-	-	-	
Oysentery, all forms	15	1	-	9	29	-	2	
carlet fever and streptococcal							l	
sore throat	1	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	12	-	-	10	6		1	
Phooping cough	18	-	17	18	5	54	35	
feningococcal infections 057	3	-	-	13	2	ļ -	-	
Plague 058	-	-	-	-	-		-	
_eprosy	6	•	-	1	3	1	-	
Tetanus 061	4.5	2	13	ļ 68	35	3	1 -	
aws 073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute poliomyelitis	58	-	-	21	-	1	-	
Smallpox	-	_	_	-	-	_	-	
Measles 085	39	-	-	30	2	_	-	
Cellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rabies 094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	-	-	-	-	-] -	
Typhus, other forms	-	-	-	-	-] 1	-	
Malaria110-117	498	-	-		21	31	-	
Infestation by helminths123-130						3		
All other infective and parasitic diseases					Ì		1	
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,			ļ.				1	
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	217	12	60	227	70	10	32	
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	798	31	48	1,592	466	36	23	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	23	-	9	1,372	6	4	1 2	
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	20	_		4	-		_	
Diabetes mellitus	144	5	2	131	126	1	4	
	144	,	_	131	120	· ·	4	
Avitaminoses and other metabolic	307	5		155	96	12	l .	
diseases	63	5	22	109	88	15	3	
Anaemias	03	ا ا	44	109	00	13	3	
Vascular lesions affecting central	649	46	49	903	582	32	22	
nervous system	59	***	35	81	25	5	1	
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	12	ì	33	28	18	3	1	
Rheumatic fever	_	2	18	-		105	0.0	
Diseases of the heart	1,308	52	10	2,244	1,212	105	96	
Arteriosclerosis	220	32	_	253	91	} 9	·	
Other diseases of circulatory	230	22	_	107	07.0	(١ .	
system	705		•	187	272	,	2	
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	705	39	96	905	391	90	38	
Bronchitis	157	1	8	79	238	24	55	
Other diseases of reapiratory	50	_		1.70		1 -	Í	
system	73	9	_	162	88	5	1 -	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	101	3	-	41	27	2	2	
Appendicitis	16	-	2	21	16	-	-	
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	127		-	74	41	1	3	
Gestritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	649	37	89	1,709	445	147	148	
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539						1		
542,544,545,573-587	246	3	-	349	151	14	-	
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	292	17	39	280	117	15	7	
Other diseases of genito-urinary			1			1	1	
system 600-637	122	-	-	77	100	7	-	
Complications of pregnancy,		1	1					
childbirth and puerperium640-689	166	10	1	92	68	2	4	
Congenital malformations	78	3	61	306	82	3	1	
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	622	56	140	1,433	946	186	337	
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	584	91	501	2,136	479	174	136	
All other diseases	6,425	4	1,021	626	211	43	10 3	
Accidents	422	14	33	630	250	1	9	
Suicide and self-inflicted		1	1			j)		
		1	1	1	1 40	II	١,	
injury	17	-		1 255	1 30	1) 37		
injuryE963, E970-E979 Homicide and operations	17	-	-	255	39	37	1	

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽d) Year 1955. (j) Year 1954.

TABLE 6. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Cause*	Argen-	Bolivia	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Domini- can	Ecuador	E1 Salvador	Guatemal a	Hon- duras
	(a)	(a)	(b)	(c)				Republic (d)	(d,e)	(d)	(d)	(f) _
Total deaths	881.6	<u> </u>	1186.5	819.9	1271.0	1329.2	963.6	906.8	1550.5	1420.4	2059.2	1130.6
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019		55.6	67.1	7.7	62.7	26.9	20.0	30.5	32.9	20.8	40.2	15.4
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029		2.5	9.1		2.1	2.3	3.5	7.7	1.9	11.3	0.3	
Typhoid fever 040	1	6.7	1.6	0.1	2.3	4.3	1.6	7.2	25.4	2.1	10.2	4.0
Paratyphoid fever and other	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	. 0. 4	0.6		0.9	0.1	0.8	0.1
Salmonella infections		27.1	7.8	0.2	1.3	5.4	5.2	5.9	7.8	6.1	85.6	
Scarlet fever and streptococcal								l				Ĭ
sore throat		27.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	j	0.1	0.0	0.2	
Diphtheria		1.8	2.5 3.7	0.0	2.2	3.0	2.6 8.9	3.6	3.2 218.6	9.9	1.2 89.8	1
Whooping cough		0.1	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.2	
Plague 058	1	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-	" -	_
Leprosy 060	0.2	0.3	0.9	1	j -	0.9	0.4		0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
Tetanus 061		2.7	8.7	0.0	0.8	2.7	19.2		19.2	15.6	2.4	4.7
Yaws 073 Acute poliomyelitis 086		0.0	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.8		0.9	0.2	1.1	1.3
Smallpox	1.0	42.4	0.4		0.0	1.2	V	-	5.9	0.2	1.1	1.3
Measles 085	0.6	17.1	4.0		6.9	20.8	7.3	4.3	73.7	30.0	45.5	16.6
Yellow fever 091		0.6	1	-	-	0.1	-	-	k)0.1	-		-
Rabies		0.1	0.4	_	0.1	0.2	_	-	1.0	0.0	0.3	-
Louse-borne epidemic typhus		7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.1	[0.4	:	0.7	-
Malaria		16.6	1.3		_	12.7	11.2	33.6	38.2	43.5	209.7	4
Infestation by helminths123-130		0.4			1.0	32.9	29.5		10.9	23.7	155.2	49.0
All other infective and parasitic diseases		1		1	İ							
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083, 086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138		14.8	16.6	2.3	5.9	7.6	7.3	70.2	12.5	7.3	20.0	14.9
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-200		8.5		129.9	100.2	42.0	75.6	18.8	27.7	19.4	25.6	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239		1.2	3.7		2.8	10.1	3.9	4.8	2.4	1.3	1.9	
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254		0.1	0.7		0.3	0.3	0.1		0.2	4.9	0.1	0.3
Diabetes mellitus 260	8.1	0.3	13.2	11.3	6.2	3.3	7.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.3
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases280-289		45.2	5.8	1.1	5.7	31.3	8.6		5.1	35.7	22.0	
Anaemias		42.2	1.9	2. 2	1.7	19.9	15.5	12.7	20.2	10.0	22.0	
Vascular lesions affecting central	1				1	1	1			24.5	20.	11
nervous system330-334		6.7	62.1		64.4	23.8	30.0	11.0	11.9	9.1	16.8	
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340 Rheumatic fever		7.9 0.3	5.9 4.3		6.9	15.6	5.6	6.1	6.4	2.5	7.5	3
Diseases of the heart410-44		65.6	211.9		121.6	74.0	67.3	53.4	42.0	17.9	29.3	
Arteriosclerosis		0.5	22.3		12.7	4.5	5.1	33.7	3.1	1.0	2.6	
Other diseases of circulatory	. N							1		-		
system		2.9	17.6	1	14.3	7.3	6.7	5.0	6.9	4.2	3.2	1
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493 Bronchitis500-503		141.0 22.6	83.6 5.2	35.4	224.3 4.5	93.1 54.4	56.1 20.9	33.6	93.8	41.4	249.4	1
Other diseases of respiratory	1		3.2	•••	4.3	34.4	20.9	42.3	155.1	29.5	65.2	11.4
system	1	65.4	15.0	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.4		10.7	10.4	11.6	7.0
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,54		0.8	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.5	3.6	0.7	2.5	2.0	2.1	0.9
Appendicitis		0.5 5.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572		56.7	1	1	6.9 85.7	4.8 120.9	5.2 123.6	2.7 104.9	106.4	3.3		
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	9			""	***	120.5	120.0	104.	100.4	223.0	210.3	39.2
542,544,545,573-58		90.6	25.5		43.4	55.2		3.9	32.5	95.0	43.4	112.9
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-590 Other diseases of genito-urinary		5.1	21.0			18.2	10.3	6.9	11.0	1.8	12.3	4.2
system	• • • •	3.8	9.8	8.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	0.0	2.5	2.4	2.1	0.9
childbirth and puerperium640-68	2.8	17.1	8.7	1.7	11.7	12.9	9.1	5.1	13.8	10.0	14.2	14.2
Congenital malformations750-75	1 67 9	0.1	15.1		8.6	8.1	11.5	4.7	2.9	1.2	3.0	0.3
Certain diseases of early infancy760-77	. 17	18.1	96.1		163.6	117.0		111.6	101.0		178.1	
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-79.			20.9		138.6		168.6		339.0	458.0	1	321. 6 82. 6
All other diseases		32.3 15.2				25.7 48.7		92.0	34.5	29.4	41.3	h
Suicide and self-inflicted	1	13.2	-7.0	131.3	""	*** '	""	13.0	1)	23.4	"""	1
injuryE963, E970-E97	46.2	1.2	17.9	7.6	9.2	0.9	2.6	3.1	48.4	9.9	2.8	73.0
Homicide and operations of warE964,E965,E980-E99	9 }	24.4	10.5	1.2	18.0	40.1	4.4	4.0)	38.9	7.8	
*International Statistical Classification of Disc				<u> </u>					<u>'</u>			ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Genera, 1948.

(a) Year 1953.

(b) Data from Boletin Estadistico, Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Data for Federal District and seven State capitals,

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽f) Data for 1954-55. (k) Data not confirmed.

TABLE 6. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela	Alaska	Barbados	Bernuda	British Gulana
	(d)			(g)	(a)	(d)	(d)		(d,h)	<u> </u>		(d)
Total deaths	1373.1	760.2	933.5	453.5	1216.1	930.4	788.3	1028.4	598.1	1064.8	809.6	1190.1
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019			33.0	15.1	72.9	9.1	24.3	29.8	25.8	18.8	4.8	26.6
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029		I	3.0	4.6	1.7	2.3	7.3	5.0	2.4	20.6	4.8	5.4
Typhoid fever	11.3	3.6	0.3	0.8	9.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	-	3.1	-	5.6
Salmonella infections041,042	2.6	31.0	_	0.4		0.0	-	0.3	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms		3.0	1.9	4.4	17.9	0.3	0.0	5.1	-	1.8	-	12.0
Scarlet fever and streptococcal	١					١.,		٠.				ĺ
sore throat		0.9	0.2	0.8	6.0 0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	_	2.2		3.9
Whooping cough		L .	24.6	1.1	94.0	1	1.6	5.3	1.4	10.1] -	3. 3
Meningococcal infections 057	0.3	-	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	1.8	- '	0.2
Plague 058	-	-	_		0.1	_	-	0.0	-	-	-	
Leprosy 060	0.2	-	0.1	0.4		0.0	0.3	0.4	-	0,4	-	0.6
Tetanus 061 Yaws 073	6.6	23.9	21.1	10.5	2.3	0.2	1.4	10.3	-	9.2	-	4.7
Acute poliomyelitis	E	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.4	-		0.9
Smallpox		-		0.1	3.5	-	0.1	-	-	_	[_ i	1.5
Measles 085		8.2	6.9	1.0	13.8	0.2	0.4	38	-	-		-
Yellow fever	l .	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Rabies			_	0.3	• • •	0.0	-	0.3	-	<u>-</u>	-	-
Typhus, other forms	1 1 1	_	0.1	-	11.9	0.0	_	0.1	_		_	_
Malaria110-117	17		17.2	1.2	17.8	0.0] -	0.2	-	·-] -	1.3
Infestation by helminths123-130		21.2	24.4	2.9		0.0	• • • •	• • • •				
All other infective and parasitic diseases				ĺ			!					
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,	,, ,			١.,	15.			,, ,		١.,		100
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138 Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205		3.6 13.2	3.3 47.1	4.1 19.9	15.1 22.2	2.3	4.0 149.5	11.7 55.7	1.9 41.6	7.4	$\begin{bmatrix} 4.8 \\ 132.1 \end{bmatrix}$	12.0 46.5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239		1	4.9	7.6	5.1	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.9	3.1	132.1	3.6
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	L.		0.6	0.3		0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	-	_	-
Diabetes mellitus 260	5.3	2.9	6.2	2.7	0.9	15.5	13.7	4.9	2.9	12.3	4.8	14.8
Avitaminoses and other metabolic			١.,								İ	
diseases	,	1	4.9 20.1	1.0	6.2 8.9	0.8	0.4	15.1	0.5	12.7	-	19.1
Vascular lesions affecting central	10.3	9.2	20.1	3.4	0.9	1.9	2.4	3.1	1.0	6.1	_	15.6
nervous system	17.7	11.5	40.3	10.7	12.1	106.0	85.9	22.4	31.6	135.8	136.9	64.7
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 349		5.4	4.6	3.7	10.9	1.1	2.8	5.6	2.4	1.3	-	3.9
Rheumatic fever	I -	1	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.8	7.2	1.3
Diseases of the heart410-443 Arteriosclerosis450		42.1	61.8	19.4 7.1	5.0	355.8 19.8	137.4	5.0	112.4 3.8	123.6	223.4	110.7
Other diseases of circulatory	13.9		11.0	'.1	3.0	19.0	l	3.0	3.0	31.1	9.0	-
system 444-447,451-468		2.4	13.5	4.5	n)2.4	14.1	29.6	6.9	2.9	16.2	_	25.9
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493		40.1	59.6	24.4	249.3	27.1	33.0	48.2	31.1	94.2	52.9	67.2
Bronchitis	28.5	1.7	33.4	6.2	34.7	1.9	6.3	7.4	2.4	9.2	2.4	60.4
Other diseases of respiratory	12.8	5.5	13.9	3.6	0)3.5	9.3	7.4	5.3	17.2	7.9	_	9.2
system	1	0.7	2.9	0.3	1.5	5.9	4.2	1.3	4.3	5.7	2.4	4.7
Appendicitis550-553		1.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	2.4	1.7
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	5.9	2.6	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.4	4.8	3.3	7.4	9.6	7.7
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	227.6	92.5	55.3	16.5	48.6	4.7	20.0	96.6	3.8	36.4	4.8	115.0
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	60.0	45.0	97 1	1.50		10.0	17 -	14.0		,,,		
542,544,545,573-587 Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594		45.2 4.3	27.1	15.0 5.2	7.9	18.9 11.1	17.5 10.4	14.9 14.6	9.6 7.7	11.0	7.2	9.0
Other diseases of genito-urinary	~``~	7.5	***'	""	,	* 1 • 1	•~•*	14.0	'-'	13.1	4.8	42.0
system 600-637	1.8	1.2	5.2	3.4		9.3	7.2	3.5	2.9	8.3	4.8	6.4
Complications of pregnancy,]	1]								1
childbirth and puerperium640-689	9.7		10.2	5.0	5.2	1.2	3.4	6.6	1.9	10.5	4.8	16.5
Congenital malformations		75.5	5.4	2.1	3.0	12.5	8.4	8.5	12.9	8.8	12.0	8.6
Semility, ill-defined and unknown780-795			57.7 213.6	31.0	98.4 246.6	39.0 12.1	46.7 62.6	75.2 388.1	60.3 26.8	159.1 121.4	62.5	154.2
All other diseasesResidual		18.7	27.5	10.4	96.8	17.0	34.0	24.5	14.B	34.2	52.9 40.8	212.0 32.1
Accidents E800-E962			41.1	14.5	31.9	56.9	34.0		137.3	7.0	12.0	58.9
Suicide and self-inflicted		1	[1				1
injuryE963, E970-E979	1.3	0.9	3.2	1.0	0.7	10.2	11.4	6.2	17.2	-	2.4	3.9
Homicide and operations of warE964, E965, E980-E999	36.3	19.4	5.8	6.5	2.1	4.5	4.6	5.5	7.7	0.9	4.8	1. 5
*International Statistical Classification of Dise		<u> </u>	 ,			<u> </u>			<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1. 3

*International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Beath, World Health Organization, Geneva. 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽g) Incomplete registration.(h) Data corrected for residence.

⁽¹⁾ Detailed list numbers 250-252.

⁽m) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

⁽n) Detailed list numbers 444-447.(o) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

TABLE 6. DEATH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

	British	Canal		Ī.,	Leeward		Puerto	Trinidad	Windward	Islands
Cause*	Honduras	Zone	Hawaii	Jamaica	Islands Antigua	Martinique	Rico	and Tobago	St. Lucia	St. Vincent (d)
			(i)	(j)	001.7	041 1	(d)	061.1	1266.2	
Total deaths	1003.9	415.6	586.5	1074.1	931.7 39.4	941.1	717.8	961.1 22.8	46.1	30.3
Tuberculosis, all forms	23.2 2.4	16.1	6.7 2.1	32.9 22.9	9.4	0.4	2.8	7.4	14.6	13.2
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029 Typhoid fever	2.4	"-		4.7	-	4.0	0.1	1,6	-	.1.3
aratyphoid fever and other		ļ								
Salmonella infections041,042	-	2.7	0.2	0.3	-		-		-	-
Oysentery, all forms	22.0	-	0.8	1.0	1.9	-	0.4	3.9	-	2.6
Scarlet fever and streptococcal		_		0.1] _ [l _	1 _	_	_
sore throat	1.2	:	0.2	0.1	_	[0.4	0.8		_
hooping cough		_	_	1.2	_	6.7	0.8	0.7	60.7	46.1
eningococcal infections 057	11.0	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.3	-	-
lague 058		i -	-	-	i -	-	-	-	•	-
eprosy		-	0.2	0.4	1		0.0	0.4	1.1	-
etanus 061	2.4	-	0.4	3.0	3.7	5.1	3.0	4.7	3.4	-
aws	-	5.4	0.8	3.8	_	_	0.9	_	1.1]
cute poliomyelitis	_	J. 4	0.6	3.6			V. 5	:	1.1	:
leasles	-	<i>-</i>	0.6	2.6	_	_	1.3	0.3	_	-
ellow fever		-	-	-	•		-	-		-
labies 094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ouse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	-	-	-	•	•	-	-	<u> </u>	-
yphus, other forms		-	•	-	•	-	-	-	1.1	-
alaria	6.1			32.B	_	_	_	2.8	34.8	_
ll other infective and parasitic diseases	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		3.4	• • • • •
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,		· ·								
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	2.4	2.7	1.1	14.3	22.5	23.7	10.0	9.4	11.2	42.1
lalignant neoplasms, etc140-205	47.7	48.3	96.6	52.6	58.1	19.0	70.3	62.8	40.4	30.3
senign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	-	-	2.3	1.5	-	3.6	0.4	0.8	4.5	-
diseases of thyroid gland250-254	.:	-	0.4	1.3	-	<u></u>	0.2		-	· -
Diabetes mellitus	3.7	-	17.5	9.5	9.4	0.8	5.8	17.0	1.1	5.3
diseases280-289	22.0	5.4	0.8	20.2	9.4	_	6.8	12.9	13.5	_
maemias290-293			1.5	4.2	9.4	8.7	4.8	11.9	16.9	3.9
ascular lesions affecting central		•							****	""
nervous system		40.2	51.7	42.8	86.2	19.4	39.9	78.4	36.0	29.0
Monmeningococcal meningitis 340		2.7	1.7	3.9	. :	13.8	3.6	3.4	5.6	1.3
Sheumatic fever		67.0	197.5	0.8	1.9	:	1.2	2.4		l .
rteriosclerosis		10.7	6.1	86.2	3.7 97.5	7.1	99.2	163.2	118.0	126.4
ther diseases of circulatory	}	••••	0.1	15.2	71.3	-	11.2	13.1	10.1	-
system 444-447,451-468	2.4	16.1	8.6	}	41.2		8.3	36.6) 10.1	2.6
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493		29.5	20.2	46.5	73.1	37.9	40.0	52.7	101.1	50.0
Bronchitis500-502	6.1	-	0.6	10.3	1.9	3.2	3.5	32.1	27.0	72.4
Other diseases of respiratory	2.4	124							1 .	1
system		13.4	5.1 2.7	4.8 6.7	16.9 5.6	-	7.2	11,9	5.6	1 .:
Appendicitis550-553		-::	0.6	1.1	3.6	0.8	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.6
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570		2.7	2.5	8.4		"."	3.3	5.5	1.1	3.9
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572		2.7	3.2	42.8	69.4	35.2	75.5	59.9	165.2	194.8
ther diseases of digestive system 530-539		١								1,74,0
542,544,545,573-587		5.4	14.8	16.2	5.6	1, ,	15.4	20.3	15.7	
Mephritis and nephrosis 590-594 Other diseases of genito-urinary	17.1	5.4	12.2	19.2	31.9	15.4	12.4	15.8	16.9	9.2
system	12.2	5.4	4.0	8.0	_	_	3.4	13.5	7.9	١.
Complications of pregnancy,	12,12	""	4,0	""			"."	13.3	117	
childbirth and puerperium640-689	19.6	2.7	1.0	10.9	18.7	0.4	4.1	9.2	2.2	5.3
ongenital malformations750-759		13.4	14.3	5.1	5.6	24.1	13.5	11.0	3.4	1.3
ertain diseases of early infancy760-776		48.3	48.3	41.0	105.0	55.3	63.3	127.4	209.0	443.7
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	1	8.0	3, 2	38.5	170.5	198.0	94.4	64.5	195.5	179.0
All other diseases	.1	10.7	16.3	423.3	7.5	403.6	27.7	28.4	48.3	135.6
Suicide and self-inflicted	45.2	37.5	30.8	27.8	26.2	13.0	27.8	33.7	}	11.8
injury	2.4	5.4	7.6	1.1	-	-	11.3	5.3	41.6	1.3
lomicide and operations	""	ŀ						1	1 "1.0	1
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	ւ –		1.5	3.4	•		7.4	6.7	(1	5,3

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Discases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽i) Excluding 62 deaths among military personnel stationed in the Territory.

⁽j) Year 1954.

are useful in viewing the health problems in the Americas. Only through understanding of the usefulness of the data as well as their limitations will efforts be coordinated for their improvement.

In order to indicate the main causes of mortality, the five principal causes of death have been determined for each country and other area. The grouping of causes for selection of principal causes is that recommended by Curiel(f) with the possibility of an additional communicable disease or avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases. Residual groups or senility, ill-defined and unknown causes are not considered in designating principal causes of death.

From study of the data in Table 7 several different patterns of principal causes of death are evident. In Argentina, Uruguay, the United States and Canada, the two leading causes are diseases of the older age groups namely, diseases of the heart, and malignant neoplasms. These were the two leading causes also in Hawaii and Jamaica. However, in many countries and other areas of the Americas the major causes of death are those due essentially to environmental factors. In several countries the leading causes are gastritis, enteritis, etc. and certain diseases of early infancy. Gastritis, enteritis, etc. as well as influenza and pneumonia are principal causes in nearly all countries and other areas. The fact that the group, certain diseases of early infancy, has such a high death rate in many areas is due to the inclusion of deaths due to toxicosis and malnutrition of infants under one year of age which are conditions being reported in many areas and are believed essentially to belong in the categories for diarrheal and deficiency diseases. If such deaths were included in the groups for diarrheal disease and deficiency diseases those rates would be considerably higher. Malaria appears as one of the principal causes of death in six countries. Although tuberculosis death rates have declined notably, tuberculosis appeared as a principal cause in two countries and one other area.

In addition to the principal causes of death as shown in Table 7, study of the numbers of deaths from specific causes reveals many health problems. Communicable diseases such as typhoid fever, syphilis, whooping cough, measles, and smallpox cause many deaths in some of the countries. In 7 countries the death rate from tetanus exceeded 10 per 100,000 population. Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases and anaemias are the causes of many deaths and relatively high death rates in some of the Latin American countries.

The comparability of death rates from specific causes is dependent on the medical terminology used in the various countries, on the classification of such terms as well as on the completeness of medical certification.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

The Working Party of Methods of Improving the Reliability of Raw Statistical Data Required for Health Programs of the XIV Pan American Sanitary Conference recommended that tabulations of deaths from specific causes according to medical certification be prepared and included in this Summary. Many of the countries were able to provide such tabulations of deaths from specific causes according to medical certification which permits analysis of causes according to the type of certification. Procedures vary widely in these countries for in three countries and 6 other areas all or nearly all of the deaths had medical certification. In these countries health officers or medical examiners were required to certify causes of death of persons without medical attention at the time of death. At the other extreme there were 9 countries in which less than half of the deaths were medically certified (Table 8),

Data provided in Table 9 of causes of death with and without medical certification indicate that certain specific causes are given more frequently for deaths with medical certification. For example the proportions of the deaths medically certified which were due to tuberculosis, syphilis, diseases of the heart and malignant neoplasms were usually higher than were the proportions of deaths without medical certification. However, the reverse

⁽f) Curiel, D., Causas Principales de Muerte, Boletín de la Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana, Vol. XL, No. 3, March 1956.

TABLE 7. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

		l	ERICAS, 1956	 -	<u> </u>
Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
ARGENTINA (a) - All causes	162,217	881.6	COLOMBIA (Continued)		
Diseases of the circulatory			Diseases of the heart (410-443)	9,576	74.0
system (400-468)	33,086	179.8	Bronchitis (500-502)	7,035	54.4
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	21,374		COSTA DIOL ALL	ا م جیما	
Congenital malformations and			COSTA RICA - All causes	9,518	963.6
certain diseases of early			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
infancy (750-776)	12,374	67.2	(543, 571, 572)	1,221	123.6
Vascular lesions affecting			Certain diseases of early		
central nervous system (330-334)	11,903	64.7	infancy (760-776)	1,001	101.3
Influenza and pneumonia			Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	747	75.6
(480-483, 490-493)	9,014	49.0	Diseases of the heart(410-443)	665	67.3
BOLIVIA (a) - All causes	45,309	1449.8	Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493)	554	56.1
Whooping cough (056)	5,119	163.8	(200 200, 450 250)	334	30.1
Influenza and pneumonia	, 0,117	100.0	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (d) -		
(480-483, 490-493)	4,408	141.0	All causes	22,864	906.8
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	2,049		Certain diseases of early		
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			infancy (760-776)	2,815	111.6
(543, 571, 572)	1,771	56.7	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	_,,	
Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)			(543, 571, 572)	2,645	104.9
			Diseases of the heart (410-443).	1,346	53.4
BRAZIL (b) - All causes	71,158	1186.5	Influenza and pneumonia	'	
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	12,708	211.9	(480-483, 490-493)	848	33.6
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Malaria (110-117)	848	33.6
(543, 571, 572)	9,421	157.1			
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	6,385	106.5	ECUADOR (d,e) - All causes	57,226	1550.5
Certain diseases of early			Whooping cough (056)	8,068	218.6
infancy (760-776)	5,761	96.1	Bronchitis (500-502)	5,724	155.1
Influenza and pneumonia	<u>.</u> .		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
(480-483, 490-493)	5,016	83.6	(543, 571, 572)	3,928	106.4
CANADA (c) - All causes	131,585	819.9	Certain diseases of early		
		1 1	******** (100 110) ************	3,726	101.0
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	43,949		Influenza and pneumonia		
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	20,853	129.9	(480-483, 490-493)	3,462	93.8
Vascular lesions affecting cen-		00.0	EL SALVADOR (d) - All causes	31, 151	1420.4
tral nervous system (330-334)	14,443		i i	02, 202	110011
Accidents (E800-E962)	9,226	5(.5	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	4 051	005 0
Certain diseases of early	7 500	46.0	(543, 571, 572)	4,951	225.8
infancy (760-776)	7,509	40.0	Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776)	9 669	101 7
CHILE - All causes	83.744	1271.0	Malaria (110-117)	2,668 955	121.7
Influenza and pneumonia			Influenza and pneumonia	900	43.5
(480-483, 490-493)	14,779	224.3		908	41.4
Certain diseases of early	14,112	224.3	Homicide (E964, E980-E985)	854	38.9
infancy (760-776)	10,779	163.6	Homicide (E904, E900-E903)	694	30.7
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	8,014				
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	6,602		l	67,088	2059.2
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	0,002	100.2	dell'issuisti (d) illi eddeesti.	01,000	200712
(543, 571, 572)	5,645	85.7	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
,	.,		(543, 571, 572)	8,808	270.3
COLOMBIA - All Causes	171,984	1329.2	Influenza and pneumonia		6.15
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			(480-483, 490-493)	8,124	249.4
(543,571,572)	15,638	120.9	Malaria (110-117)	6,831	209.7
Certain diseases of early	_		Certain diseases of early	_ [
infancy (760-776)	15, 137	117.0	infancy (760-776)	5,802	178.1
Influenza and pneumonia			Diseases due to helminths		
(480-483, 490-493)	12,049	93.1	(123-130)	5,057	155.2

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.(b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.
(e) Data from Boletin Estadístico, Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

TABLE 7. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)										
Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate					
HONDURAS (f) - All causes	18 47 1	1130.6	UNITED STATES (d)-All causes.	1.528.717	930.4					
Malaria (110-117)			Diseases of the heart (410-443).	584,620	355.8					
Accidents, poisonings, and	-,		Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	240,681	146.5					
violence (E800-E999)	1,193	73.0	Vascular lesions affecting cen-	,						
Influenza and pneumonia			tral nervous system (330-334)	174, 142	106.0					
(480-483, 490-493)	960	58.8	Accidents (E800-E962)	93,443	56.9					
Diseases due to helminths]	Certain diseases of early							
(123-130)	800	49.0	infancy (760-776)	64,043	39.0					
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			URUGUAY (d) - All causes	20,611	788.3					
(543, 571, 572)	640	39.2	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	3,910	149.5					
MEXICO (d) - All causes	407,522	1373.1	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	3,593	137.4					
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Vascular lesions affecting cen-							
(543, 571, 572)	67,563	227.6	tral nervous system (330-334)	2,247	85.9					
Influenza and pneumonia			Certain diseases of early							
(480-483, 490-493)	58,328	196.5		1,221	46.7					
Certain diseases of early			Accidents (E800-E962)	890	34.0					
infancy (760-776)		142.2	VENEZUELA - All causes	59,369	1028.4					
Diseases of the heart (410-443).		76.3	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.							
Malaria (110-117)		66.2	(543, 571, 572)	5,577	96.6					
NICARAGUA - All causes	9,792	760.2	Certain diseases of early							
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			infancy (760-776)	4,342	75, 2					
(543, 571, 572)	1,191	92.5	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	4,208	72.9					
Certain diseases of early			Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	3,215	55.7					
infancy (760-776)			Influenza and pneumonia		40.0					
Malaria (110-117)		58.4	ł	2,780	48.2					
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	542	42.1	ALASKA (d,g)-All causes	1 950	E00 1					
Influenza and pneumonia		۱ ,,		1,250	598.1					
(480-483, 490-493)	516	40.1		287	137.3					
PANAMA - All causes	8,268	933.5	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	235	112.4					
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	547	61.8	Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776)	126	60.3					
Influenza and pneumonia	i '		Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	87	41.6					
(480-483, 490-493)	528	59.6	Vascular lesions affecting cen-		71.0					
Certain diseases of early			tral nervous system (330-334)	66	31.6					
infancy (760-776)	511	57.7	1							
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		ا ۔ ا	BARBADOS - All causes	2,430	1064.8					
(543, 571, 572)		: .	Certain diseases of early	260	150 1					
Malignant neoplasms (140-205) .	1	, ,	infancy (760-776)	363	159.1					
PARAGUAY - All causes	7,260	453.5	tral nervous system (330-334)	310	135.8					
Certain diseases of early			Diseases of the heart (410-443).	282						
infancy (760-776)	496	31.0	Influenza and pneumonia		120.0					
Influenza and pneumonia	,,,	ابيها	(480-483, 490-493)	215	94.2					
(480-483, 490-493)			Malignant neoplasms (140-205)		1					
Malignant neoplasms (140-205).										
Diseases of the heart (410-443)	. 311	19.4	BERMUDA - All causes		809.6 223.4					
Gastritis, enteritis, etc. (543, 571, 572)	264	16.5	Vascular lesions affecting cen-	93	223.4					
	1		tral nervous system (330-334)	57	136.9					
PERU (a) - All causes	. 97,196	1216.1	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	ł	132.1					
Influenza and pneumonia	10 000	940 2	Certain diseases of early	"	102.1					
(480-483, 490-493)	. 19,923	447.3	infancy (760-776)	26	62.5					
Certain diseases of early	7,864	98.4	Influenza and pneumonia	-~						
infancy (760-776)			(480-483, 490-493)	22	52.9					
Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)	5,825		BRITISH GUIANA(d)-All causes.		1190.1					
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	`~.`	Certain diseases of early	ادرر	1170.1					
(543, 571, 572)	. 3,883	48.6	infancy (760-776)	720	154.2					
(030) 012, 012,		<u> </u>		1						

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽f) Data for 1954-55.

⁽g) Data corrected for residence.

TABLE 7. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

			1956 (Continued)		Dala
Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
BRITISH GUIANA (Continued)			MARTINIQUE - All causes	2,381	941.1
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Certain diseases of early		
(543, 571, 572)	537	115.0	infancy (760-776)	140	55.3
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	517		Tuberculosis, all forms		
Influenza and pneumonia			(001-019)	106	41.9
(480-483, 490-493)	314	67.2	Influenza and pneumonia		
Vascular lesions affecting cen-			(480~483, 490~493)	96	37.9
tral nervous system (330-334)	302	64.7	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
BRITISH HONDURAS - All causes.	821	1003.9	(543, 571, 572)	89	35.2
Certain diseases of early			Congenital malformations	ر , ا	04.1
infancy (760-776)	81	99.0	(750-759),	61	24.1
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			PUERTO RICO(d) - All causes .	16,243	717.8
(543, 571, 572)	79	96.6	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	2,244	99.2
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	55	67.3	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		*
Influenza and pneumonia			(543, 571, 572)	1,709	75.5
(480-483, 490-493)			Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	1,592	70.3
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	39	47.7	Certain diseases of early		
CANAL ZONE - All causes	155	415.6	infancy (760-776)	1,433	63.3
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	25	67.0	Influenza and pneumonia		
Certain diseases of early]		(480-483, 490-493)	905	40.0
infancy (760-776)	18	48.3	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	18	48.3	All causes	7,136	961.1
Vascular lesions affecting cen-			Diseases of the heart (410-443).	1,212	163.2
tral nervous system (330-334)	15		Certain diseases of early		
Accidents (E800-E962)	14	37.5	infancy (760-776)	946	127.4
HAWAII (h) - All causes	3,085	586.5	Vascular lesions affecting cen-		
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	1,039	197.5	tral nervous system (330-334)	582	78.4
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	508	96.6	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	466	62.8
Vascular lesions affecting cen-			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	445	50.0
tral nervous system (330-334)	272	51.7	(543, 571, 572)	445	59.9
Certain diseases of early			WINDWARD ISLANDS - ST. LUCIA		
infancy (760-776)	254	48.3		1,127	1266.2
Accidents (E800-E962)	162	30.8	Certain diseases of early		
JAMAICA (i) - All causes	16,302	1074.1	infancy (760-776)	186	209.0
Diseases of the heart (410-443).	1,308		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	,	
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	798	52.6	(543. 571, 572)	147	165.2
Influenza and pneumonia			Diseases of the heart (410-443).	105	118.0
(480-483, 490-493)	705	46.5	Influenza and pneumonia		
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			(480-483, 490-493)	90	101.1
(543, 571, 572)	649	42.8	Whooping cough (056)	54	60.7
Vascular lesions affecting cen-	640		WINDWARD ISLANDS - ST.	İ	
tral nervous system (330-334)	649	42:8	VINCENT (d) - All causes	1,102	1450.8
LEEWARD ISLANDS - ANTIGUA			Certain diseases of early	.,	
All causes	497	931.7	infancy (760-776)	337	443.7
Certain diseases of early			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
infancy (760-776)	56	105.0	(543, 571, 572)	148	194.8
Arteriosclerosis (450)	52	97.5	Diseases of the heart (410-443)	96	126.4
Vascular lesions affecting cen-			Bronchitis (500-502)	55	72.4
tral nervous system (330-334)	46	86.2	Influenza and pneumonia		
Influenza and pneumonia			(480-483, 490-493)	38	50.0
(480-483, 490-493)	39	73.1			
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	,,	(5.1	·		
(543, 571, 572)	37	69.4			

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽h) Excluding 62 deaths among military personnel stationed in the Territory.

⁽i) Year 1954.

was true for certain causes such as whooping cough and malaria which were stated more frequently on death certificates without medical certification. Continuous efforts need to be made to have causes of death medically certified by the physician in attendance or by health officials or medical examiners. Care-

ful investigations of causes of death are important in order that the basic information which is essential for health planning be provided. Provisions for medical certification can be included in the activities of health services which are being developed and extended in the Americas.

TABLE 8. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS WITH MEDICAL CERTIFICATION
IN THE AMERICAS. 1956

Area	Number of	With Medical Certification		Area	Number of	With Medic Certificat	
	Deaths	Number	Per Cent	Area	Deaths	Number	Per Cent
Brazil (a)	71,158	71,113	99,9	Uruguay (c)	20,611	20,338	98.7
Canada (b),	131,585	131,585	100.0	Venezuela	59,369	37,833	63.7
Chile	83,744	47,771	57.0				
Colombia	171,984	76,878	44.7	Alaska (c,f)	1,250	957	76.6
Costa Rica	9,518	6,075	63.8	Barbados	2,430	2,388	98.3
Dominican Republic(c).	22,864	10,108	44.2	Bermuda	337	337	100.0
Ecuador (c)	57,226	d) 16,135	28.2	British Honduras	821	492	59.9
El Salvador (c)	31,151	3,770	12.1	Canal Zone	155	155	100.0
Guatemala (c)	67,088	8,695		Hawaii (g)	3,085	3,085	100.0
Mexico (c)	407,522	237,158		Leeward Islands:			ŀ
Nicaragua	. 9,792	4,746	48.5	Antigua	497	497	100.0
Panama	8,268	3,485	42.2	Puerto Rico (c)	16,243	8,870	54.6
Paraguay	7,260	3,045		Trinidad and Tobago	7,136	7,124	99.8
Peru (e)	97, 196	30,395	31.3		•	·	/

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Year 1955.

⁽d) Data from Boletin Estadistico, Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽e) Year 1953.

⁽f) Data corrected for residence.

⁽g) Excluding 62 deaths among military personnel stationed in the Territory.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Cause*	Braz (a)		Cana (b)		CH	nite	Cold	ombia	Costa	Rica
	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
Total deaths	71,113	45	131,585		47,771	35,973	76,878	95,106	6,075	3,443
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	4,026	-	1,228	-	2,723	1,406	2,954	533	187	11
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	547	-	209	-	119	22	275	22	34	1
Typhoid fever	94	•	9	-	132	17	385	176	12	4
Paratyphoid fever and other			7		1,5	2	54	2	6	_
Salmonella infections	3 466	_	29	_	16 56	29	335	367	41	10
Dysentery, all forms	400						***			
sore throat	5	-	24	-	13	1.	5	5	1	1
Diphtheria 055	151	-	8	-	112	31	276	116	22	4
Whooping cough	224	-	116	•	164	190	709	3,237 4	26	62
Meningococcal infections	113	-	84		31	6	27	' <u>s</u>	4	-
Plague 058 Leprosy 060	54	_	1		_	_	100	17	4	-
Tetanus	522	-	5	_	52	4	217	135	7 2	118
Yaws 073	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	٠ -	-
Acute poliomyelitis 080	72	-	51	-	73	14	34	40	5	3
Smallpox		-	169	-	20.6	147	52	105	27	-
Measles 085 Yellow fever 091	241	•	162	•	306	146	598 14	2,099	21	45
Rabies	22	_	_	-	4	_	30	-	-	-
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		-	_	-	1	5	8	4	-	-
Typhus, other forms	3	-	1	-	3	-	88	807	1	-
Malaria110-117	75	-	-	-	-	-	326	1,313	14	97
Infestation by helminths123-130		-		-	62	4	1,430	2,833	80	211
All other infective and parasitic diseases 030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,										
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	995	_	366		314	78	470	513	71	1
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	6,385	_	20,853	-	4,813	1,789	4,336	1,102	667	80
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	221	-	356	-	134	51	849	462	23	16
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	44	•	129	-	13	4	31	6	1	-
Diabetes mellitus 260	791	-	1,819	•	336	71	329	96	61	8
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases280-289	348	_	182		179	199	1,729	2,326	68	17
Anaemias		_	355		81	32	1,001	1,573	73	80
Vascular lesions affecting central										
nervous system		-	14,443	-	2,955	1,287	2,119	960	263	33
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	356 260	-	242 109	•	266 204	191 59	1,113	902 8	52 22	3 -
Rheumatic fever	3	_	43 949	-	6,539	1,475	6.735	2,841	57.5	90
Arteriosclerosis		_	2,344	_	614	222	533	50	49	1
Other diseases of circulatory			,		1					
system		-	2,076	-	813	131	742	208	51	15
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493		-	5,688	-	4,611	10,168	4,B90	7,159	473	81
Bronchitis500-502 Other diseases of respiratory	312	-	719	•	195	104	1,432	5,603	39	167
system	902	_	1,423	_	382	215	657	376	57	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	290	-	777	-	153	109	339	248	30	6
Appendicitis550-553		-	188	-	56	14	96	95	5	1
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	405	-	834	-	371	83	482	142	47	4
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572 Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	9,421	-	905	-	3,095	2,550	8,727	6,911	795	426
542,544,545,573-587		_	1,991	_	2,256	601	2 611	4 506	152	0.0
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594		-	2,143	-	679	102	2,611 1,882	4,526 473	153 101	82 1
Other diseases of genito-urinary					""		1,000		10.	•
_system 600-637	588	-	1,379	•	281	38	251	107	40	4
Complications of pregnancy,	610		07.5		540	20.4			l	
childbirth and puerperium640-689 Congenital malformations750-759		-	275 2,829	•	540 457	234 109	691 802	982	64	26
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776		_	7,509	_	5,694	5,085	6,319	252 8,818	106 753	8 248
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795		37	1,767	_	1,433	7,702	10,743	30,602	409	1,256
All other diseases ,Residual	3,287	-	3,369	-	1,445	889	1,314	2,014	190	93
AccidentsE800-E962	2,929	8	9,234	-	3,354	355	4,026	2,274	246	109
Suicide and self-inflicted	7 075		1 010							
injuryE963, E970-E979 Homicide and operations	1,075	-	1,218	-	557	49	57	57	21	5
of war	632	-	180	_	1,083	100	3,582	1,605	34	9
*International Statistical Classification of Disc										

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Data for Federal District and seven State capitals.
(b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Dominican Republic (c)		Ecuador (c,d)		El Salvador (c)		Guatemala (c)		Mex (1	1
	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
Total deaths	10,108	12,756	16,135	41,091	3,770 2	27,381	8,695	58,393	237,158	170,364
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	353	415	875	338	308	148	728	583	6,399	1,309
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	140	54	67	4	13	235	7	4	1,033	86
Typhoid fever 040	86	96	116	820	21	24	71	261	1,939	1,401
Paratyphoid fever and other			07	8	1	1	26	_	719	60
Salmonella infections	46	103	27 70	217	18	115	119	2,671	2,215	2,748
Dysentery, all forms045-048	46	102	'	,	10	1.0		-,		
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	-	_		5	-	1	-	8	113	125
Diphtheria	54	38	103	14	10	4	13	26	335	192
Whooping cough	42	102	692	7,376	2	215	55	2,871	1,48B 82	5,974 4
Meningococcal infections 057	1	-	11	1	<u> </u>	-	5	-] "-	
Plague 058	-	-	21 1	64 2	1	_	3	2	24	50
Leprosy 060			294	414	57	286	44	35	1,145	810
Tetanus 061 Yaws 073	, , , , 				-	-	-	-		
Acute poliomyelitis 080	-	-	12	21	3	1	10	26	277	65
Smallpox	- ا	_	4B	171	-	-	-			
Measles 085	38	71	376	2,344	29	628	31	1,450	2,509	7,207
Yellow fever 091		-	g) 1	1	1 :	_	8	1	46	8
Rabies 094		-	32 12	4	1	_	-		1	
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		_	4	3 4	l :	_	1	21	} 136	198
Typhus, other forms	290	558	145	1,266	39	916	208	6,623	1,87B	17,761
Infestation by helminths123-130	1		130	272	28	492	107	4,950	398	230
All other infective and parasitic diseases			ĺ		j					
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,			1		·		١.,	572	1,837	1,699
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	462	1,309	259	202	47	114 210	81 579	255	7.833	85
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	284	190 22	798 42	226 47	216	216	13	49	1 091	51:
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	99		7	1	21	86	4	-	h) 19	•
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	33	15	50	11	16	16	43	19	1,411	160
Diabetes mellitus	1				}		}		}	
diseases			143	44	296	488	603	113	i)7,083	1,95
Anaemias	169	151	150	594	34	186	163	752	1,610	1,44
Vascular lesions affecting central	}		}		0.5	104	107	359	4,513	75
nervous system	209	68	259	179		104 11	187 101	142	1,204	31
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340		34	177	58 2	1 -	4	ì	172	184	3
Rheumatic fever	2 1 3 1,026	320	996		1	243	595	360	19,776	2,87
Diseases of the heart	1,028	***	109	7	١	10	72	13)	•
Other diseases of circulatory	1	• • • •			\		1		3,530	60
system	62	65	165			55	70	35)	07.45
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	425		1,131		1	768	623		36,871	21,457
Bronchitis500-502	305	434	1,073	4,651	17	629	64	2,059	3,385	5,08
Other diseases of respiratory			1 100	036	42	186	81	297	2,586	1,20
system	1 14	4	160	236 41		37	14		903	14
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,54 Appendicitis550-55	3 9		9			4		28	236	7
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	58		199			26	91	80	1,567	18
Containing enterities etc. \dots 543,571,573	21 1,180		2,576	1,352	420	4,531	1,005	7,803	42,168	25,39
Other diseases of digestive system 530-53	9 .		1		1					
542,544,545,573-38	(86					1,927		1,115	13,071	5,33
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	4 120	54	343	64	24	15	100	300	4,816	22
Other diseases of genito-urinary				20		35	24	45	390	15
system	7) 1	-	61	32	18	33	24	43	370	13
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium640-68	9 129	_	162	349	74	145	76	387	1,296	1,57
Congenital malformations	9 114					8		40	2,157	25
Certain diseases of early infancy. 700-77	6 1,317		1,680	2,046		2,152			24,011	18,20
Semility, ill-defined and unknown 780-79.	oj 1,351		1	11,704	1	9,764		9,473		28,89
All other diseases	±[1,163		308	966		1,123	258	1,086	4,889	3,98
Accidents	2 212	191	- 11		187	458	486	639	10,055	4,23
cuicide and self-inflicted	1	35	864	921	. 22	196	30	61	269	11
injury	*44	J 3	11 554	, , ,	1	1,0		٠.	(-37	
Homicide and operations of war	9 66	33]]		96	7 58	91	162	6,363	4,41
of warE304,E303,E300 E33				f Death	_			, Geneva.		
	cases, inj	m, eds, und		,,				•		
(c) Year 1955. (d) Data from Roletin Estadistico, Vol. 2, Nº 3	(October 1	957).								
(g) Data not confirmed,										

⁽g) Data from soletin actuality, (g) Data not confirmed. (h) Detailed list numbers 250-252. (i) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Nica	ragua	Panasna		Paraguay		Uruguay		Venezuela	
	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With (c)) Without	With	Without
Total deaths	4,746	5,046	3,485	4,783	3,045	4,215	20,338	273	37,833	21,536
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	53	35	174	118	150	92	635	_	1,723	
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	-	1	24	3	27	46	192	-	287	-
Typhoid fever	32	15	3.	-	12	1	23	-	63	-
Salmonella infections041,042	192	207		_	3	3	1 -	_	19	_
Dysentery, all forms045-048	18	21	7	10	21	50	1		292	:
Scarlet fever and streptococcal		•	1		1					
sore throat	6	6	! :	-	-	-	6	-	5	•
Diphtheria	23	50	1 16	1 202	9	4 8	8	- 1	73	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	3	202	5	6	42	-	308	_
Plague 058	-	-	í -	-	:	-	[]	-	i	-
Leprosy 060	-	-	1	-	4	2	. 8	-	22	-
Tetanus 061 Yaws 073	114	194	28	159	71	97	37	-	595	-
Acute poliomyelitis	2	_	11	2 3	5	-	- 20	- 1	-	•
Smallpox	-	-	'.	-	3	1	38 2	•	29	-
Measles 085	55	50	8	53	8	B	11	_	221	
Yellow fever	-	-	1	-	-	•		-	3	-
Rabies 094	•	•	-	-	5	•	-	-	19	. .
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100 Typhus, other forms	•	•	1	- /		-	-	-	•	-
Malaria	400	352	16	136	3	16	_	-	4 12	
Infestation by helminths123-130	111	162	48	168	17	30		. 1	12	•
All other infective and parasitic diseases		-								_
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,										
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138 Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	27	19	23	6	44	21	104	-	676	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	141 50	29 25	325 22	92	239	79	3,910	-	3,215	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	4	1	5	21	88 5	33	88 13	- 1	96	-
Diabetes mellitus 260	33	4	52	3	36	7	358	_	16 281	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic							+		201	_
diseases	14	3	30	13	11	. 5	11	-	874	-
Vascular lesions affecting central	88	31	40	138	26	29	64	- [181	-
nervous system	` 108	40	280	77	133	38	2,247	- İ	1,295	
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	54	15	31	10	34	25	74	-	324	-
Rheumatic fever	•		5	-	16	5 }	32	-	39	-
Diseases of the heart410-443 Arteriosclerosis450	340	202	460	87	255	56	3,593	-	4,208	-
Other diseases of circulatory	•	- [99	4	97	17	***	- }	291	-
system 444-447,451-468	21	10	85	35	51	21	773	_ {	401	
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	295	221	183	345	157	233	864	-	2,780	-
Bronchitis	13	9	20	276	29	71	165	- [426	_
Other diseases of respiratory system470-475,510-527	1.4		0.5							
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	14 8	57 1	25 20	98 6	42 5	15	194	-	307	-
Appendicitis	11	9	4	4	13	4	110 58	-	76 51	*
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	27	6	32	11	63	32	141	-	278	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	776	415	312	178	164	100	524	- [5,577	-
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539 542,544,545,573-587		205				1		- 1		
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	357 41	225 15	71 76	169	130	110	458	-	859	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary	71		10	28	60	24	271	-]	843	-
system 600-637	12	4	39	7	42	13	188	-	200	
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium640-689								ŀ	- • •	
Congenital malformations	38 5	89	34	56	48	32	B9_	. •	382	-
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	380	593	43 430	1 81	28 356	140	219	-	493	-
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	616	1,307		1,838	356 233	2,507	1,221 1,371	265	4,342	91 150
All other diseasesResidual	106	135	98	146	B8	79	890	203	1,252 1,416	21,153
AccidentsE800-E962	118	269	187	177	145	87	885	5	2,367	311
Suicide and self-inflicted injuryE963, E970-E979		,,		_	_					
Homicide and operations	-	12	23	5	9	7	295	2	318	40
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	43	207	35	16	49	5.5	119	1	285	3.0
*International Statistical Classification of Diseas	an Inius	iee and				10h O			10.0	32_

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.
(c) Year 1955.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*		aska ;,e)	Barbados		Bei	muda	British Honduras		Canal Zone	
	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without
Total deaths	957	293	2,388	42	337	-	492	329	155	-
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	31	23	43		2	_	19	_	6	_
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	5	-	47	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Typhoid fever	-	•	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections041,042						_			1	
Dysentery, all forms	:	-	4	-	-	-	18	-		-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal			-							
sore throat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-		-
Whooping cough	1	2	23 4	-	_	-	9	-	-	•
Plague 058	-	•	*	-]	:	,	-	_	•
Leprosy	-	-	1 .	-	-	•		-	_	-
Tetanus 061	-	-	21	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Yaws 073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Smallpox 084 Measles 085	-	-	_	-		-	-	-	-	•
Yellow fever	_	-	-	-	1 -	_	_		_	-
Rabies 094	_	_	_	_	_	-	_	-	_	_
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	_	_	-	•	-	-	_	•	-	-
Typhus, other forms	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	•	-	-
Malaria110-117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5	-	-	-
Infestation by helminths	•••		•••	-	• • • •	•	• • •	•		•
All other infective and parasitic diseases 030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,										
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	3	1	17	_	2	_	2	_	1	
Malignant neoplasms, etc 140-205	81	6	202	-	55	-	39	-	18	
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	2	2	7	•	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus 260	6	-	28	•	2	•	3	-	•	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases280-289	1		20		i		1 0			
Anaemias	1 2	-	29 14	-	l :	-	18 4	-	2	-
Vascular lesions affecting central	-						-			
nervous system	61	5	310	-	57	•	35	•	15	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	3	2	3	-	-	-	•	•	1	-
Rheumatic fever	2	-	4	-	3	-	2	•	•	-
Diseases of the heart410-443 Arteriosclerosis	211 8	24	282 118	-	93 4	-	55 21	-	25 4	-
Other diseases of circulatory	0	-	110	-	, *	7	21	•	*	-
system 444-447,451-468	3	3	37	-	_	-	2		6	_
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	40	25	215	-	22	-	41	-	11	_
Bronchitis500-502	-	5	21	-	1	-	5	•	•	-
Other diseases of respiratory							_		_	
system	19 9	17	18	-	-	-	2	•	5	-
Appendicitis	1	-	13	•	1 -		1 1	-	1	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	7	-	17		4	-	- 6	_	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	6	2	83	_	2	•	79	- 1	i	-
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539										
542,544,545,573-587	17	3	25	-	3	-	4	-	2	•
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	15	1	30	-	2	-	14	•	2	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary system	5	1	19		,		10			•
Complications of pregnancy,	ə	1	17	•	2	•	10	- 1	2	-
childbirth and puerperium640-689	3	1	24	-	2	_	16		1	_
Congenital malformations750-759	26	ĩ	20	-	5	-	13		5	_
Certain diseases of early infancy. 760-776	111	15	363	-	26	-	49	32	18	_
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	12	44	235	42	22	-	12	10	3	-
All other diseases	26	5	78	-	17	-	-	248	4	-
AccidentsE800-E962 Suicide and self-inflicted	195	92	16	-	5	-	-	37	14	-
injury	26	10	_	-	1	_	_	2	2	_
							ı	-		_
Homicide and operations			1							

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽c) Year 1955.
(e) Data corrected for residence.

TABLE 9. NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES WITH AND WITHOUT MEDICAL CERTIFICATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Hawaii	(f)	Puerto Ric	p (c)	Trinidad and Tobago		
Cause.	With	Without	With	Without	With	Without	
Total deaths	3,085		8,870	7,373	7,124	12	
berculosis, all forms001-019	35	_	490	253	169	_	
philis and its sequelae020-029	11	_	45	18	55	_	
phoid fever		_	2	-	12	_	
ratyphoid fever and other							
almonella infections041,042	1	_		-	_	-	
sentery, all forms045-048	4	_	7	2	29	_	
arlet fever and streptococcal	_					•	
ore throat050,051	1	_	-	_		_	
phtheria	_	_	10	-	6	_	
soping cough	_	-	10	8	5	_	
ningococcal infections 057	1	-	11	2	2	_	
ague 058	_	-	-	-	-	_	
prosy	1	-	1	-	3	_	
tanus 061	$\bar{2}$	_	67	1	35	_	
ws 073	_		-	_	•	_	
ute poliomyelitis	4	_	19	2	_	_	
allpox	-	_	_		_	_	
asles	3		17	13 .	2	_	
llow fever	-	_	l :		-	_	
bies	_	_	_	_		_	
puse-borne epidemic typhus 100	_	_	_	_	_	_	
	_	-	_	_	_	_	
phus, other forms	-	_	_	_	21	_	
	-	-	_	_		_	
festation by helminths	• • •	•		• • •	• • • •	_	
l other infective and parasitic diseases							
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,			146	82	70		
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	6 500	-	145			-	
lignant neoplasms, etc140-205	508	-	1,078	514	466	-	
nign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	12	-	7	2	6	-	
seases of thyroid gland250-254	2	-	4		107	-	
abetes mellitus 260	92	-	86	45	126	-	
itaminoses and other metabolic				~~			
liseases	4	-	85	70	96	-	
aemias290-293	8	-	68	41	88	-	
scular lesions affecting central							
ervous system	272	-	62.4	279	582	-	
onmeningococcal meningitis 340	9	-	69	12	25	-	
eumatic fever		-	23	5	18	-	
seases of the heart410-443	1,039	-	1,254	990	1,212	-	
teriosclerosis	32	-	115	138	97	-	
her diseases of circulatory							
ystem	45	-	127	б0	272	-	
fluenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	106	-	497	408	391	-	
onchitis	3	-	39	40	238	-	
her diseases of respiratory							
system470-475,510-527	27	•	92	70	88	-	
cer of stomach and duodenum540,541	14	-	32	9	27	-	
pendicitis550-553	3	-	18	3	16	-	
testinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	13	-	64	10	41	_	
stritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	17	-	878	831	445	-	
her diseases of digestive system 530-539			_				
542,544,545,573-587	78	-	270	79	151	_	
phritis and nephrosis 590-594	64	-	166	114	117	_	
her diseases of genito-urinary							
ystem 600-637	21	-	67	10	100	-	
mplications of pregnancy,					••••		
hildbirth and puerperium640-689	5	-	77	15	68	_	
ngenital malformations750-759	75	_	216	90	82	_	
rtain diseases of early infancy760-776	254	_	1,053	380	946	_	
mility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	17	-	306	1,830	479	-	
l other diseasesResidual	86	-		•	l	10	
cidents		-	348	278	199	12	
nicide and self-inflicted	162	-	251	379	250	-	
			I		1		
	40		I 00	1/7	1 00		
InjuryE963, E970-E979	40	-	88	167	39	-	

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

(c) Year 1955.

(f) Excluding 62 deaths among military personnel stationed in the Territory.

CHAPTER II

Maternal And Child Health

The previous four-year report(a) established that nearly all the countries of the Americas have a young population with 40 per cent of the population under 15 years of age in many. Birth rates are high and many of the babies die during infancy or childhood. Therefore to clarify the important problems of infant and child health as well as of maternal health, data have been provided by the countries on causes of mortality in infancy and childhood and of maternal mortality. Also selected data were given regarding specific maternal and child health activities, which are normally a part of the general health programs of the countries. These subjects are covered briefly in this chapter with data in tables in the text and appendix.

INFANT MORTALITY

The great variation in the infant death rates in the Americas (Table 10) is due to many factors. In areas where registration of deaths is incomplete, many of the infant deaths are not recorded. Health conditions vary and in many areas infant death rates are in excess of 100 per 1,000 live births. Although the lack of comparability in definitions and procedures and incompleteness of registration affect the quality of the data, the data show that infant death rates are high and that there are major health problems in this period of life.

Deaths for the first year of life (infant deaths) are frequently divided into those that occur during the first month which according to recommended procedures (b) is considered under 28 days and those occurring during the remainder of the period, essentially 1-11 months. The deaths which occur under 28 days, the neonatal deaths, are primarily due to conditions present at birth while the deaths during the latter period, termed postneonatal

deaths, are due principally to environmental conditions. Health programs are directed first to the prevention of deaths due to environmental conditions. Neonatal death rates are given in Table 11 for the 4 years and in Table 12 infant death rates for 1956 are divided into neonatal and postneonatal rates. The variation in neonatal death rates is essentially from around 20 to 40 per 1,000 live births. In a few areas neonatal death rates are lower than this minimum probably due usually to incomplete registration of deaths. As would be expected of death rates affected by environmental conditions, the variation in the postneonatal death rates was much greater, from 5 to a high rate of 83 per 1,000 live births. In countries where deaths due to environmental conditions have been almost eliminated the proportion of the infant deaths in the neonatal period is high. In fact, in a few areas over two-thirds of the infant deaths were neonatal deaths and less than one-third occurred later. However, in all but 8 of the countries or other areas for which information was available less than one half of the deaths were in the neonatal period.

The causes of infant deaths have been combined for presentation into six major groups (Table 13) from the detailed data provided and presented in Appendix Table B. In presentation of death rates for groups of causes only areas have been included in which 100 or more deaths occurred. In all countries and other areas for which information is available the death rate from the group of causes, congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy, is high. This group includes many conditions present at birth which are not essentially dependent on environmental conditions. The death rates from the three groups, infective and parasitic diseases, respiratory diseases and digestive diseases, vary widely. In many countries and other areas of the Americas, however, these

⁽a) Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas, 1950-1953, Scientific Publications No. 25, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, June 1956.

⁽b) World Health Organization, Regulations No. 1 regarding Nomenclature (Including the Compilation and Publication of Statistics) with Respect to Diseases and Causes of Death. Official Records of the World Health Organization No. 13.

TABLE 10. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	1953	3	1954	l	1955		1956		
Årea	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
		,		1	,				
Argentina	29,234	63.6	27,210	60.1	28,431	62.0	27,143	58.5	
Bolivia	12,465	106.1			,				
Brazil (a)	15,274	92.9	16,749	93.1	17,709	98.9	18,131	100.3	
Canada (b)	14,764	35.4	13,841	31.8	13,767	31.2	14.259	31.7	
Chile	23,894	99.5	27,804	115.6	28,320	119.2	27,509	109.1	
Colombia	52,300	111.0	48,734	102.7	53,262	104.2	55,912	103.8	
Costa Rica	3,956	83.3	3,820	79.3	4,009	82.0	3,685	71.6	
Dominican Republic	7,049	74.2	7,032	68.3	7,733	73.8			
Ecuador (c)			18,144	118.0	18,840	112.8			
El Salvador	8,148	82.7	8,406	82.4	8,054	76.7	7,486	70.3	
Guatemala	16,086	102,9	14,302	87.9	16,109	101.4			
Honduras	4,196	64.0	4,044	60.0	3,927	54.9			
Mexico	120,177	95.2	107,853	80.5	114,834	83.3			
Nicaragua	3,704	75.0	3,623	70.8	3,473	66.9	3,342	63.5	
Panama	1,687	53.7	1,745	52.8	1,845	53.5	2,007	55.7	
Paraguay	1,694	62.3	1,867	76.3	1,915	93.2	1,802	81.7	
Peru	28,226	98.2	28,348	94.4			• • •		
United States	108,405	27.8	106,791	26.6	106,903	26.4	108,300	26.0	
Uruguay	2,428	51.2	2,459	49.3	2,614				
Venezuela	17,023	67.8	17,944	68.5	18,979	69.9	18,538	. 66.7	
Alaska (d)	286	42.2	247	35.1	278	37.8		• • •	
Bahama Islands	204	66.8	197	57.8	233	81.9	172	52.3	
Barbados	1,012	138.6	829	109.4	1,022	134.6	685	96.7	
Bermuda	30	29.2	42	37.8	40	38.0	44	37.6	
British Guiana	1,542	79.3	1,437	73.9	1,418	70.3	1,397	68.8	
British Honduras	261	87.4	302	93.5	344	99.3	257	69.0	
Canal Zone	51	36.6	29	23.5	30	24.5	30	26.5	
French Guiana						,	30	31.1	
Guadeloupe	470	53.8	483	54.0	562	59.0	461	47.5	
Hawaii	338	21.0	363	22.4	336	20.6	383	22.4	
Jamaica	3,280	64.1	3,600	67.1	3,371	60.3	3, 158	54.2	
Leeward Islands		ļ	·		•		•		
Antigua	158	93.7	146	88.0	119	63.3	96	50.1	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	166	84.5	155	69.6	168	67.4	126	52.1	
Virgin Islands	25	78.9	28	91.8	25	86.2	32	100.6	
Martinique	467	49.2	447	48.2	462	48.5	445	45.4	
Netherlands Antilles	96	16.4	122	21.0	119	20.6	127	21.9	
Puerto Rico	4.898	63.3	4,511	57.8	4,368	55.1	4,297	55.5	
Trinidad and Tobago	1,788	69.9	1,770	60.5	2,052	67.9	1,755	63.9	
Virgin Islands (USA)	36	41.3	34	38.6	2,032 44	47.3	1,733	68.0	
Windward Islands		-1.0	04	ا ۵۵۰۰	'T**	±,,,,	00	00.0	
Dominica	27 1	128.2	233	99.4	306	120.3	319	132.0	
St. Lucia	347	113.1	313	101.3	348	98.1	364	101.9	
St. Vincent	377	122.8	366	117.4	426	118.1	385	106.9	
		122.0	300	411.4	420	110.1	, 505	100.3	

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletín Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE | |. NUMBER OF NEONATAL DEATHS (UNDER 28 DAYS) WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	1 953		195	ļ	J 955		1956	_
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Kumber	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	11,576	25.2	11,002	24.3	11,392	24.9	10,764	23.2
Brazil (a)	5, 197	31.6	5,607	31.2	5,792	32.4	6,471	35.8
Canada (b)	8,895	21.3	8,384	19.3	8,498	19.2	9,000	20.0
Chile	9, 168	38.2	9,461	39.3	9,720	40.9	9,118	36.2
Colombia	18,469	39.2	19,487	41.1	21,794	42.6	21,433	39.8
Costa Rica	1,161	24.5	1,210	25.1	1,233	25.2	1,200	23.3
Dominican Republic	2,876	30.3	2,862	27.8	2,878	27.5		
Ecuador (c)			6,263	40.7	6,505	39.0		
El Salvador	2,833	28.8	2,967	29.1	2,907	27.7	2,854	26.8
Guatemala	6,982	44.7	6,938	42.6	7,577	47.7		
Honduras	690	10.5	840	12.5	1,072	15.0		
Mexico	40,309	31.9	38,981	29.1	40,072	29.1		
Nicaragua			904	17.7	894	17.2	759	14.4
Panama	689	21.9	837	25.3	889	25.8	953	26.5
Paraguay	917	33.7	1,002	40.9	1,070	52.1	989	44.8
United States	76,332	19.6	76,724	19.1	77,351	19.1		
Uruguay	1,031	21.7	1,108	22.2	1,184			
Venezuela	7,496	29.9	7,789	29.7	8,137	30.0	7,992	28.8
Alaska (d)	160	23.6	141	20.0	159	21.6	,•••	
Barbados	414	56.7	383	50.6	329	43.3	272	38.4
Bermuda	20	19.5	31	27.9	33	31.4	32	27.4
British Guiana	611	31.4	581	29.9	687	34.0	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
British Honduras	113	37.8	121	37.4	116	33.5	97	26.0
French Guiana							18	18.6
Hawaii	247	15.3	279	17.2	263	16.1	295	17.2
Jamaica	1,142	22.3	1,228	22.9	,	• • •		
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	51	30.2	45	27.1	43	22.9	37	19.3
Virgin Islands	2	6.3	10	32.8	7	24.1	13	40.9
Netherlands Antilles	• • •						49	8.5
Puerto Rico	2,065	26.7	2,071	26.5	2,030	25.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	855	33.4	797	27.2	917	30.3	786	28.6
Virgin Islands (USA)	22	25.3	21	23.8	23	24.7	39	40.2
Windward Islands								
St. Lucia	88	28.7	78	25.2	78	22.0	84	23.5
St. Vincent	46	15.0	74	23.7	82,	22.7	86	23.9

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletín Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE 12. INFANT DEATHS, DEATHS UNDER 28 DAYS AND 28 DAYS-11 MONTHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS WITH PERCENTAGE OF INFANT DEATHS UNDER 28 DAYS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

l l	Rates pe	r 1,000 Li	ive Births	Per Cent		Rates per 1,000 Live f		ve Births	
Area	Under 1Year (Infant)	Under 28 Days (Neonatal)	1-11 Months (Postneo- natal)	Under 28 Days	Area	1 Year	Under 28 Days (Neonatal)	1-11 Months {Postneo- natal}	Per Cent Under 28 Days
Argentina	58.5	23.2	35.3	39.7	Alaska (e)	c)37.8	21.6	16.2	57.1
Brazil (a)	100.3	35.8	64.5	35.7	Barbados	96.7	38.4	58.3	39.7
Canada (b)	31.7	20.0	11.7	63.1	Bermuda	37.6	27.4	10,2	72.9
Chile	109.1	36.2	72.9	33.2	British Guiana	c)70.3	34.0	36.3	48.4
Colombia	103.8	39.8	64.0	38.3	British Honduras	69.0	26.0	43.0	37.7
Costa Rica	71.6	23.3	48.3	32.5	French Guiana	31.1	18.6	12.5	59.8
Dominican Republic .	c) 73.8	27.5	46.3	37.3	Hawaii	22.4	17.2	5.2	76.8
Ecuador	c)112.8	39.0	73.8	34.6	Jamaica	d)67.1	22.9	44.2	34.1
El Salvador	70.3	26.8	43.5	38.1	Leeward Islands:		1		
Guatemala	c)101.4	47.7	53.7	47.0	Antigua	50.1	19.3	30.B	38.5
Honduras	c) 54.9	15.0	39.9	27.3	Virgin Islands	100.6	40.9	59.7	40.7
Mexico	c) 83,3	29.1	54.2	34.9	Netherlands Antilles	21.9	8.5	13.4	38.8
Nicaragua	63.5	14.1	49.1	22.7	Puerto Rico	c)55.1	25.6	29.5	46.5
Panama	55.7	26.5	29.2	47.6	Trinidad and Tobago .	63.9	28.6	35.3	44.8
Paraguay	81.7	44.8	36.9	54.8	Virgin Islands (USA)	68.0	40.2	27.8	59.1
United States	c) 26.4	19.1	7.3	72.3	Windward Islands:				,
Uruguay	d) 49.3	22.2	27.1	45.0	St. Lucia	101.9	23.5	78.4	23.1
Venezuela	66.7	28.8	37.9	43.2	St. Vincent	106.9	23.9	83.0	22.4

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Year 1955.

⁽d) Year 1954.

⁽e) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE 13. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR GROUPS OF CAUSES*
IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	E AMERIC	AS, 19	<u> </u>					
Group of Causes	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Argenti	na(a)	Brazil	(b)	Canada	a(c)	Chil	<u>e </u>
All causes	29,234	63.6	18,131	100.3	14,259	31.7	27,509	109.1
Infective and parasitic diseases	795	1.7	1,314	7.3	344	0.B	785	3.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	5,696	12.4	2,850	15.8	2,055	4.6	8,019	31.8
Diseases of the digestive system	2,383	5.2	6,873	38.0	695	1.5	4,341	17.2
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	11,345	24.7	6,406	35.4	9,807	21.8	10,791	42.8
Other specified causes	7,437 1,578	16.2 3.4	532 156	2.9 0.9	1,127 231	2.5 0.5	1,412 2,161	5.6 8.6
and unanomi causes.	_							
	Colom	bia	Costa	Rica	Domin Republ		Ecuador	(d,e)
All causes	55,912	103.8	3,685	71.6	7,733	73.8	4, 192	101.1
Infective and parasitic diseases	4,481	8.3	392	7.6	1,766	16.8	333	8.0 16.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	8,569 9,934	15.9 18.4	435 926	8.4 18.0	611 1,499	5.8 14.3	1,349	32.5
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	16,095	29.9	1.094	21.3	2,914	27.8	1,351	32.6
Other specified causes	3,263	6.1	140	2.7	694	6.6	177	4.3
Ill-defined and unknown causes	13,570	25.2	698	13.6	249	2.4	296	7.1
	El Salva	dor(d)	Guatema	ala(d)	Mexic	o(d)	Nicar	aqua
All causes	8,054	76.7	16,109	101.4	114,834	83.3	3,342	63.5
Infective and parasitic diseases	807	7.7	3,393	21.4	12, 195	8.9	806	15.3
Diseases of the respiratory system	721	6.9	3,369	21.2	29,548	21.4	253	4.8
Diseases of the digestive system	1,972	18.8	1,984	12.5	25,074	18.2	890	16.9
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	2,693	25.6	5,896	37.1	44,421	32.2	97B	18.6
Other specified causes	105	1.0	316	2.0	3, 596	2.6	125	2.4
Ill-defined and unknown causes	1,756	16.7	1,151	7.2			290	5.5
	Pana	та	Parag	juay	Peri	u(a)	United S	tates(d
All causes	2,007	55.7	1,802	81.7	28,226	98.2	106,903	26.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	349	9.7	243	11.0	5,751	20.0	1,799	0.4
Diseases of the respiratory system	290	8.1	186	8.4	7,449	25.9	11,288	2.8
Diseases of the digestive system	340	9.4	135	6.1	1,764	6.1	4,730	1.2
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	546	15.2	521	23.6	8,003	27.8	79,372	19.6
Other specified causes	73 409	2.0	53	2.4 30.1	1,567 3,692	5.5 12.8	6,924 2,790	1.7 0.7
Ill-defined and unknown causes		11.4	664		<u> </u>	, .		
1110-10	Ürugua	y(a)	Yenezu		Alaska		Barba	
All causes	2,614	•••	18,538	66.7	281	38.2	685	96.7
Infective and parasitic diseases	124 290	•••	804 1,598	2.9 5.8	9 58	1.2 7.9	57 128	8.0 18.1
Diseases of the respiratory system	443		3,588	12.9	10	1.4	68	9.6
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	1,358	•••	4,729	17.0	151	20.5	372	52.5
Other specified causes	150	•••	611	2.2	32	4.4	43	6.1
Ill-defined and unknown causes	249	•••	7,208	25.9	21	2.9	17	2.4
	Brit Hond		Hawa	ıi i	Jamai	ca(g)	Marti	nique
All causes	257	69.0	383	22,4	3,600	67.1	445	45.4
Infective and parasitic diseases	13	3.5	4	0.2	246	4.6	66	6.7
Diseases of the respiratory system	29	7.8	41	2.4	306	5.7	54	5.5
Diseases of the digestive system	45	12.1	8	0.5	402	7.5	59	6.0
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	94	25.2	311	18.1	678	12.6	164	16.7
Other specified causes	76	20.4	19	1.1	1,948	36.3	80	8.2
Ill-defined and unknown causes	ļ		<u> </u>		20	0.4	22	2.2
	Puerto	Rico(d)	Trini and To		Windwa St.Vin	rd Is. cent(d)		
All causes	4,368	55.1	1,755	63.9	426	118.1		
Infective and parasitic diseases	121	1.5	55	2.0	36	10.0		
Diseases of the respiratory system	400	5.0	264	9.6	51	14.1		
Diseases of the digestive system	1,199	15.1	317	11.5	93	25.8		
Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy.	1,682	21.2	988	36.0	237	65.7	1	
	382	4.8	116	4.2	9	2.5	1	
Other specified causes	001		1	0.5	1		1	

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

(a) Year 1953.
(b) Federal District and seven State capitals.
(c) Capital cities of provinces.

(a) Year 1953.
(b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽f) Data corrected for residence.

death rates by groups of causes indicate the great need for emphasis on reduction of mortality from infectious, respiratory and digestive diseases.

FETAL DEATHS

Fetal deaths as well as infant deaths are important in considering problems in maternal and child health. According to internationally recommended procedures a single fetal death certificate should be sufficient. (c) A death would be classified as a fetal death if it occurred prior to the complete expulsion or extraction of the fetus from its mother. There is considerable variation in registration procedures. However, in many of the countries the minimum period of gestation is 28 weeks.(d) In a few countries deaths of infants occurring within 24 hours or in others prior to registration are classified as fetal deaths. The size of fetal death rates given in Table 14 varies considerably dependent on conditions of the mother resulting in fetal death, registration practices, accuracy and completeness of registration. In areas where fetal death rates are high probably deaths which occur soon after birth are included as fetal deaths. At least accurate recording of all late fetal deaths (of 28 weeks or more of gestation) should be promoted since it is important not only for knowledge of fetal mortality but also for ensuring accurate birth and infant death rates. The distinction of a live birth and a fetal death according to international recommendations is important. The data presented serve to show the great variation in recording of fetal deaths due essentially to inaccuracies in registration practices.

MORTALITY IN CHILDHOOD

The usual pattern of mortality consists of high rates in infancy, followed by lower rates in childhood, with the lowest in the life span for the age period 10-14 years. The countries and other areas have provided data

for the 3 age periods 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years. In this section the numbers of deaths with age specific death rates for these age groups are given for the 4 years 1953-1956. The détailed data for causes of death for 1956 or for the latest year for which information was available are given in Appendix Tables C, D and E.

The death rates in early childhood (1-4 years) given in Table 15 have a wide range and in 1955 varied from 1.1 per 1,000 population to a rate, nearly 40 times as high, of 42.7 per 1,000 population. The fact that in several areas mortality has been reduced to nearly one death in 1,000 population indicates that tremendous progress can be made in preventing deaths in this age period.

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Death rates in early childhood (1-4 years) are presented in Table 16 for the same groups of causes used for the presentation for infant mortality to show the relative importance of these groups. In this presentation of death rates by groups of causes only areas are included with 100 or more deaths. For countries with high death rates in this age period (1-4 years) the death rates due to infective and parasitic diseases, respiratory and digestive diseases are high and account for over two-thirds of the deaths in this age group. As these are causes of death which have practically been eliminated in other areas through application of known measures the great needs of improvement of child health and prevention of such needless mortality in this age period are evident. At the other extreme in countries with low death rates in this age period, only one-third of the deaths are included in these groups of causes. Over half of the deaths are included in the group of other specified causes.

In addition to the study of mortality in these groups of causes, the principal causes of death, utilizing the same method of presentation of data as given for deaths from specific causes for all ages, are used (Table 17). This type of presentation is especially useful for countries where death rates are low. In

⁽c) Expert Committee on Health Statistics, Technical Report Series No. 25, World Health Organization, Geneva, October 1950.

⁽d) According to Demographic Yearbook of United Nations 1956, the following countries had a minimum period of gestation specified as follows: at least 6 months, Colombia and Venezuela; at least 5 months, Panama; "reached 20th Week," United States; appearance, Cuba; viable, Mexico.

TABLE 14. NUMBER OF FETAL DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS,
1953-1956

	1953		1954 1955 1956		I 954		1956	
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	12,585	27.4	12,580	27.8	13,319	29.1	12,616	27.2
Brazil (a)	8,229	50.0	8,725	48.5	8,643	48.3	7,589	42.0
Canada (b)	6,971	16.7	7,213	16.6	6,902	15.6	6,961	15.5
Chile	7,489	31.2	* 7,449	31.0	* 7,199	30.3	7,313	29.0
Colombia	7,669	16.3	9,064	19.1	9,726	19.0	9,526	17.7
Costa Rica	1,021	21.5	1, 135	23.6	1,096	22.4	1,063	20.6
Dominican Republic	2,008	21.1	2,170	21.1	2,222	21.2	.,,	
Ecuador (c)			4, 194	27.3				
El Salvador	8 42	8.6	743	7.3	918	8.7	978	9.2
Guatemala	4,954	31.7	4,949	30.4	5, 141	32.4		
Mexico	27,380	21.7	28,556	21.3	29,084	21. 1		
Panama	2 15	6.8	207	6.3	659	19.1	714	19.8
Paraguay	285	10.5	260	10.6	306	14.9	334	15.1
Peru	2,396	8.3	2,642	8.8				
United States	69,393	17.8	70,109	17.5	69,153	17.1		
Uruguay	1, 191	25.1	1, 184	23.7	1, 195			
Venezuela	4,917	19.6	5,215	19.9	5,684	20.9	5,803	20.9
Alaska (d)	107	15.8	106	15. 1	110	15.0	105	13.8
Bahama Islands	132	43.2	129	37.8	100	35.2	72	21.9
Bermuda	29	28.3	33	29.7	33	31.4	31	26.5
British Guiana	706	36.3	713	36.7	752	37.3		• • •
British Honduras	105	35.2	82	25.4	81	23.4	64	17.2
Canal Zone	29	20.8	23	18.7	22	18.0	25	22.1
French Guiana			• • •				56	58.0
Hawaii	617	38.3	793	49.0	1,004	61.6	1,129	65.9
Leeward Islands							,	
Antigua	61	36.2	51	30.7	52	27.7	50	26.1
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	78	39.7	91	40.9	83	33.3	74	30.6
Virgin Islands	9	28.4	8	26.2	5	17.2	8	25.2
Martinique	5 18	54.6	509	54.9	532	55.8	452	46.1
Netherlands Antilles	222	37.9	222	38.3	245	42.5	232	40.0
Puerto Rico	3,269	42.2	3, 119	40.0	3,046	38.4	3,045	39.3
Trinidad and Tobago	1,041	40.7	1,062	36.3	1,098	36.3		
Virgin Islands (USA)	. 32	36.7	36	40.9	39	42.0	37	38.1
Windward Islands						Ì		
Dominica	31	14.7	53	22.6	65	25.6	45	18.6
St. Lucia	134	43.7	128	41.4	155	43.7	140	39.2
St. Vincent	97	31.6	119	38.2	91	25.2	96	26.7

^{*} Provisional.

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE 15. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	1953		1954		1 955	,	1956		
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Argentina	7,577	4.7	7,026	4.3	6,907	4.1	6,499	3.8	
Bolivia	10,432	26.6	1,020	4.0	-	*. 1	-		
Brazil (a)	6,359	13.3	6.204	12.6	6,432	12.6	6,140	11.7	
Canada (b)	2,444	1, 7	2,244	1.5	2,253	1.5	2,317	1.5	
Chile	6,309	9.6	7,620	11.5	7,369	10.9	7,118	10.4	
Colombia	•	19.9	27,054	16.8	•	17.8	•	20.3	
li de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	31,353	15.0	1,560	13.3	29,382 1,447	11.9	34,277	9.8	
Costa Rica	1,692 3,981	12.1	3,957	11.7	4,936	14.1	1,240		
-			•	29.4		28.8	• . •	• • •	
Ecuador (c)	7,096	29.1	13,584 8,153	32.4	13,783 7,913	30.4	6,096	22.7	
El Salvador	· ·	51.5	•	33.5	•	42.7	•		
Guatemala	20,686		13,901		18,260		• • •	• • •	
donduras	4, 153	22.1	3,667	18.9	4,590	22.9		• • •	
Mexico	99,888	29.0	69,898	19.8	87,473	24.0	1 455		
Vicaragua			2,186	15.0	1,867	12.4	1,455	9. 3	
anama	1,265	12.1	1,120	10.5	1,138	10.3	1,161	10.2	
Paraguay	726	3.8	657	3.3	727	3.6	790	3.8	
Peru	18,834	19.7	19,087	19.6			• • •	• •	
Inited States	18,235	1.3	16,931	1.2	16,684	1.1	• • •		
Jruguay	362		354		353	•••			
Venezuela	7,666	10.8	8,420	11.6	9,178	12.3	9,501	12.5	
Alaska (d)	74	3.8	70	3.6	44	2.2			
Barbados	244	12.0	105	5.1	209	9.9	125	6.0	
Bermuda	13	3.2			5	1.2	3	0.7	
British Guiana	608	12.7	531	10.8	531	10.5			
British Honduras	8.4	10.8	146	18.2	165	19.9	88	10.3	
Canal Zone					6	1.5	1	0.3	
French Guiana							22	10.0	
lawaii	71	1.5	62	1.2	63	1.2	52	1.0	
Jamaica Leeward Islands	1,565	10.4	2,004	13.0				• • •	
Antigua	60		61		29		28		
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	75	14.2	60	11.1	59	10.7	52	9. :	
Virgin Islands	4		4		3		9		
Wartinique	265	9.7	255	9.1	245	8.5	245	8.	
Wetherlands Antilles	27	1.3	32	1.5	32	1.5	36	1.	
Puerto Rico	2, 124	7.2	1,674	5.6	1,365	4.5		• • •	
Frinidad and Tohago	370	4.7	350	4.3	354	4.3	4 12	4.4	
				-	334	3.2	13	4.	
Virgin Islands (USA) Windward Islands	8	2.5	12	4.3		ļ			
Dominica	114	18.3	158	24.5	182	27.3	236	35.	
St. Lucia	e) 506	39.9	e)456	35.3	e)475	36.0	e) 534	39.	
St. Vincent	229	27.6	308	36.4	232	26.6	146	16.	

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals. Data for São Paulo incomplete.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadistico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

⁽e) Age group 0-4 years.

TABLE 16. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR GROUPS OF CAUSES* IN THE AMERICAS. 1956

FOR GROUPS	OF CAL	JSES*	IN THE	AMERI	CAS, 19	56				
Group of Causes	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Argenti	na(a)	Brazi	(b)	Canada	(c)	Chil	e	Colomb	ia
All causes	7,577	4.7	6,140	11.7	2,317	1.5	7,118	10.4	34,277	20.3
Infective and parasitic diseases	559	0.3	1,067	2.0	229	0.1	813	1.2	7,557	4.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	1,336	0.8	1,283	2.4	4:57	0.3	2,841	4.2	6,316	3.7
Diseases of the digestive system	566	0.4	2,382	4.5	146	0.1	1,236	1.8	7,998	4.7
Congenital malformations and diseases of							İ			
early infancy	981	0.6	127	0.2	251	0.2	517	0.8	65	0.0
Other specified causes	3,169	2.0	1,203	2.3	1, 199	0.8	1,047	1.5	5,494	3.3
Ill-defined and unknown causes	966	0.6	78	0.1	35	0.0	664	1.0	6,847	4.1
	Costa	Rica	Domin		Ecuad		El Salva	ador	Guate	
	00010		Republ	ic(d)	(d, e,	f}	(d)		(d	<u>) </u>
All causes	1,240	9.8	4,936	14.1	2,108	18.7	7,913	30.4	18,260	42.7
Infective and parasitic diseases	316	2.5	924	2.6	317	2.8	1,424	5.5	8,348	19.5
Diseases of the respiratory system	178	1.4	547	1.6	488	4.3	465	1.8	2,821	6.6
Diseases of the digestive system	277	2.2	1,004	2.9	844	7.5	2,831	10.9	4,346	10.2
Congenital malformations and diseases of									1	
early infancy	15	0.1	19	0.1	13	0.1	-	-	4	0.0
Other specified causes	196	1.6	1,079	3.1	233	2.1	586	2.3	841	2.0
Ill-defined and unknown causes	258	2.0	1,363	3.9	213	1.9	2,607	10.0	1,900	4.4
	Mexico	o(d)	Nicar	agua	Pana	ma	Paragi	lay	Peru(a	1)
All causes	87,473	24.0	1,455	9.3	1,161	10.2	790	3.8	18,834	19.7
Infective and parasitic diseases	20,595	5.7	634	4.1	363	3.2	118	0.6	5,563	5.8
Diseases of the respiratory system	18,042	5.0	125	0.8	250	2.2	112	0.5	4,909	5.1
Diseases of the digestive system	31,221	8.6	297	1.9	165	1.5	158	0.8	1,857	1.9
Congenital malformations and diseases of]					
early infancy	146	0.0] -	-	4	0.0	7	0.0	63	0.1
Other specified causes	10,364	2.8	112	0.7	111	1.0	95	0.5	2,086	2.2
Ill-defined and unknown causes	7,105	2.0	287	1.8	268	2.4	300	1.5	4,356	4.6
		ited es(d)	Urugua	ay (d)	Venez	uela	Barba	dos	Jamai	ca(g)
All causes	16,684	1.1	353		9,501	12.5	125	6.0	2,004	13.0
					}		ł			
Infective and parasitic diseases	1		62		913		14	0.7	304	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system	1		71		1,020		44	2.1	294	1.9
Diseases of the digestive system	1,058	0.1	60	• • • •	1,756	2.3	10	0.5	213	1.4
Congenital malformations and diseases of							_			
early infancy	1,805		23		58		6	0.3	10	0.1
Other specified causes	8,851		103	• • •	1,394		31	1.5	1,124	7.3
Ill-defined and unknown causes	443	0.0	34		4,360	5.7	20	1.0	59	0.4
		nique f)	_	erto o (d)	Trini and To		Windwar St. Yir (d)	icen t		
All causes	245	8.3	1,365	4.5	412	4.8		26.6	 	
Infective and parasitic diseases	22	0,7	187	0.6	39	0.5	25	2.9		
Diseases of the respiratory system	111	0.4	234	0.8	108	1.3	29	3.4		
Diseases of the digestive system			399		84		51	5.8		
Congenital malformations and diseases of	1)		1			
early infancy	30	1.0	26	0.1	27	0.3	98	11.2		
Other specified causes	143		289		144		29	3.3	}	
Ill Jefined and unknown causes	12		230				~.	-		
Ill-defined and unknown causes	$1 - \frac{12}{2}$	0.4	230	0.8	10	0.1		<u>-</u>		

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.

⁽f) Rates based on population estimated by P A S B.

⁽g) Year 1954.

TABLE 17. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Unicoker	1 -4 15/	IKS OF A	GE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956		
Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
ARGENTINA (a) - All causes	7,577	470.9	COSTA RICA - All causes	1,240	981.4
Influenza and pneumonia	,,,,,,	-1110.2		1,240	701.4
(480-483, 490-493)	1, 184	73.6	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
Congenital malformations and	1,103	13.0	(543, 571, 572)	239	189.2
certain diseases of early	! .		Diseases due to helminths	i i	
infancy (750-776)	981	61.0	(123-130)	163	129.0
Accidents, poisonings, and	/01	01.0	Influenza and pneumonia		
violence (E800-E999):	690	42.9	(480-483, 490-493)	128	101.3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	0,0	42.7	Accidents (E800-E962)	47	37.2
(543, 571, 572)	530	32.9	Bronchitis (500-502)	45	35.6
Nonmeningococcal meningitis (340)		21.4			
Monmentingococcai mentingicis(340)	343	21,4	DOMENICAN REPORTE (d)		
BRAZIL (b) - All causes	6,140	1170.5	All causes	4,936	1406.4
Dicazio (b) - Aii causes	0,140	1110.0		}	
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	000	000 1
(543, 571, 572)	2,320	442,3	(543, 571, 572)	990	282.1
Influenza and pneumonia			Malaria (110-117)	299	85.2
(480-483, 490-493)	1,184	225.7	Bronchitis (500-502)	290	82.6
Accidents (E800-E962)	324		HINITUENZA AND DNEUMONIA	0.55	====
Avitaminoses and other metabolic		01.0	(480-483, 490-493)	257	73.2
diseases (280-289)	263	50.1	Anaemias (290-293)	119	33.9
Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)	195	37.2			
indefections, all forms (001 01)	170	31.2	ECUADOR (d,e,f) - All causes.	2,108	1871.8
CANADA (c) - All causes	2,317	150 1	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
CANADA (C) - ATT Causes	2,310	130.1	(542 571 575)	808	717.5
Accidents (E800-E962)	702	45.5	(543, 571, 572)	800	111.3
Influenza and pneumonia	!		(480-483, 490-493)	273	242.4
(480-483, 490-493)	336	21.8	Daniel 241 (500 500)	1	
Congenital malformations			Bronchitis (500-502)	215	190.9 55.1
(750-759)	247	16.0	Measles (085)	62	
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	196	12.7	Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)	58	51.5
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			EL CALVADOD (1) All	7 012	2040.0
(543, 571, 572)	81	5, 2	EL SALVADOR (d) - All causes.	7,913	3042.9
	Ŭ -		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	[
CHILE - All causes	7,118	1042.2	(543, 571, 572)	2,255	867.2
712 0 44 0 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,110	1012.2	Measles (085)	454	174.6
Influenza and pneumonia			Avitaminoses and other metabolic	707	1.4.0
(480-483, 490-493)	2,725	399.0	diseases (280-289)	373	143.4
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Diseases due to helminths	3.3	140.4
(543, 571, 572)	1,140	166.9	(123-130)	364	140.0
Certain diseases of early	-		Malaria (110-117)	215	82.7
infancy (760-776)	467	68.4		210	02.1
Accidents (E800-E962)	423	61.9	GUATEMALA (d) - All causes	19 260	4265.6
Measles (085)	243	35.6		10,200	4203.0
			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	ı	
COLOMBIA - All causes	34,277	2033.9	(543, 571, 572)	4,092	955.9
	- , .		Diseases due to helminths	'	
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			(123-130)	3,427	800.6
(543, 571, 572)	6,211	368.5	Influenza and pneumonia	-,	
Influenza and pneumonia			(480-483, 490-493)	2.094	489.2
(480-483, 490-493)	3,474	206.1	Whooping cough (056)	1,430	334.1
Bronchitis (500-502)	2,682	159.1		1,231	287.6
Diseases due to helminths			Mayorta (TIO-III)	1,231	201.0
(123-130)	2,257	133.9			ļ
Avitaminoses and other metabolic	- '	_	li .		ĺ
diseases (280-289)	2,037	120.9		i	
*I-tomational Statistical Classificat	<u></u>		niverses and Causes of Death World Heal		

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.

⁽f) Rates based on population estimated by PASB.

TABLE 17. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
MEXICO (d) - All Causes	87,473	2404.3	UNITED STATES (d)		
	.,		All causes	16,684	113.6
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			(Table Descri)		
(543, 571, 572)	28,529	784.2	Accidents (E800-E962)	4,791	32.6
Influenza and pneumonia	15 470	405 2	Influenza and pneumonia	0 106	140
(480-483, 490-493)	15,472 6,394		(480-483, 490-493)	2,196	14.9
Malaria (110-117)	4,636		(750-759)	1,782	12.1
Avitaminoses and other	4,000	121.7	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	1,636	11.1
deficiency states (280-286)	4,510	124 0	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	1,000	11
deficiency states (200-200)	4,010	124.0	(543, 571, 572)	650	4.4
NICARAGUA - All Causes	1,455	931.1	(****, ****, **************************	000	
	-,	, , , , ,	URUGUAY (d) - All causes	353	
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			'		
(543, 571, 572)	281	179.8	Influenza and pneumonia		
Diseases due to helminths			(480-483, 490-493)	56	• • • •
(123-130)	232		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		i.
Malaria (110-117)	171	109.4	(543, 571, 572)	55	
Influenza and pneumonia			Accidents (E800-E962)	38	• • • •
(480-483, 490-493)	101	64.6	Tuberculosis, all forms		
Paratyphoid fever and other	70	TO 6	(001-019)(140-005)	16	
Salmonella infections (041,042).	79	50.6	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	15	
PANAMA - All causes	1,161	1024.0	VENEZUELA - All causes	9,501	1246.8
Diseases due to helminths			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
(123-130)	148		(543, 571, 572)	1,676	219.9
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Influenza and pneumonia	·	
(543, 571, 572)	143	126.1	(480-483, 490-493)	830	108.9
Influenza and pneumonia			Avitaminoses and other		
(480-483, 490-493)	117		metabolic diseases (280-289)	543	71.3
Bronchitis (500-502)	112		Accidents (E800-E962)	329	43.2
Whooping cough (056)	97	85.6	Whooping cough (056)	161	21.1
PARAGUAY - All causes	790	384.0	BARBADOS - All causes	125	595.6
			Influenza and pneumonia (480-483,		
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	0.4		490-493)	39	105 0
(543, 571, 572)	94	40.1	Avitaminoses and other	. 37	185.8
Influenza and pneumonia	81	30 4	metabolic diseases (280-289)	10	47.6
(480-483, 490-493)	34		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	10	4-1-0
Dysentery, all forms (045-048)	29		(543,571,572)	9	42.9
Accidents (E800-E962)	25		Diphtheria (055)	4	19.1
Bronchitis (500-502)	23		Syphilis and its sequelae	*	17.1
PERU (a) - All causes	10 024	1972 2	(020-029)	4	19.1
PENU (a) - AII causes	10,034	1712.2	Whooping cough (056)	4	19.1
Influenza and pneumonia	•			*	4/#I
(480-483, 490-493)	4,016	420.5	JAMAICA (g) - All causes	2,004	1302.3
Whooping cough (056)	2,766		1	2,004	100210
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Influenza and pneumonia		
(543, 571, 572)	1,836		(480-483, 490-493)	231	150.1
Bronchitis (500-502)	848		Avitaminoses and other		
Measles (085)	664	I 60 5	metabolic diseases (280-289)	229	148.8

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

y

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽g) Year 1954.

TABLE 17. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

OHI CONCENT	ILANO	OI AGE	I THE AMERICAS, 1950 (CONTINUED)		
Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Kumber	Rate
JAMAICA (Continued)			TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO -		
•			All causes	412	480.3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.					
(543, 571, 572)			Influenza and pneumonia	1	
Malaria (110-117)	113	73.4	(480-483, 490-493)	83	96.8
Nephritis and nephrosis			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
(590-594)	54	35.1	[(543, 571, 572)	68	79.3
			Accidents (E800-E962)	38	44.3
MARTINIQUE (f) - All causes	245	825.7	Bronchitis (500-502)	19	22.1
			Anaemias (290-293)	18	21.0
Certain diseases of early]	,	
infancy (760-776)	30	101.1	WINDWARD ISLANDS -	İ	
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			ST VINCENT (d) - All courses	232	2655.4
(543, 571, 572)	27	91.0	DI. VINCINI (d) - AII cadaes.	202	2000.4
Influenza and pneumonia			Contain discours of souls	ļ	
(480-483, 490-493)	10	33.7	Certain diseases of early infancy (760-776)	98	1121.7
Nonmeningococcal meningitis			Intancy (100+110)	90	1121.
(340)	10	33.7	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	51	502.7
Accidents (E800-E962)	6	20.2	(543, 571, 572)	25	583.7
			Bronchitis (500-502)	(286.1
PUERTO RICO (d) - All causes.	1,365	451.4	Whooping cough (056)	10	114.5
			Influenza and pneumonia		
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			(480-483, 490-493)	4	45.8
(543, 571, 572)	377	124.7	<u> </u>)	
Influenza and pneumonia				-	
(480-483, 490-493)	201	66.5		j	
Accidents (E800-E962)	61	20.2	1		
Avitaminoses and other			I) I	j	
metabolic diseases (280-289)	55	18.2			
Tuberculosis, all forms			lj l)	
(001-019)	31	10.3		ļ	

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

countries with low death rates such as Canada and the United States the first principal cause of death in this age group is accidents; influenza and pneumonia combined is second in importance followed by congenital malformations and malignant neoplasms. In countries with high death rates, gastritis, enteritis, etc. takes first place followed by influenza and pneumonia and other infective and parasitic diseases. Malaria appears as one of the principal causes in 5 countries and in Jamaica. In this age period avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases appears as one of the five principal causes in 5 countries and 3 other areas even though it is known that there is not complete certification of deaths due to deficiency diseases. Methods of prevention of most of the causes of death in this age period are known and thus health programs must be directed to attack on these problems.

In Tables 18 and 19 the death rates for the two 5-year age groups, 5-9 years and 10-14 years are given for the 4 years 1953-1956. In these age groups mortality is lower although considerable variation was noted. Since the principal causes of death in these two age groups were similar the data on principal causes are presented in Table 20 for the 10-year age group 5-14 years. In this period of life, the principal cause of death is accidents in 14 of the 21 countries and other areas for which information was available. However, in many countries and other areas the infectious diseases as malaria and tuberculosis, and gastritis, enteritis, etc. are principal causes of death in this period of childhood. Mortality in childhood can be reduced considerably in nearly all countries.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽f) Rates based on population estimated by PASB.

TABLE 18. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 5-9 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION
IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

A	1953	ļ	1954		1955	[1956		
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Argentina	1,748	1.0	1,685	0.9	1,714	0.9	1,636	0.8	
Bolivia	1,849	4.2					• • •		
Brazil (a)	908	1.9	873	1.8	903	1.8	968	1.9	
Canada (b)	1, 183	0.8	1, 103	0.7	1,090	0.6	1,102	0.6	
Chile	1,301	1.6	1,454	1.7	1,382	1.6	1,233	1.4	
Colombia	6,586	3.9	5,185	3.0	5,879	3.3	6,395	3.5	
Costa Rica	342	2.8	331	2.6	249	1.9	264	1.9	
Dominican Republic	727	2.2	739	2.2	823	2.3			
Ecuador (c)			2,762	5.4	2,791	5.3			
El Salvador	1,609	5.8	1,852	6.5	1,796	6.1	1,463	4.8	
Guatemala	4,935	11.8	3,560	8.3	4,260	9.6			
Honduras	1, 124	5.6	1,187	5.7	1,226	5.7			
Mexico	18,390	4.6	14,684	3.6	16,355	3.9			
Nicaragua			433	2.5	386	2.1	37 2	2.0	
Panama	329	2.9	316	2.7	321	2.6	325	2.6	
Paraguay	198	0.9	186	0.8	197	0.9	228	1.0	
Peru	3, 346	2.8	3,144	2.6					
United States	8,565	0.6	8,382	0.5	8,440	0.5			
Uruguay	144		113		126				
Venezuela	1,519	2.1	1,719	2.3	2,072	2.7	1,975	2.5	
Alaska (d)	13	0.8	20	1. 2	18	1.0			
Barbados	31	1.3	24	1.0	27	1.1	15	0.6	
Bermuda	2	0.5			. 2	0.5	2	0.4	
British Guiana	80	1.4	89	1.6	76	1.3			
British Honduras	12	1.2	35	3.4	34	3.2	28	2.6	
Canal Zone	1] 1	0.3	2	0.6	
French Guiana					[e) 7	1.3	
Hawaii	23	0.5	24	0.5	25	0.5	30	0.6	
Jamaica	329	1.8	344	1.8			• • •	• • •	
Leeward Islands							_		
Antigua	10		8		5		5		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	7	1.1	5	0.8	7	1.1	6	0.9	
Virgin Islands	3		3		1		-	-	
Netherlands Antilles	e) 24	0.6	e) 25	0.6	e) 26	0.6	e) 11	0.3	
Puerto Rico	528	1.7	436	1.4	362	1. 1			
Trinidad and Tobago	106	1.3	94	1.1	90	1.0	89	1.0	
Virgin Islands (USA)		_	3	0.9	5	1.5) 2	0.6	
Windward Islands			1						
Dominica	12	1.6	7	0.9	9	1.1	6	0.7	
St. Lucia	14	1.3	23	2.0	16	1.4	15	1.3	

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals. Data for São Paulo incomplete.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Poletín Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

⁽e) Age group 5-14 years.

TABLE 19. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 10-14 YEARS OF AGE WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	1953		1954		1955		. 1956	
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	1, 407	0.8	1, 313	0.7	1, 448	0.8	1,350	0, 7
Bolivia	780	2.5	• • • •					
Brazil (a)	577	1.2	558	1.1	591	1.2	598	1.2
Canada (b),	752	0.6	661	0.5	756	0.6	706	0.5
Chile	990	1.4	973	1.4	901	1.3	906	1.3
Colombia	2,783	1.9	2,388	1.6	2,432	1.6	2,649	1.7
Costa Rica	117	1.1	120	1.1	1 2 6	1.1	123	1.0
Dominican Republic	370	1.2	372	1.2	344	1.1		
Ecuador (c)			1,148	2.8	1, 190	2.8		
El Salvador	541	2.2	58.9	2.3	529	2.0	514	1.9
Juatemala	1,958	5.4	1,514	4. 1	1,749	4.6		
londuras	517	2.8	459	2.4	524	2.7		
Mexico	7,688	2.3	6,906	2.0	6,670	1.9		
Vicaragua	.,		203	1.3	184	1.2	166	1.0
Panama	139	1.5	175	1.9	159	1.6	149	1.5
Paraguay	125	0.7	88	0.5	103	0.5	114	0.6
Peru	1,785	1.9	1.748	1.8				
Inited States	6,704	0.5	6,273	0.5	6,320	0.5		
Uruguay	0,104		99		120	•••		
Venezuela	772	1.3	765	1.2	803	1.3	835	1.3
venezuela	112	1.0	103	1.2		1.5		1.0
Alaska(d)	13	1.0	17	1.3	13	1.0		•••
Barbados	14	0.6	8	0.4	12	0.5	16	0.7
Bermuda	2	0.6			2	0.5	2	0.5
British Guiana	57	1.2	52	1.0	50	1.0		
British Honduras	12	1.3	12	1.3	13	1.4	10	1.0
Canal Zone				• • •	-		2	0.9
French Guiana							e) 7	1.3
Hawaii	25	0.7	19	0.5	17	0.4	21	0.5
Jamaica	167	1.0	. 189	1.1				
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	3				2		5	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla			3	0.5	4	0.7	2	0.3
Virgin Islands	-	_	_	-	1		-	
Vetherlands Antilles	e) 24	0.6	e) 25	0.6	e) 26	0.6	e) 11	0.3
Puerto Rico	241	0.9	225	0.8	178	0.6		
Frinidad and Tobago	63	1.0	65	1.0	63	0.9	72	1.0
Virgin Islands (USA)	1	0.3	2	0.8	3	1.2	4	
Windward Islands	•				Ī		·	· -
Dominica	6	0.9	7	1.0	4	0.5	6	0.8
St. Lucia	24	2.4	32	3.1	39	3.7	16	1. 5
St. Vincent	11	1.1	19	2.0	12	1.2	9	0.9

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals. Data for São Paulo incomplete.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

⁽e) Age group 5-14 years.

TABLE 20. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CHILDREN 5-14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
ARGENTINA (a) - All causes	3,155	87.5	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (d)		
	0, 100	010	All causes	1,167	172.0
Accidents, poisonings, and violence (E800-E999)	670	19 6	Malaria (110-117)	115	17.0
	6,0		1	1.0	11.0
Diseases of circulatory system	223		Gastritis, enteritis, etc. (543, 571, 572)	65	9.6
(400-468)	233	0.5		03	2.0
Influenza and pneumonia	334	ا و ع	Influenza and pneumonia	58	8.5
(480-483, 490-493)	226		(480-483, 490-493)	56	8.3
Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)	156		Accidents (E800-E962)	46	6.8
Nonmeningococcal meningitis(340)	127		Anaemias (290-293)		
BRAZIL (b) - All causes	1,566	152.6	1 ' '	594	265.1
Accidents (E800-E962)	309	30.1	Accidents (E800-E962)	89	39.7
Influenza and pneumonia			Tuberculosis, all forms(001-019)	53	23.7
(480-483, 490-493)	168		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	122	11.9	(543, 571, 572)	50	22.3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Influenza and pneumonia		
(543, 571, 572)	109	10.6	(480-483, 490-493)	50	22.3
Tuberculosis, all forms (001-019)	93	9.1	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	34	15.2
CANADA (c) - All causes	1,808	55.9	EL CALVADOD (1) All	2,325	414.5
Accidents (E800-E962)	895			2,323	414.3
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	225	7.0	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	325	67.0
Congenital malformations			(543, 571, 572)	323	57.9
(750-759)	81	2.5	Avitaminoses and other	146	26.0
Influenza and pneumonia	-		metabolic diseases (280-289)	146	
(480-483, 490-493)	7.5	2.3	Malaria (110-117)	106	18.9
Nephritis and nephrosis(590-594)	50			93	16.6
· ·	1 1	194.0	Diseases due to helminths	0.6	15 9
CHILE - All causes	2,139	134.0	(123-130)	86	15.3
Influenza and pneumonia	467	29.4	GUATEMALA (d) - All causes	6,009	725.2
(480-483, 490-493)	416		Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		. –
Accidents (E800-E962)	182		(543, 571, 572)	902	108.9
Tuberculosis, all forms(001-019)	85		Malaria (110-117)	747	90.1
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	70	l .	Diseases due to helminths	, ,,) , , ,
Diseases of the heart (410-443).			ll (100 100)	724	87.4
COLOMBIA - All causes	9,044	270.2	Influenza and pneumonia	124	0
Accidents (E800-E962)	904	27.0	(480-483, 490-493)	594	71.7
Influenza and pneumonia	1		Dysentery, all forms (045-048)	449	54.2
(480-483, 490-493)	621	18.5	Bysendery, arr rerms (ore drey	117	32.2
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			MEXICO (d) - All causes	23,025	294.4
(543, 571, 572)	619	18.5	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	!	
Diseases due to helminths			(543, 571, 572)	4,070	52.0
(123-130)	574		Influenza and pneumonia		
Anaemias (290-293)	368	11.0	[(480-483, 490-493)	2,747	35.1
COSTA RICA - All causes	387		Malaria (110-117)		27.5
Accidents (E800-E962)	47	18.1	Accidents (E800-E962)	2,091	26.7
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			Measles (085)	1,352	17.3
(543, 571, 572)	35	13.5	NICADACHA ALL	=	1,500
Diseases due to helminths			NICARAGUA - All causes		153.0
(123-130)	30	11.5	Malaria (110-117)	82	23.3
Anaemias (290-293)	28		Accidents (E800-E962)	59	16.8
Influenza and pneumonia			Diseases due to helminths	Ì]
(480-483, 490-493)	17	6.5	(123-130)	35	10.0

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.

⁽f) Rates based on population estimated by PASB.

TABLE 20. FIRST FIVE PRINCIPAL CAUSES* OF DEATH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION OF CHILDREN 5-14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate	Area and Causes of Death	Number	Rate
Area and Causes of Death	ITGINDOT		Area and dauses of peach	Rumber	nate
NICARAGUA - Continued			VENEZUELA - All causes	2,810	195. լ
Influenza and pneumonia			Accidents (E800-E962)	369	25.6
(480-483, 490-493)	29	8.2	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		
Paratyphoid fever and other			(543, 571, 572)	142	9.9
Salmonella infections (041,042).	28	8.0	Influenza and pneumonia		
DANAMA All	474	210.7	(480-483, 490-493)	129	9.0
PANAMA - All causes	52	210.7	Avitaminoses and other meta-		
Accidents (E800-E962)	32	23.1	bolic diseases (280-289)	93	6.5
Influenza and pneumonia (480-483, 490-493)	36	16.0	Tuberculosis, all forms(001-019)	84	5.8
Anaemias (290-293)	29	12.9	INVICA () (1)		
Diseases due to helminths	47	14.9	JAMAICA (g) - All causes	533	146.8
(123-130)	25	11.1	Accidents (E800-E962)	67	18.4
Malaria (110-117)	21	9.3	Influenza and pneumonia	ا م	11.
mararia (110-11)		7.3	(480-483, 490-493)	42	11.6
PARAGUAY - All causes	342	78.0	Malaria (110-117)	37	10.2
Accidents (E800-E962)	37	8.4	Diseases of the heart (410-443).	28	7.7.
Influenza and pneumonia			Gastritis, enteritis, etc.		- 0
(480-483, 490-493)	27	6.2	(543, 571, 572)	21	5.8
Gastritis, enteritis, etc.			PUERTO RICO(d) - All causes	540	89.6
(543, 571, 572)	20	4.6	1		
Diseases due to helminths			Accidents (E800-E962)/	102	16.9
(123-130)	11	2.5	Gastritis, enteritis, etc.	ا م	
Dysentery, all forms (045-048)	10	2.3	(543, 571, 572)	53	8.8
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	10	2.3	Influenza and pneumonia	ا مرا	
-			(480-483, 490-493)	36	6.0
PERU (a) - All causes	5,131	241.3	Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594)	32	5.3
Influenza and pneumonia			Tuberculosis, all forms(001-019)	27	4.5
(480-483, 490-493)	1,051	49.4	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO		
Whooping cough (056)	450	21.2	All causes	161	98.9
Tuberculosis, all forms(001-019)	361	17.0	Accidents (E800-E962)	34	
Accidents (E800-E962)	310	14.6	Influenza and pneumonia	34	20.9
Nonmeningococcal meningitis(340)	132	6.2	(480-483, 490-493)	ا , , ا	0.7
UNITED STATES (d) - All causes	14,760	48.4	Rheumatic fever (400-402)	14 12	8.6 7.4
Accidents (E800-E962)	6,099	20.0	Anaemias (290-293)	10	6.1
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	2,125	7.0	Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	8	4.9
Congenital malformations	2,120	''	marignant neoprasms (140-205)	ା	4.7
(750-759)	819	2.7		' I	
Influenza and pneumonia	""				
(480-483, 490-493)	761	2.5]	
Nephritis and nephrosis(590-594)	341	1.1			
URUGUAY (d) - All causes	246				
Accidents (E800-E962)	64				
Malignant neoplasms (140-205)	27				
Suicide and self-inflicted					
injury (E963, E970-E979)	13				
Influenza and pneumonia					
(480-483, 490-493)	11				
Rheumatic fever (400-402)	9				

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽g) Year 1954.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths are deaths due to complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium and are classified under title numbers 640-689 of the International Classification of Diseases. In order to be included in this group the cause of death must be known and recorded accurately by the certifier. In areas without medical personnel, it is difficult to obtain such certification and thus the maternal death rates are probably lower than they would be if all deaths were certificated by physicians. However, the data given in Table 21 indicate that there is considerable variation with very high rates in many countries and other areas. In countries where great progress has been made in health and medical care programs the maternal death rate is now less than 1 per 1,000 live births.

Data regarding causes of maternal mortality are given in Table 22 for 1956. Here again the completeness of medical certification determines in part the death rates from the three cause groups, (a) sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, (b) toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium and (c) haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth. The fourth group, other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium includes deaths during childbirth or the puerperium without a specific cause stated. Although in a few areas the death rates from sepsis were relatively high usually the death rates from toxaemias and haemorrhage were higher and were of approximately the same size. Variation in the quality of certification of these causes makes interpretation difficult.

ACTIVITIES IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

The prevention of excessive morbidity and mortality in childhood depends to a consider-

able extent on the control of communicable diseases and on the development of environmental sanitation programs. These activities are reported in the following chapters as well as activities in local health services of which maternal and child health are an integral part.

Many of the countries and other areas of the Americas provided data regarding certain specific activities in maternal and child health which are summarized here (Table 23). Because of the wide variation in health programs it is difficult to present comparable and useful data to evaluate programs. In certain areas such as the United States and Canada where health activities are carried on by states or provinces, data were not available. In countries with a centralized system evidently data were available and in several they indicate that high proportions of the population are served by general or specialized centers providing maternal and child health services. For example in Venezuela 59.8 per cent of the population lived in areas served by health centers.

In order to judge the extent of these services in relation to the needs, the number of women receiving prenatal care, the number of children receiving care and also the number of live births are given in the table. The ratios of women receiving prenatal care to live births indicated that the health services in several countries and other areas were covering relatively high proportions of the pregnant women while in others the ratios indicated that only a small proportion were receiving care. The number of women and children receiving services from health centers varies according to socio-economic conditions and to the development and availability of health services.

TABLE 21. NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS IN THE AMERICAS,
1953-1956

	1953	· [1954		1955	J	1956	
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	513	1.1	492	1. 1	479	1.0		
Bolivia	534	4.5	***		•••	[• • •
Brazil (a)	383	2.3	443	2.5	458	2.6	5 19	2.9
Canada (b)	324	0.8	312	0.7	335	0.8	275	0.6
Chile	686	2.9	746	3.1	672	2.8	774	3.1
Colombia	1.725	3.7	1.961	4.1	1,885	3.7	1,673	3.1
Costa Rica	99	2.1	101	2. 1	106	2.2	90	1.7
Dominican Republic	120	1.3	112	1.1	129	1.2	- "	_
Ecuador (c)	• • • •		605	3.9	511	3.1	* * *	
El Salvador	225	2.3	184	1.8	219	2. 1	212	2.0
Guatemala	517	3.3	516	3.2	463	2.9	_	
Ionduras					232	3.2	• • •	• • •
Mexico	2,979	2.4	2,985	2.2	2,866	2.1		• • •
Vicaragua	94	1.9	120	2.3	95	1.8	 127	2.4
Panama	92	2.9	89	2.7	78	2.3	90	2. 5
Paraguay	87	3.2	78	3.2	83	4.0	80	3.6
eru	414	1.4	,				•••	
Inited States	2,385	0.6	2.105	0.5	1,901	0.5		
ruguay	85	1.8	91	1.8	89			
/enezuela	374	1.5	406	1.5	370	1.4	382	1.4
Maska (d)	6	0.9	1	0.1	4	0.5	• • •	
Bahama Islands							7	2. 1
Barbados	26	3.6	21	2.8	21	2.8	24	3.4
Bermuda	4	3.9	1	0.9	2	1.9	2	1.7
British Guiana	100	5.1	92	4.7	77	3.8		
British Honduras	19	6.4	17	5.3	16	4.6	16	4.3
Canal Zone	-	- 1	1	0.8	_	- 1	ĩ	0.9
rench Guiana			• • •				$\overset{1}{2}$	2.1
lawaii	4	0.2	7	0.4	12	0.7	5	0.3
amaica	138	2.7	166	3.1				
eeward Islands				- 1				
Antigua	4	2.4	7	4.2	6	3.2	10	5.2
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	9	4.6	10	4.5	13	5.2	10	4.1
Virgin Islands	_	- 1		-	ĩ	3.4	1	3.1
artinique	8	0.8	10	1.1			î	
uerto Rico	142	1.8	102	1.3	92	1.2	88	1.1
rinidad and Tobago	83	3.2	99	3.4	97	3.2	68	2.5
irgin Islands (USA)	_	- 1	2	2.3	i	1.1	2	2.1
indward Islands		J			-		_	2.1
Dominica	8	3.8	5	2, 1	3	1.2		
St. Lucia	9	2.9	4	1.3	2	0.6	2	0.6
St. Vincent	7	2.3	6	1.9	4	1.1		

⁽a) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽c) Data from Boletin Estadístico Vol. 2, Nº 3 (October 1957).

⁽d) Data not corrected for residence.

TABLE 22. NUMBER OF MATERNAL DEATHS WITH RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR GROUPS OF CAUSES
IN THE AMERICAS. 1956

		IN TI	<u>ie ameri</u>	CAS, I	956					
Group of causes of death	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	Argentin	na(a)	Bolivia	(b)	Brazil	(c)	Canada	(d)	Ch i 1	e
Total	479	1.0	534	4.5	519	2.9	275	0.6	774	3.1
Sepsis(e)	24	0.1	2	0.0	74	0.4	43	0.1	233	1.0
Toxaemias(f)	47	0.1			147	0.8	61	0.1	96	0.4
Haemorrhage(g)	86	0.2	39	0.3	90	0.5	66	0.1	143	0.6
Other(h)	322	0.7	493	4.2	208	1.2	105	0.2	302	1.2
	Colom	bla	Costa R	ica	Domin.Re	p. (a)	Ecuado	r(a)	El Salv	ador
Total	1,673	3.1	90	1.7	129	1.2	511	3.1	212	2.0
Sepsis(e)	109	0.2	14	0.3	2	0.0	43	0.3	36	0.3
Toxaemias(f)	98	0.2	8	0.2	1:1	0.1	31	0.2	21	0.2
Haemorrhage(g)	286	0.5	18	0.3	17	0.2	65	0.4	27	0.3
Other (h)	1,180	2.2	50	1.0	99	0.9	372	2.2	128_	1.2
	Guatema	la(a)	Mexico((a)	Nicar	agua	Pana	ıma	Parag	uay
Total	463	2.9	2,866	2.1	127	2.4	90	2.5	80	3.6
Sepsis (e)	135	0.8	381	0.3	19	0.4	1	0.0	18	0.8
Toxaemias (f)	8	0.1	273	0.2	3	0.1	14	0.4	9	0.4
Haemorrhage (g)	29	0.2	393	0.3	2	0.0	9	0.2	20	0.9
Other (h)	291	1.8	1,819	1.3	103	2.0	66	1.8	33_	1.5
	United St	ates(a)	Urugua	/(i)	Venez	uela	Alasi	(a(a)	Barba	idos
Total	1,901	0.5	91	1./8	382	1.4	4	0.5	24	3.4
Sepsis (e)	364	0.1	21	0.4	4.2	0.2	-		5	0.7
Toxaemias (f)	555	0.1	24	0.5	107	0.4	2	0.3	8	1.1
Haemorrhage (g)	373	0.1	12	0.2	108	0.4	1	0.1	6	0.8
Other (h)	609	0.2	34	0.7	125	0.4	1	0.1	5	0.7
	Berr	nuda	Br. Guia	na(a)	Br. Hor	duras	Canal	Zone	Fr. G	
Total	2	1.7	77	3.8	16	4.3	1	0.9	2	2. 1
Sepsis (e)	-	-	5	0.2	2	0.5	-		-	-
Toxaemias (f)	-	-	21	1.0	5	1.3	1	0.9	-	-
Haemorrhage (g)	1	0.9	17	0.8	7	1.9	-	= '	-	-
Other (h)	11_	0.9	34	1.7	2	0.5	<u> </u>	-	2	2.1
	Haw.	. : :	Jamai	ca/i\	Ant	igua		_lslands -NevAng	Virgi	n is.
<i>m</i>			166	3.1	10	5.2	10	4.1	1	3. 1
Total	5	0.3	15		1	J. 2 _	2	0.8	_	
Sepsis (e)	2 3	$0.1 \\ 0.2$	63	$0.3 \\ 1.2$	4	2.1	4	1.7		_
Toxaemias (f)	i -	0. 2	32	0.6	4	2.1	3	1.2	-	-
Haemorrhage (g)	\	_	56	1.0	2	1.0	1		1	3. 1
Other (II)	 			ad and	+			d Islands		
	1		1	ago	Domin	ica(a)	St. L			cent(a)
	Puerto	Rico(a)	100	-9-						
Total			68		3	1.2	2	0.6	4	1. 1
Total	92	1.2	 	2.5	 	1.2	2 -	0.6	4 -	1. 1
Sepsis (e)	92	1.2 0.1	68	2.5	 	1.2	2 -	0.6	4 - 4	1. 1
	92 4 19	1.2	68 17	2.5	 	-	2 -	0.6	-	-

⁽a) Year 1955.

⁽b) Year 1953.

⁽c) Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽d) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽e) Sepsis of pregnancy, abortion, childbirth and puerperium - Numbers 640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684, in International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽f) Toxaemias of pregnancy, abortion and puerperium - 642, 652, 685, 686, Ibid.

⁽g) Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth - 643, 644, 670-672, Ibid.

⁽h) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium - 645-650, 660, 673-680, 683, 687-689, Ibid.

⁽i) Year 1954.

TABLE 23. ACTIVITIES IN MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH OF HEALTH CENTERS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

		Population	served		Women rece	iving	Number of	Number of	Number of
		by cent	ers	Live	prenatal	care	children	home	clinic
Area	Cen ters*		Per	Births		Per i00	receiving	visits to	visits of
		Number '	cent**	(Table 3)	Number	live	care	children	children
						births			
Bolivia	34	727,642	22.5	a) 106,411	5,092	4.8	226,584	23,715	
Brazil	344			·	ы) 95,635		c) 48,555		
Chile	69	l . . .		252,093					2,241,653
Colombia	714	12, 262, 480	94.8	538, 485	125,616	23.3	197,707	76, 255	256,316
Costa Rica	67	987,778	100.0	51,481	20,290	39.4	436, 268	1	d) 338,714
Cuba (e)	7			,	22,627		34,415		26,420
Dominican Republic (f).	31	1,460,940	57.9	104,840			70,556	3	
Ecuador	14	391,528	9	f) 166,977	4,894	2.9	8,177	19,816	43,574
Guatemala			,	f) 158,856	3,223	2.0	54,977	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	13,720
Haiti	10	340,000	10.2		·		·		
Mexico	939			f) 1,377,917	231,431	16.8	1,863,778	281,723	1,989,835
Nicaragua	24			52,626	3,209	6.1	8,550	959	42, 100
Peru	70			a) 300,417	6,345	2.1	64,580	3,660	310,598
Uruguay		h) 300,000	11.3	a) 49,888	g) 17,620	35.3	g) 28,105	22,705	15,452
Venezuela	479	3,450,035	59.8	277,823	189, 695	68.3	233,497	957,714	936,968
. ,	1					ļ			,
Alaska	30	200,000	97.1	7,615	924	12.1	2,397	3,735	2, 232
Bahama Islands	25	107,509	100.0	3,290])	i) 6,545	i) 9,559
Barbados	2	228,209	100.0	7,082	j) 400	5.6	j) 595		
Bermuda	9	39,000	93.7	1,169	450	38.5	5,963	1,426	9,353
British Guiana	103	480,240	100.0	20,300					•••
British Honduras	20	81,779	100.0	3,725	2,209	59.3	9,060	910	53,228
Canal Zone	d) 2			1, 132				d) 1,715	d) 15,104
French Guiana (i)	. 2]		966	h) 1,500		2,496	h) 1,000	h) 1,800
Guadeloups	34	244,500	100.0	9,706	k) 4,750	48.9	3,210	9,000	1, 242
Hawaii	130-	526,000	100.0	17, 135	j,k) 610	3.5	11,935	24,602	41,546
Jamaica	202	J	•••	58, 265	16,252	27.9	11, 171		77,447
Leeward Islands		1		1	1	1	j		
Antigua	3	53,341	100.0	1,917	839	43.B	1,207	2,249	6, 146
St. Kitta-Nevis-	j	ļ]	j])	,	
Anguilla	24			2,418					
Virgin Islands	4	7,680	100.0	318	,]]	j	,
Martinique	51	253,000	100.0	9,800	8,856	90.4	16,602	14,232	101,604
Netherlands Antilles	5	J		5,793		•••	254	560	2, 198
Puerto Rico	217	2,210,703	97.5	77,384	43, 299	55.9	30,296	12,561	110,972
Trinidad and Tobago	149	742,500	100.0	27,447	18,883	68.8	20,801	44,850	133,462
Virgin Islands (USA)	4	24,000	100.0	971	802	82.6	5,335	5,678	9,923
Windward Islands			1		i				
Dominica		i) 13,500	21.8	2,416	i) 609	25,2	(i) 3,726	i) 2,837	i) 5,139
Grenada	26	90,000	100.0		j) 3,561		j) 3,036	j) 7,186	j) 3,036
St. Lucia	15	89,006	100.0	3,571				,	6,681
St. Vincent	20			3,601		• • •		10,032	2,787

^{*} This refers to general health centers doing maternal and child health work and to separate maternal and child centers.

^{**} Of total population (Table 2).

⁽a) Year 1954.

⁽b) Children under 2 years, and pregnant and nursing women; data for 13 States.

⁽c) Pre-school children; data for 13 States.

⁽d) Well-Baby Clinics.

⁽e) Year 1956-57.

⁽f) Year 1955.

⁽g) Including 2 Maternal-Child Centers of the Council for Financial Aid to Families.

⁽h) Estimated.

⁽i) In urban areas only.

⁽j) In rural areas only.

⁽k) Including those receiving postnatel care.

CHAPTER III

Communicable Diseases

Health programs in the Americas are directed primarily to the eradication and control of communicable diseases. From data presented in the first two chapters it is evident that communicable diseases are principal causes of death for all ages combined and especially in infancy and childhood. Thus because of the importance of these problems data are presented here for 19 major communicable diseases which are usually reportable in the countries of the Americas. For nine of these diseases data are also presented in tabular form to show the scope of certain activities in their prevention and control.

Every national health service has established a reporting system for quarantinable and certain other communicable diseases. The number of reportable diseases varies according to the needs and problems in the countries. The completeness of reporting depends on the availability of medical facilities, local health services, the use of the reports, severity of the disease, etc. In countries with well developed health services reporting of cases is usually more complete and accurate than in those without such services. Also the development of eradication and control programs necessitates the careful search for cases and the extension of case-finding methods. Therefore with the extension of health programs and establishment of eradication programs, the numbers of reported cases of certain diseases may be increased due to the improvement of case finding. In tuberculosis for example, the use of X-ray facilities for large proportions of the population has resulted in the discovery of cases which would not otherwise have been known and reported. Likewise the active search for cases of malaria should reveal cases which would not have been reported. However, as eradication and control procedures are established marked reductions occur. Thus interpretation of case rates is difficult and requires understanding of the many factors involved. Nevertheless, the data presented here from the reporting systems

in operation provide information regarding the known problems.

All countries and other areas of the Americas provide information currently regarding notifiable diseases to the Pan American Sanitary Bureau. The data for the ten years 1946-1955 have recently been published to provide a reference document(a) to fill the many requests for such data by national and international health agencies. In so far as possible the data given in this report are the same as those in the ten-year report. However, in a few instances, corrections and additions have been made due to inclusion of delayed reports. Information regarding cases is included even though the four-year report on health conditions was not transmitted to the Bureau. In this present report countries and other areas are included only if one or more cases are reported during the period. Reference to the ten-year report is advisable to obtain information regarding the countries and areas not included. The fact that a country or other area is not included here may be due to the fact that no cases were reported or that the disease was not notifiable.

Although in most of the countries the reporting systems cover the entire area, in some the coverage is limited to localities with health services. In six countries, reporting systems for some diseases are in operation only in certain areas, which are termed "reporting areas." These areas cover from 11 to 92 per cent of the estimated population of the countries (Table 24). In the tables which follow the estimated populations of these reporting areas have been used in the calculation of case rates as indicated by footnotes.

In the tables which follow it is seen that many cases of communicable diseases which are preventable continue to occur. Diseases such as smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria can be prevented by vaccination. Thus the information in this chapter is valuable in

⁽a) Reported Cases of Notifiable Diseases in the Americas, 1946-1955, Scientific Publications No. 38, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, February 1958.

TABLE 24. ESTIMATED POPULATION LIVING IN REPORTING AREAS IN SIX COUNTRIES OF THE AMERICAS, AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR JULY 1. 1953-1956

	1953		1954		1955		1956	
Area	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent	Population	Per cent
Brazil {(a)	8,693,781	15.6	8,949,759	15.7	9,205,727	15.7	9,460,995	15.8
(b)	8,237,864	14.8	8,480,948	14.9	9,011,289	15.4	6,731,329	11.2
Colombia	9,820,410	81.1	10,918,910	88.2	11,080,550	87.5	11,879,360	91.8
El Salvador	893,000	43.5	899,850	42.4	1,034,220	47.2	1,094,400	48.2
Paraguay	1,322,913	88.4	1,348,979	88.2	c) 716,089	45.8		
Peru	3,739,000	46.8	3,976,066	48.8	4,104,302	49.4	4,287,523	50.1
Venezuela	3,024,392	56.2	3,211,891	58.3	3,339,945	59.2	3,464,000	60.0

- (a) Federal District and State capitals.
- (b) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955; São Paulo, 1956.
- (c) Reporting area comprised 42 localities with physicians working full time in the health services.

indicating diseases that need immediate action through the application of readily available techniques as well as those that require a combination of diagnostic and treatment programs and those directed to the improvement of environmental conditions.

DIPHTHERIA

The numbers of reported cases of diphtheria with case rates per 100,000 population are given in Table 25 for the four years 1953-1956. Although the diphtheria case rates continued to decline in several countries and other areas of the Americas, in 1956 in 8 countries and 2 other areas the rates were in excess of 10 per 100,000 population. Diphtheria is a preventable disease which continues to occur in almost every country in the Americas.

The numbers of children vaccinated in diphtheria control programs are given in Table 26 for countries and other areas which provided such information. It is realized that in certain countries, such as Canada and the United States, because of the decentralized systems information regarding diphtheria vaccination is not tabulated for the entire country. Triple vaccine (combined diphtheria toxoid, pertussis vaccine and tetanus toxoid) was used in nearly two-thirds of the countries and other areas for which information was available and diphtheria toxoid or a combination in the remainder. Although the number of children vaccinated in several

countries was large, in only one country and 4 other areas was the number of vaccinations nearly as large or larger than the number of live births in a year (Uruguay, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guadeloupe and Martinique). Thus in these areas if vaccinations continue at this level coverage of the child population is practically complete. Diphtheria can be prevented with existing techniques by systematic vaccination of the child population.

TABLE 25. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF DIPHTHERIA WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Årea	195	33	19	54	195	5	195	6
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	3,000	16.3	3,535	18.8	2,606	13.6	2,090	10.7
Bolivia	98	3.1	·		28	0.9	42	1.3
Brazil (a)	2,513	30.5	2,753	32.5	2.482	27.5	2,712	28.7
Canada (b)	132	0.9	208	1.4	139	0.9	135	0.8
Chile	1,024	16.2	884	13.8	849	13.1	1,070	16,2
Colombia (c)	1,511	15.4	1,383	12.7	1,428	12.9	1,278	10.8
Costa Rica	178	20.2	148	16.2	145	15.2	130	13.2
Cuba	167	2.8	182	3.0	175	2.9	170	2.7
Dominican Republic	d) 131	5.6	258	10.6	304	12.1	316	12.1
Ecuador	333	9.5	394	11.0	579	15.7	536	14.1
El Salvador (c)	294	32.9	116	12.9	76	7.3	106	9.7
Guatemala	54	1.8	93	2.9	131	4.0	140	4.2
Haiti	45	1.4	146	4.5	56	1.7	12	0.4
Mexico	1.077	3.8	1.065	3.7	966	3.3	857	2.8
Nicaragua	34	2.9	75	6.2	41	3.3		
Panama	33	4.1	23	2.7	21	2.4	34	3.8
Paraguay	g) 304	23.0	c) 72	5.3	c) 37	5.2	25	1.6
Peru (c)	164	4.4	223	5.6	191	4.7	25 159	3.7
United States		1.5		1		1.2		
Uruguay	2,355		2,041	1.3	1,984		1,568	0.9
Venezuela (c)	194 447	7.7	147 4 97	5.7 15.5	127 558	4.9	55 e) 815	2.1 23.5
	- T-I	14.0	- ₹/1	13.3	330	10.1	¢/ 01 0	20.0
Alaska	1	0.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	- 6	2.9
Bahama Islands	_	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.9
Barbados	16	7.3	40	17.8	12	5.2	7	3.1
British Guiana	33	7.5	47	10.4	120	25.7	41	8.5
British Honduras	36	48.3	5	6.5	4	5.0	1	1.2
Canal Zone	•	-	1	2.6	1	2.6	-	-
Falkland Islands	2	89.9	-	-	-	-		
French Guiana	-	-]	-	-]	1	3.5	-	-
Guadeloupe	15	6.7	11	4.8	4	1.7	11	4.5
Hawaii	5	1.1	1	0.2	• •	-	-	-
Jamaica	33	2.2	51	3.4	47	3.0	44	2.8
Leeward Islands		ŀ		1				
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	-	-	- 1	•		2	3.6
Martinique	2	0.9	4	1.7	-	-1	-	-
Netherlands Antilles	17	9.5	12	6.6	153	83.8	e) 4	2.2
Puerto Rico	327	14.8	164	7.4	81	3,6	76	3.4
St. Pierre and Miquelon					-	-[1	20.4
Surinam	141	70.3	168	81.2	98	45.9		
Trinidad and Tobago	143	21.1	107	15.3	89	12.3	85	11.4

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Cases treated in hospitals.

⁽e) Provisional.

TABLE 26. NUMBER OF CHILDREN VACCINATED FOR DIPHTHERIA AND TYPE OF VACCINE USED IN DIPHTHERIA PROGRAMS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Ārea	Children vaccinated	Type of vaccine	Area	Children vaccinated	Type of vaccine
Argentina Bolivia Chile	a) 41,279 115,658	D.P.T. D.P.T. Mixed and diph. toxoid Mixed and simple	Uruguay	48,222 91,086 6,561	Diph. toxoid Diph. toxoid D.P.T.
Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador El Salvador Guatemala Haiti	9,919 24,286 5,728 27,668 28,537 7,466	D.P.T. Diph. toxoid D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T.aand specific D.P.T. D.P.T. double	British Guiana British Honduras. Canal Zone French Guiana Guadeloupe Hawaii	a) 503 2,226 4,075 655 10,912 11,214	D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T. Diph. toxoid Diph. toxoid D.P.T. D.P.T. and diph.
Nicaragua Paraguay Peru	13,539	vacc. and diph. toxoid D.P.T. D.P.T. Diphpertussis and diph.toxoid	Neth. Antilles Puerto Rico Virgin Is.(U.S.A.) Windward Islands St. Lucia	3,202 a) 37,307 326	D.P.T. and diph. toxoid D.P.T.

⁽a) Adjusted to agree with total number given triple vaccine (D.P.T.) in Table 49.

NOTE: D.P.T. denotes triple vaccine (combined diphtheria toxoid, pertussis vaccine and tetanus toxoid).

ACUTE INFECTIOUS ENCEPHALITIS

The completeness of reporting of acute infectious encephalitis depends essentially on availability of physicians and of diagnostic facilities. Although reporting is incomplete, the reporting of cases indicates that the problem is present in an area and that it is being recognized. In general the case rates are low, as given in Table 27, but the fact that at least one of the forms of this disease has been diagnosed in 20 countries and 8 other areas of the Americas in the four years 1953-1956 is evidence that acute infectious encephalitis, of which each form is caused by a specific virus, is a disease that must be considered when viral diseases are being investigated and differentiated.

TABLE 27. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF ACUTE INFECTIOUS ENCEPHALITIS WITH RATES PER 100.000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	1953	1	195	ıt	1955		195	6
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	123	0.7	62	0.3	116	0.6	183	0.9
Bolivia	21	0.7	-	-	-	- [-	-
Brazil (a)	78	0.9	100	1.2	96	1.1	100	1.1
Canada (b)	46	0.3	42	0.3	35	0.2	46	0.3
Chile	61	1.0	61	1.0	27	0.4	53	0.8
Colombia (c)	168	1.7	155	1.4	104	0.9	105	0.9
Costa Rica	10	1.1	12	1.3	6	0.6	12	1.2
Cuba	_	-	2	0.0	1	0.0		
Dominican Republic	_	-	-	-	7	0.3	-	-
El Salvador (c))	13	1.3	16	1.5
Guatemala	40	1.3	43	1.4	35	1.1	18	0.5
Haiti	1	0.0	1	0.0	-	-]	-	-
Mexico			2	0.0	-	- 1	5	0.0
Nicaragua	15	1.3						
Panama	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	1	0.1
Paraguay	c) 73	5.5	c) 51	3.8	c) 16	2.2	21	1.3
Peru (c)	14	0.4	19	0.5	21	0.5	22	0.5
United States	1,935	1.2	2,606	1.6	2,166	1.3	2,624	1.6
Uruguay	14	0.6	5	0.2	12	0.5		
Venezuela (c)	2	0.1	7	0.2	22	0.7	d) 47	1.4
Bermuda	2	5.1	-	-	e) 2	4.9	-	*
British Guiana					7	1.5	2	0.4
British Honduras	_	-	-	-	I	1.3	-	-
Canal Zone	_	-	-	-	_	- j	1	2.7
French Guiana			2	7.2	3	10.5	-	+
Hawaii	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	_	-
Jamaica	_	-	2	0.1	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands (USA)	-	-		-	1	4.2	1	4.2

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

LEPROSY

Leprosy continues to occur in nearly all countries of the Americas (Table 28). In one country and 4 other areas the number of new cases reported in 1956 exceeded 10 per 100,000 population. Although the numbers of reported cases have declined in some countries and other areas the numbers in a few were larger in this four-year period than in the years 1950-1952. It is expected that cases of leprosy will be reported more completely as diagnostic and treatment facilities are extended to larger proportions of the population.

Information was provided regarding the known and estimated cases as well as the

diagnostic and treatment facilities (Table 29). The number of known cases of leprosy in the Americas exceeds 100,000 with cases in nearly all countries and other areas. The estimated number of cases is much greater and may be twice as large. Although many areas provided at least one leprosarium, segregation was carried out for only a small proportion of the patients. With the new drugs available the extension of treatment to patients through clinic supervision and home isolation is practicable. Thus active control programs are now being developed based on the ambulatory treatment of cases.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Provisional.

⁽e) Attributable to measles.

TABLE 28. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF LEPROSY WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	195	3	1954	4	1959	5	195	6
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	399	2,2	420	2.2	426	2.2	397	2.0
Bolivia	36	1.2	J 6	0.2] 12	0.4	7	0.2
Canada (a),	2	0.0	1	0.0	-	-	3	0.0
Colombia (b)	903	9.2	980	9.0	822	7.4	789	6.6
Costa Rica	8	0.9	34	3.7	34	3.6	39	3.9
Cuba	35	0.6	29	0.5	16		37	0.6
Dominican Republic	• • •		21	0.9	40			
El Salvador (b)	•••		·		3		· · · ·	
Guatemala	4	0.1	3	0.1	11	0.3	9	0.3
Haiti	21	0.7	10	0.3	9		c) 4	0.1
Mexico	312	1.1	291	1.0	237	0.8	102	0.3
Nicaragua	11	0.9	5	0.4	4		11	0.9
Panama	9	1.1	6	0.7	ĺ	0.1	12	1.4
Paraguay	ь) 203	15.3	ь) 335	24.8	ь) 167	23.3	410	25.6
Peru (b)	92	2.5	93	2.3	88	2.1	81	1.9
United States	60	0.0	56	0.0	75	0.0	52	0.0
Uruguay	10	0.4	15	0.6	15	0.6		•••
Venezuela (b)	623		350	10.9	288	8.6	c) 301	8.7
Bahama Islands	2	2.3		-	1	1.0	2	1.9
Barbados	1	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.4	•	-
British Guiana	32	7.3	64	14.1	82	17.6	112	23.3
French Guiana	48	171.4	57	204.6	60	209.1	20	68.3
Guadeloupe	32	14.3	45	19.6	78	32.9	107	43.8
Hawaii	23	4.8	20	4.1	25	5.0	15	2.9
Jamaica	10	0.7	18	1.2	15	1.0	17	1.1
Leeward Islands				_,_				
Antigua	6	12.3	5	10.0	4	7.7	5	9.4
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	3	5.8	2	3.8	2	3.7	_	_
Martinique	100	42.7	196	82.0	217	87.9	130	51.4
Netherlands Antilles	5	2.8	2	1.1	5	2.7	7	3.8
Puerto Rico	12	0.5	13	0.6	1	0.0	5	0.2
Surinam		104.2	268			118.5	•••	• • • •
Trinidad and Tobago	60	8.8	27	3.9	39	5.4	17	2.3
Virgin Islands (USA)	-	0.0	. 2	8.3	_	J. I	i	4.2
Windward Islands	_	_	, 4	0.4	_		•	
Dominica	2	3.4	_	_	2	3.2	_	_
St. Lucia	2	2.4	1	1.2	4	4.6	3	3.4
St. Vincent	2	2.4	2	2.7	1	1.3	1	1.3
Du. vincent				۷٠ (1.3		1.0

⁽a) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽b) Reporting area.

⁽c) Provisional.

TABLE 29. ESTIMATED LEPROSY PROBLEM AND FACILITIES FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN THE AMERICAS. 1956

	IN INE	AMERICAS,	<u> 1956 _</u>				
		Known cases		Estimated	Lepros	ariums	Number of
Area		Rate per	Number	number in	and co	lonies	diagnostic
	Number	100,000 population	segre- gated	country	Number	Capaci ty	centers
D 1	200	6.2	150	850	2		
Bolivia		105.5	23,034				l :::
Brazil	63,143	0.5	13	36	1	40	4
Chile	35	74.6	6, 28B	20,000	2		
Colombia	9,658	25.5	166	1	1	177	2
Costa Rica	252	67.1	731	6,500	2		10
Cuba	4,204		167	600	1	181	1
Dominican Republic	500	19.2		200	1	100	i
Guatemala	71	2.1	(50		1	450	24
Mexico	13,408	43.9	650	30,000	1	68	1
Nicaragua	100	7.8	67	2,000	1	400	8
Paraguay	1,679	104.9	375	4,787	3	700	6
Peru	961	11.2	690	3,400	1	500	2
United States	740	0.4	320	2,000	1	70	_
Uruguay	• • • •		75	1,200	1	1	185
Venezuela	9,298	161.1	858	13,000	2	1,000	103
Bahama Islands	14	13.0	14	14		24	• • •
Barbados	18	7.9	, 18	18	1	100	
Bermuda	6	14.4	1	10	1	14	1
British Guiana	1,391	289.6	280	1,391] 1	400	4
British Honduras	1	1,2	-] 1	1)
French Guiana	1,500	5,119.4	1,340	• • •			• • •
Guadeloupe	2,297	939.5	110		1	110	34
Hawaii	459	87.3	322	459	2	472	1
Jamaica	338	21.6	125		1	185	
Leeward Islands			į.	ļ		ļ	
Antigua	46	86.2	32	50	1	40	1
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	18	32.8	18	30	1	34	1
Martinique	1,000	39.5	150	2,000	2	150	2
Netherlands Antilles	23	12.4	23	30	1 -	30	-
Puerto Rico	150	66.2	96		1	92	-
Trinidad and Tobago	896	l <u>-</u>	261	896	1	400	9
Virgin Islands (USA)	15	1 ' '	15	15	1	92	2
Windward Islands		1	1	1		1	
Dominica	8	12.9	8	21		26	
Grenada	4	4.4	4			25	_
St. Lucia	25	28.1	14			26	1
St. Vincent	20	25.8	20	20	1		

MALARIA

The numbers of reported cases of malaria show marked variations by years and by areas of the Americas (Table 30). In Ecuador (1954-1956) and Nicaragua (1955 and 1956) only cases with positive slides were reported. Although reporting of cases of malaria is incomplete in many areas the case rates indicate that in this four-year period

malaria was a major health problem. Even though reporting was incomplete, nearly 600,000 new cases of malaria were reported in the Americas in 1955. A report of the hemispheric malaria eradication program which is now under way in the Americas is given in a separate document entitled "Status of the Malaria Eradication Program in the Americas, VI Report" for the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

TABLE 30. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF MALARIA WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	T	153	AMERICAS		1950	<u></u>	19!	
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
 					 		1	
Argentina	648	3.5	618	3.3	J	1.3	707	3.6
Bolivia	21,014				1,810		1,069	33.0
Brazil	209,755		243,246		383,946	656.B		• • •
Canada (a)	4		8		3) 2	0.0
Colombia (b)	83,877	854.1	73,906		77,219		69,714	586.8
Costa Rica	1,407	159.6	1,368		1,090		1,379	139.6
Cuba	214	3.6	248		234	3.8	131	2. 1
Dominican Republic	c)6,206	263.4	9,092		10,392	412.1	1,831	70.2
Ecuador					d) 1,341	36.3	d) 661	17.4
El Salvador	6,561	319.4	4,737	223.2	2,071	94.4	4,575	201.7
Guatemala	30,230	988.4	29,362	929.6	24,010	737.0	19,818	591.9
Haiti	48,300	1496.9	77,535	2374.4	19,614	593.5	9,534	285.1
Mexico	50,947	181.6	48,521	168.2	41,169	138.7	33,360	109,2
Nicaragua	10,036	861.1	1,485	123.3	(d) 398	32.0	d) 184	14.3
Panama	4,194	515.4	2,849	340.3	2,095	243.3	3,393	383.1
Paraguay	ь)6,971	526.9		312.5	1	100.1	443	27.7
Peru (b)	19,232	514.4	14,228	357.8	11,607	282.8	8,117	189.3
United States	1,310	0.8	715	0.4	522	0.3	234	0.1
Venezuela	2,261	42.1	1,487	27.0	1,158	20.5	e)1,555	26.9
Alaska	1	0.5	_	-	_	-	_	-
British Guiana	83	18.8	31	6.8	. 82	17.6	42	8.7
British Honduras	1,884	2525.1	1,100	1428.4	1.233	1546.9	302	369.3
Canal Zone	78	185.5	85	218.2	31	79.6	4	10.7
French Guiana					f) 145	505.2	f) 142	484.6
Guadeloupe	_	-	1	0.4	_		-	_
Hawaii	106	22.3	_	-	_		6	1.1
Jamaica			4,417	291.0	3,381	219.3	3,712	237.4
Leeward Islands	ĺ		,		ĺ			
Antigua	g) 1	2.0	-	_	g) 1	1.9	-	-
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	2	3.9	_	_	1	1.9	-	-
Martinique	_	-	_	-	1	0.4	1	0.4
Puerto Rico	28	1.3	13	0.6	7	0.3	-	_
Surinam	769	383.5	535	258.4	498	233.3		
Trinidad and Tobago	5.050	744.5	5,515	790.6	1,540	213.7	156	21.0
Virgin Islands (USA)	-,	-	1	4.2	1	4.2	_	-
Windward Islands			_	- · · -	_	_	i	
Dominica	546	940.1	280	464.6	234	376.0	15	24.2
Grenada		4332.5		3220.4	• • •			
St. Lucia	•	3844.5		3557.2		1980.8	1,130	1255.6
St. Vincent	5	6.9	- 0,042				_,	-
DOS FAITUGIO 14411411111111	J	0.7	_	_				

⁽a) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

MEASLES

The numbers of cases of measles vary from year to year with epidemics at two and three-year intervals. Case rates for measles continue to be high (Table 31).

⁽b) Reporting area.

⁽c) Cases treated in hospitals.

⁽d) Positive slides.

⁽e) Provisional.

⁽f) Including all malaria-like fevers.

⁽g) Imported case.

TABLE 31. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF MEASLES WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

.	1953	l	195	3 4	195	55	195	6
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	26,983	146.6	37,206	198.4	11,796	61.7	17,074	87.6
Bolivia	506	16.2	247	7.8	848	26.5	450	13.9
Brazil (a)	2,432	29.5	2,303	27.2	3,116	34.6	2,492	26.3
Canada (b)	57,871	390.5	36,850	241.5	56,972	363.4	53,986	336.1
Chile	7,429	117.6	6,672	104.1	11,831	182.1	10,771	163.5
Colombia (c)	26,438	269.2	29,752	272.5	31,327	282.7	51,008	429.4
Costa Rica	1,197	135.8	1,179	128.9	1,319	138.7	2,087	211.3
Cuba	108	1.8	445	7.4	269	4.4	126	2.0
Dominican Republic			1,172	48.1	7,403	293.6		
El Salvador (c)	1,254	140.4	2,530	281.2	2,552	246.8	3,044	278.1
Guatemala	3,824	125.0	787	24.9	3,134	96.2	1,686	50.4
Haiti	75	2.3	452	13.8	85	2.6	422	12.6
Mexico	36,515	130.1	19,488	67.5	44,859	151.1	12,805	41.9
Nicaragua	1,002	86.0	1,939	161.0	1,149	92.3	250	19.4
Panama	929	114.2	287	34.3	738	85.7	339	38.3
Paraguay	c) 1,950	147.4	c)1.663	123.3	c) 562	78.5	1,352	84.4
Peru (c)	4.382	117.2	10,258	258.0	8,382	204.2	11,795	275.1
United States	449,146	283.7	,	423.5	555,156	337.9	611,936	365.9
Uruguay	3,651	144.0	4,771	185.0	771	29.5		
Venezuela (c)	9,828	325.0		630.7	11,845	354. 6	d)11,329	327.0
Alaska	2,142	1044.9	1,492	717.3	606	290.0	2,732	1326.2
Bahama Islands	_	-	145	161.8	63	66.0	12	11.2
Bermuda	7	17.8	72	179.6	331	810.3	12	28.8
British Guiana	778	176.4	59.	13.0	1	0,2	-	-
British Honduras	143	191.7	6	7,8	55	69.0	67	81.9
Canal Zone	224	532.7	61	156.6	138	354.3	25	67.0
French Guiana	33	117.9					_	-
Guadeloupe	2	0.9	39	17.0	20	8.4	36	14.7
Hawaii	142	29.9	588	121.5	6,763	1344.5	5,850	1112.2
Jamaica			6,127	403.7	695	45.1	59	3.8
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	1.782	3644.8	6	12.0	42	80.9	24	45.0
Montserrat	49	369.2	14	102.2	1	7.0		
Virgin Islands	2	27.1					· · · ·	
Martinique	_	-	2	0.8	395	160.0	-	-
Puerto Rico	1,761	79.6	4,154	186.4	3,891	171.9	2,094	92.4
St. Pierre and Miquelon) <u>-</u>	-	1,511	30836.7
Trinidad and Tobago	17	2.5	728	104.4	264	36.6	199	26.8
Virgin Islands (USA)	1	3.7		54.2	-	_	205	854.2
Windward Islands	_			,	1			
Dominica	1	1.7	3	5.0	30	48.2	17	27.4
	39	46.5	13	15.2	37	42.4		
St. Lucia	.39	40.3	1 10	1044	J 21	74.7		

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS

Although cases of meningococcal meningitis were reported in nearly all countries

and other areas of the Americas, in only 5 countries and 5 other areas were rates in excess of 2 per 100,000 population in 1956 (Table 32).

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Provisional.

TABLE 32. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTIONS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

_	195	3	1954		1955	i	1956	ì
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	208	1.1	232	1,2	258	1.3	141	0.7
Bolivia	24	0.8	3	0.1	44	1.4	14	0.4
Brazil (a)	314	3.8	375	4.4	313	3.5	359	3.8
Canada (b)	301	2.0	285	1.9	310	2.0	285	1.8
Chile	89	1.4	108	1.7	147	2.3	120	1.8
Colombia (c)	691	7.0	634	5.8	1,166	10.5	756	6.4
Costa Rica	24	2.7	10	1.1	1,136	0.6	18	1.8
Cuba	4	0.1	1	0.0	i	0.0		
Ecuador	9	0.3	_	-		-		• • • •
El Salvador (c)					4	0.4	l '';	0.6
Guatemala	79	2.6	69	2.2	88	2.7	70	2, 1
Haiti					3	0.1	23	0.7
Mexico	88	0.3	34	0.1	46	0.2	38	0.1
	2	0.3	1	0.1	24	1.9	1	
Nicaragua								1.7
Panama	18	2.2	15	1.8	6	0.7	15	
Paraguay	c) 169	12.8	c) 103	7.6	c) 67	9.4	128	8.0
Peru (c)	59	1.6	79	2.0	55	1.3	51	1,2
United States	5,077	3.2	4,436	2.8	3,455	2.1	2,735	1.6
Uruguay	7	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.2	1 147	• • •
Venezuela (c)	3	0.1	5	0.2	119	3.6	d) 147	4.2
Alaska	9	4.4	13	6.2	11	5.3	17	8.3
Bahama Islands	-	-	-	-	9	9.4	_	-
Barbados	-	-	4	1.8	2	0.9	6	2.6
Bermuda	2	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	19	4.3	15	3.3	25	5.4	31	6.5
British Honduras	7	9.4	2	2.6	4	5.0	-	-
Canal Zone	2	4.8	1	2.6	1	2.6	3	8.0
French Guiana				• • •	4	13.9	1	3.4
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	1	0.4	4	1.6
Hawaii	7	1.5	5	1.0	3	0.6	3	0.6
Jamaica	3	0.2	32	2.1	6	0.4	3	0.2
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	1	2.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	-	1	1.9		-	1	1.8
Martinique	2	0.9	-	-	_	-	_	-
Puerto Rico	41	1.9	14	0.6	6	0.3	9	0.4
Surinam	-		2	1.0	_	_	• • •	
Trinidad and Tobago	-	_	_	_	_	-	1	0.1
Virgin Islands (USA)	2	7.4	_	-	-	_	2	8.3
Windward Islands	-							
St. Vincent	. 1	1.4	6	8.2	_	-	1	1.3
St. Vincent		4. *		0,2			<u> </u>	1.0

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

PLAGUE

Cases of plague were reported from only 6 countries in the Americas during the 5 years 1953-1957, namely, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, United States and Venezuela (Table 33). The following programs were in operation: in Brazil, the campaign against plague is developed in the potential endemic area covering 160 "municipios" in the States of Ceará, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas Gerais and

in the Federal District; in Ecuador, the program is for elimination of reservoirs and vectors especially in rural areas of endemic infection; in Peru, in 1956 only sporadic outbreaks have been attended; in United States, a study program on sylvatic plague is carried on by the plague laboratory of the Communicable Disease Center; and in Venezuela, the objective of the program is to prevent spread from the circumscribed enzootic areas to other areas of the national territory.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Provisional.

TABLE 33. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF PLAGUE WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1957

Area	1953		1954		195	5	195	6	1957	
ni ba	Kumber	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Kumber	Rate
Bolivia		-	9	0.3	45	1.4	_	_	_	_
Brazil	10	0.0	6	0.0	27	0.0	4.	0.0	37	0.1
Ecuador	90	2.6	81	2.3	7	0.2	80	2.1	79	2.0
Peru	163	2.0	75	0.9	8	0.1	24	0.3	37	0.4
United States	_	_	-	-	-	-	1	0.0	1	0.0
Venezuela	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	3	0.1	-	-

POLIOMYELITIS

4

Since 1947 notable increases in reporting of cases of poliomyelitis have occurred. Definite outbreaks with case rates in excess of 20 per 100,000 population were reported in Argentina, Canada, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Alaska, Hawaii, Jamaica and Trinidad. In addition the case rates were above 20 per 100,000 population in the United States and high rates were noted in some of the areas with small populations such as the Canal Zone, French Guiana and Grenada. The general increase in reporting of cases since 1947 may be attributed to several factors, such as improvement in case reporting and better recognition of the disease as well as to an actual increase in paralytic cases of the disease. The great variation in the numbers of reported cases and case rates for the 5 years 1953-1957 is seen in Table 34.

In the past case rates were high in Canada and the United States and low in the rest of the Americas. Although the data vary in completeness of reporting, as well as in the reporting of nonparalytic poliomyelitis, the totals for the United States and Canada and for the rest of the Americas (Table 35) serve to show major changes in the problem from the available data during the 11-year period, 1947-1957. In Canada and the United States combined the case rates were in excess of 20 per 100,000 population for the years 1949, 1950, 1952, 1953 and 1954. In 1955 vaccination programs were initiated which were extended in 1956. The case rate for these two countries combined was 8.6 per 100,000 population in 1956 and 3.3 per 100,000

in 1957. At the beginning of this period the case rate for the rest of the Americas, on the basis of known incomplete reporting of cases, and considering data for reporting areas only in 5 countries, was only 1.5 per 100,000 population. However, steady increases in the number of reported cases in some countries and in outbreaks in others resulted in case rates in excess of 4 per 100,000 population for the 4 years 1953-1956 with the highest rate of 8.3 per 100,000 population in 1956 due in large part to the epidemic in Argentina. The provisional data for 1957 indicate a case rate of 3.9 per 100,000 for the Americas excluding Canada and the United States.

Many of the countries and other areas provided the distribution by age of reported cases in 1956 (Table 36). Of the 22 providing information with at least 10 reported cases, in 14 or nearly two-thirds, over 70 per cent of the cases were in children under 5 years of age. In the United States only 39.0 per cent of the cases were in children under 5 years and 34.0 per cent were in persons 15 years of age and over. Since the age distribution of reported cases varies in the Americas data regarding age are essential in planning vaccination programs.

Table 37 provides a summary of the use of vaccine in the Americas and the availability of iron lungs and rehabilitation centers. Polio vaccine (Salk or other killed-virus vaccine) was used in at least 11 countries and 9 other areas in 1956. Greater use of vaccine is expected due to the availability of a live virus vaccine in 1958.

TABLE 34. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1957

4 m	195	3	19!	54	199	55	1956	6	1957	(a)
Area	Kumber	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	2,579	14.0	871	4.6	435	2.3	6,496	33.3	757	3.8
Bolivia	2	0.1	_	-	1	0.0	18	0.6	14	0.4
Brazil (b)	681	8.3	561	6.6	368	4.1	698	7.4	461	4
Canada (c)	8,878	59.9	2,390	15.7	1,021	6.5	607	3.8	286	1.
Chile	554	8.8	589	9.2	416	6.4	719	10.9	336	5.6
Colombia (d)	154	1.6	110	1.0	155	1.4	108	0.9	117	0.
Costa Rica	9	1.0	1.081	118.2	45	4.7	170	17.2	42	4.
Cuba	69	1.2	56	0.9	267	4.4	56	0.9	97	1.
Dominican Republic .	e) 7	0.3	_	_	_	_	15	0.6	1	0.1
Ecuador	37	1.1	62	1.7	40	1.1	30	0.8	42	1.
El Salvador	151	7.4	40	1.9	9	0.4	54	2.4	68	2.9
Guatemala	140	4.6	139	4.4	86	2.6	146	4.4	107	3.
Haiti			7	0.2	_	-	-	-	45	1.
Mexico	1,787	6.4	609	2.1	1,824	6.1	594	1.9	1,562	5.0
Nicaragua	191	16.4	45	3.7	113	9.1	48	3.7	62	4.
Panama	22	2.7	27	3.2	14	1.6	144	16.3	5	0.5
Paraguay	a) 59	4.5	d) 70	5.2	d) 37	5.2	115	7.2	30	1.8
Peru (d)	79	2.1	73	1.8	203	4.9	284	6.6	192	4.
United States	35,592	22.5	38,476	23.9	28,985	17.6	15,140	9.1	5,894	3.
Uruguay	56	2.2	86	3.3	551	21.1	71	2.7	49	1.
Venezuela (d)	327	10.8	325	10.1	390	11.7	a) 321	9,3	. 275	7.1
Alaska	67	32.7	365	175.5	57	27.3	11	5.3	3	1.4
Bahama Islands	1	1.2	-	-	~	-	-	-	2	1.
Barbados	3	1.4	1	0.4	-	-	_	-	1	0.4
Bermuda	1	2.5	1	2.5	-	_	-	-	1	2.
British Guiana	2	0.5	3	0.7	f) 2	0.4	4	8.0	101	20.4
British Honduras	3	4.0	-	-	1	1.3	-	-	-	
Canal Zone	12	28.5	9	.23. I	4	10.3	16	42.9	-	
French Guiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	30.7	-	•
Guadeloupe			6	2.6	13	5.5	4	1,6	-	
Hawaii	57	12.0	216	44.6	185	36.8	62	11.8	10	1.8
Jamaica	4.	0.3	759	50.0	71	4.6	14	0.9	394	25.0
Leeward Islands St. Kitts-Nevis-										
Anguilla	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1.8	_	
Martinique	_ 	-	13	5.4	2	0.8	_			
Netherlands Antilles	1	0.6	2	1.1	14	7.7	a) 24	13.0	- · · · · -	
Puerto Rico	34	1.5	118	5.3	434	19.2	54	2,4	33	1.
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0.1	189	27.1	16	2.2	9	1.2	274	35.8
Virgin Islands (USA)	-	-	-	-	1	4.2	-	-	-	
Windward Islands				25.0				ļ	2.1	99.
Grenada	2	2.4	19	22.3		: • •	•••		31	33.0
St. Lucia	-	-	2	2.3	1	1.1	8	9.0	4	4.

a) Provisional.

⁽b) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽c) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽d) Reporting area.

⁽e) Cases treated in hospitals.

⁽f) Revised.

TABLE 35. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION FOR CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES AND FOR THE REST OF THE AMERICAS, 1947-1957

Year	Canada an United S		Rest of Americas	
. • • •	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1947	13,118	8.4	1,407	1.5
1948	28,894	18.1	1,814	1.8
1949	44,491	27.4	2,678	2.6
1950	34,211	20.7	2,950	2.7
1951	30,954	18.5	3,939	3.6
1952	62,634	36.8	3,740	3.4
1953	44,470	25.7	7,092	6.1
1954	40,866	23.2	6,454	5.4
1955	30,006	16.7	5,755	4.7
1956	15,747	8.6	10,303	8.3
1957	ь) 6,180	3.3	ь) 5,116	3.9

⁽a) For 5 countries only reporting areas are included.

TABLE 36. DISTRIBUTION OF REPORTED CASES OF POLIOMYELITIS BY AGE GROUP IN THE AMERICAS, 1956(a)

			Numl	ber .				Per	cent (I	b)	
Area	Total	Under 5 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15 years and over	1	Total	Under 5 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15 years and over
Argentina	ნ,496	4,846	820	339	491	-	100	74.6	12.6	5.2	7.6
Bolivia	8 152	8 121	91	-	-	11	100	85.8	6.4	7.	R
Brazil (c)	231	54	79		. . 96	2	100	23.6		4.5	41.9
Chile	719	601	60		16	21	100	86.1	8.6		
Colombia	108	57	20		1		100	52.8	18.5	28.	
Costa Rica	170	143	14	2	11	\ <u>-</u>	100	84.1	8.2	1.2	6.5
Cuba	56	41	8	_	7	-	100	73.2	14.3	12.	5
Dominican Republic	15	13	_	_	l -	2	100	100.0	-	_	-
Guatemala	146	113	24	7	1	1	100	77.9	16.6	4.8	0.7
Mexico	602	557	37	7	1	-	100	92.5	6.1	1.2	0.2
Nicaragua	48	46	2	-	-	-	100	95.8	4.2	-	-
Panama	144	121	13	3	7	-	100	84.0	9.0	2.1	4.9
Paraguay	117	109	7	1	-	-	100	93.2	6.0	0.8	-
Peru	290	254	15	5	16	-	100	87.6	5.2	[1.7	5.5
United States	15,453	6,027	2,472	1,700	5,254	_	100	39.0	16.0	11.0	34.0
Uruguay	71	43	12	5	11] -	100	60.6	16.9	7.0	15.5
Venezuela (e)	167	137	14	6	10	-	100	82.0	8.4	3.6	6.0
Alaska	12	5	1	2	4	-	100	41.7	8.3	16.7	33.3
Canal Zone	16	9	5	1	1	-	100	56.2	31.2	6.2	6.2
French Guiana	9	8	1	-	-	-	*		}]	
Guadeloupe	4] -	1	1	2) -	*		1	1	
Hawaii	62	20	16	7	19	-	100	32.3	25.8	11.3	30.6
Jamaica	14	1	1	-	5	7					
Leeward Islands			1			1				1	
St. Kitts-Nevis-											
Anguilla	1	1	-	-	-	-	*	l			
Puerto Rico	54	37	10		2	2	100	71.2	19.0	5.8	3.8
Trinidad and Tobago	9	3	4	2	-	-	*			l	
Windward Islands			ļ			1		1			
St. Lucia	8	8	-	-	-	-	•]			

Percentages not calculated when less than 10 cases.

⁽b) Provisional.

⁽a) Unrevised data.

⁽b) Distribution of stated ages.

⁽c) Year 1955, for Federal District and 6 State capitals.

⁽d) Six provinces.

⁽e) Representative sample.

TABLE 37. USE OF VACCINE, IRON LUNGS AND REHABILITATION CENTERS FOR POLIOMYELITIS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Area	Use of vaccine	l ron lungs	Rehabili- tation centers	Area	Use of vaccine	l ron lungs	Rehabili- tation centers
Argentina	5,307,435 doses	180	28	Alaska	25,651 doses	5	
Bolivia	Very limited			Bahama Islands.		2	
Brazil				British Guiana.			
Chile	-	16	5	ir	maintained	1	1
Colombia			1	British Honduras	Being planned	1	
Costa Rica	Began Sept. 1956	3	1	Canal Zone	21,640 c.c.	3	1
El Salvador	No official pro-			Hawaii	Yes	12	1
	gram	3	ι	Jamaica	Yes	7	1
_	Began Nov. 1956	2	_	Leeward Islands			
Mexico	_	50	10	St. Kitts-			
Nicaragua		1		Nevis-Ang	1	1	-
Panama	Began Aug. 1956		•••	Puerto Rico	1,017,325 doses	7	10
Paraguay	Began Dec. 1956	4		Trinidad and			
Peru	Under study	5	2	Tobago	Yes	3	2
United States .	Very active			Virgin Is.			
	program		15	(U.S.A.)			
Uruguay	Yes	45	4	Windward Islands	1		
	Free vaccine be-			Grenada		1	
	gan Nov. 1956	6	1	St. Vincent			
				<u></u>	1950	-	-

RABIES

During the four-year period 1953-1956 cases of rabies were reported from 15

countries and 2 other areas in the Americas. Although the numbers of cases are small (Table 38), active programs are needed to prevent outbreaks of this fatal disease.

TABLE 38. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF RABIES WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

71112 71112 71111 7111 7111 7111													
	1 95	3	1 95	; 4	195	5	195	6					
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate					
Argentina	8	0.0	10	0.1	22	0.1	16	0.1					
Bolivia			-	-	1	0.0	-	-					
Brasil (a)	19	0.2	20	0.2	25	0.3	28	0.3					
Chile	1	0.0	2	0.0	8	0.1	4	0.1					
Colombia (b)	75	0.8	59	0.5	52	0.5	18	0.2					
Cuba,	4	0.1	4	0.1	1	0.0	-	-					
Dominican Republic	_	-	_	-	2	0.1	1	0.0					
El Salvador (b)	1	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.3	4.	0.4					
Guatemala	9	0.3	5	0,2	9	0.3	2	0.1					
Haiti	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0							
Mexico	29	0.1	26	0.1	36	0.1	31	0.1					
Paraguay					b) 3	0.4							
Peru (b),	5	0.1	14	0.4	7	0.2	15	0.3					
United States	c) 12	0.0	c) 13	0.0	c) 4	0.0	11	0.0					
Venezuela	17	0.3	8	0.1	15	0.3	d) 19	0.3					
British Guiana	e) 7	1.6	l										
Surinam					1	0.5	• • •						

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽b) Reporting area.

⁽c) Registered deaths.

⁽d) Provisional.

⁽e) Deaths in hospitals.

SCARLET FEVER

Except in areas in which streptococcal sore throat was combined with reports of scarlet fever, the numbers of cases of scarlet fever were small (Table 39). Case rates in

the United States and Canada for scarlet fever were high. In the United States streptococcal sore throat was included. It is necessary to know the distribution of scarlet fever because of increases which occur in its incidence.

TABLE 39. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF SCARLET FEVER WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS. 1953-1956

	1953		1954		195	5	195	6
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
	0.07		1 405		0.45	4.0	510	
Argentina	927 59	$\frac{5.0}{1.9}$	1,435 65	$7.7 \\ 2.1$	943	$\frac{4.9}{1.2}$	513 32	2.6 1.0
Brazil (a)	90	1.9	91	1.1	110	1.2	237	2.5
Canada (b)	14.054	94.8	11.526	75.5	7,345	46.8	9,017	56.1
Chile	2,743	43.4	1,110	17.3	836	12.9		19.7
Colombia (c)	110	1.1	91	0.8	292	2.6	228	1.9
Costa Rica	6	0.7	5	0.5	27	2.8	20	2.0
Cuba	-	-	ĭ	0.0	l i	0.0	11	0.2
El Salvador (c)					66	6.4	64	5.8
Guatemala	27	0.9	21	0.7	21	0.6	11	0.3
Haiti			110	3.4	23	0.7		
Mexico	459	1.6	291	1.0	357	1.2	353	1.2
Panama	- 3	0.4	_	-	-	_	-	-
Paraguay	c) 45	3.4	c) 69	5.1	c) 7	1.0		
Peru (c)	317	8.5	383	9.6	219	5.3	386	9.0
United States (d)	132,935	84.0	147,785	91.7	147,502	89.8	176,392	105.5
Uruguay	190	7.5	295	11.4	169	6.5	279	10.5
Venezuela (c)	15	0.5	62	1.9	24	0.7	e) 16	0.5
Alaska (d)	83	40.5	136	65.4	329	157.4	231	112.1
Bermuda	7	17.8	7	17.5	1	2.4	1	2.4
Canal Zone	-	-	_	-	1	2.6	5	13.4
Hawaii (d)	50	10.5	41	8.5	4.2	8.3	38	7.2
Jamaica	1	0.1	3	0.2	8	0.5	30	1.9
Leeward Islands			l					
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	-	•	-	- ,	1	1.9	-	-
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
Puerto Rico	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	2	0.1
Virgin Islands (USA)				-			1	4.2

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

^{&#}x27;(c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Including streptococcal sore throat.

⁽e) Provisional.

SMALLPOX

In the five-year period cases of small-pox were reported in 12 countries; however, practically all of the cases were reported from 9 countries in South America (Table 40). In 1957, cases were reported from only 7 countries which were all in South America. Three South American countries, Chile, Peru and Venezuela had no cases in 1957. The case rates in Bolivia, Brazil (Federal District and State capitals), Colombia, Ecuador and Paraguay are high. Whenever present smallpox constitutes an important health problem.

In 1950 the XIII Pan American Sanitary Conference(b) recommended to the countries the development of systematic smallpox vaccination programs directed to the eradication of the disease. Although great progress has been made in the eradication of smallpox, with the last reported case in Mexico in 1951, in Chile in 1953, in Peru in 1954, and in Venezuela in 1956, eradication has not been completed in 7 countries of South America.

Data which were provided on primary vaccinations and revaccinations and the production of vaccine are summarized in Table 41. The number of primary vaccinations can be related to the number of live births and should be of approximately the same size if each year the new child population is vacci-

nated. In Bolivia, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela, British Honduras, and Canal Zone the data indicated the number of primary vaccinations was at least of the size of the population added by birth. Dried vaccine was being produced in 6 countries and glycerinated vaccine in 10 countries and 2 other areas.

SYPHILIS

In the period 1953-1956 cases of syphilis were reportable in nearly all countries and other areas of the Americas. Although the case rates as given in Table 42 show wide variation, in many they indicate that syphilis is an important health problem. In several such as in Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Venezuela, British Honduras, Antigua, and Puerto Rico the rates appear to show an almost continuous decline. In others marked variations from year to year may indicate changes in case-finding activities.

Table 43 provides the results of serologic tests for syphilis. The numbers of positive tests were usually considerably larger than the numbers of cases reported indicating that in many areas presumably bloods taken for treatment are included. For treatment both PAM and benzathing penicillin were usually used.

TABLE 40. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF SMALLPOX WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1957

	195	3	195	ц	1955		1 95	6	195	7
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	336	1.8	256	1.4	55	0.3	86	0.4	a) 335	1.7
Bolivia	429	13.7	624	19.7	372	11.6	481	14.9	1,310	40.5
Brazil (b)	923	11.2	1,035	12.2	2,580	28.6	2,385	25.2	a) 842	8.7
Chile	9	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia (c)	5,526	56.3	7,203	66.0	3,404	30.7	2,572	21.7	2,107	16.7
Ecuador	708	20.2	2,516	70.5	1,831	49.6	669	17.6	913	23.5
Guatemala	1	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	c)770	58.2	c) 207	15.3	c) 57	8.0	132	8.2	95	5.8
Peru (c)	172	4.6	115	2.9	-	-	-	_	-	-
United States	4	0.0	d) 9	0.0	d) 2	0.0	_	-	-	-
Uruguay	7	0.3	1	0.0	45	1.7	42	1.6	2	0.1
Venezuela	72	1.3	13	0.2	2	0.0	e) 4	0.1	-	-

⁽a) Incomplete.

(c) Reporting area.

⁽b) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽d) These cases do not fulfill the generally accepted criteria for a diagnosis of smallpox.

⁽e) Clinical diagnosis not supported by epidemiological evidence.

⁽b) Actas de la Decimotercera Conferencia Sanitaria Panamericana, Publication No. 261, Pan American Sanitary Organization, September, 1952.

TABLE 41. NUMBER OF SMALLPOX VACCINATIONS AND LOCAL PRODUCTION OF VACCINE IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Yaccin	ations	Local prod		
Area	Primary	Revaccinations	Dried vaccine	Glycerinated vaccine	
Argentina	117	,862	a)	8,342,500	
Bolivia	b) 117,903	153,045		•••	
Brazil (c)	816	, 908	• • • •		
Chile	124,593	[658,595	998,750	1,332,513	
Colombia	1,487,020	1, 223, 559	170,000	4,436,12	
Costa Rica	13	,046	-		
Cuba	614	348			
Dominican Republic	-	5,359	-		
Ecuador	68,754	220,270	1,093,325	33!	
El Salvador	31,359	1	-	20,234	
Guatemala	137	, 236	_	200,700	
Haiti	4,185	1	·-		
Mexico (c)	1,639,232	3,053,942	31,000	12,068,63	
Nicaragua	13,675		.,,	304,80	
Paraguay	159,435	62,376	-		
Peru	235,509	638,370			
Uruguay	56,788	39,847	271,500	2,621,05	
Venezuela	638,844	493,968	100,000	3,849,50	
Alaska	3,932				
Bermuda	7 50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	-		
British Guiana	330	-	-		
British Honduras	3,369	1,250	-		
Canal Zone	2,568	d) 104	-		
French Guiana	332	1, 336	-		
Guadeloupe	2,245	915	• • •	Ye	
Jamaica	d)22,885		-	•••	
Leeward Islands					
Antigua	•	1,218	-		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1,670	219	-		
Virgin Islands		7			
Martinique		B,016	_		
Netherlands Antilles	2,400	e) 26	-	İ	
Puerto Rico	3	1,237			
Trinidad and Tobago	11,662		-		
Virgin Islands (USA)	208				
Windward Islands					
Grenada	1,353	42	_	Ye	
			_		
St. Lucia	80	520	-		

⁽a) In experimental stage.

⁽b) Includes 55,554 not specified.

⁽c) Vaccinations done by agencies of Ministry of Health only.

⁽d) Incomplete data.

⁽e) Curação only.

TABLE 42. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF SYPHILIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION
IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	19	53	19	54	19	55	19	56
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	3,960	21.5	4, 251	22.7	2,439	12.8	4.720	24.2
Bolivia	3,876	124.0	381	12.1	468	14.6	30 6	9.5
Brazil (a)	14,337	164.9	10,875	121.5	15,872	172.4		
Canada (b)	2,898	19.6	2,537	16.6	2,401	15.3	2,082	13.0
Colombia (c)	23,975	244.1	19,278	176.6	d)3,152	28.4	(d)3, 167	26.7
Costa Rica	824	93.5	1,184	129.4	798	83.9	575	58.2
Cuba							3,874	61.9
Dominican Republic			31,981	1312.0	32,527	1290.0	24,376	934.5
El Salvador (c)	7,479	837.5	5,641	626.9	5,941	574.4	5,331	487.1
Guatemala	2,006	65.6	1,667	52.8	1,305	40.1	1,029	30.7
Haiti	32,363	1003.0	56,283	1723.6	8,431	255.1	7,750	231.8
Mexico	22,391	79.8	23, 115	80.1	23,982	80.8	25,005	81.9
Nicaragua	2,466	211.6	2,376	197.3	2,134	171.3	2,020	156.8
Рапама	1,150	141.3	861	102.9	491	57.0	535	60.4
Paraguay	c)3,760	284.2	c)2,571	190.6	c)1,076	150.3	1,445	90.3
Peru (c)	5,187	138.7	4,451	111.9	4,430	107.9	4,950	115.5
United States	150,026	94.8	131, 260	81.4	123,004	74.9	131,763	78.8
Uruguay	335	13.2	587	22.8	469	17.9	306	11.5
Venezuela (c)	19,312	638.5	15,063	469.0	12,784	382.8	e)9,404	271.5
Alaska	18	8.8	48	23.1	27	12.9	32	15.5
Bahama Islands	112	131.3	25	27.9	43	45.0	21	19.5
Bermuda	42	106.7	30	74.8	35	85.7	51	122.5
British Guiana	682	154.6	632	139.3	691	148.0		
British Honduras	232	311.0	187	242.8	172	215.8	122	149.2
Canal Zone	88	209.3	55	141.2	69	177.1	161	431.7
Falkland Islands	5	224.7	-	-	1	45.5		
French Guiana					88	306.6	80	273.0
Guade loupe	1,112	498.7	1,078	470.5	885	373.6		
Hawaii	155	32.6	87	18.0	162	32.2	105	20.0
Jamaica	5,568	374.7	5,603	369.2	6,366	412.9	8,330	532.7
Leeward Islands								
Antigua		1662.8	430	858.7	279	537.4	234	438.7
Montserrat	i	1672.7	i	1000.0	46	321.7		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	159	308.4	156	295.3	80	148.2	137	249.9
Virgin Islands	58	786.4	15	199.3	17	221.4		2070.3
Martinique			30	12.5	10	4.1	6	2.4
Puerto Rico	4,688	211.8	2,797	125.5	2,290	101.2	1,570	69.3
Trinidad and Tobago			966	138.5	629	87.3		
Virgin Islands (USA)	118	437.0	68	283.3	125	520.8	489	2037.5
Windward Islands	-	545 6		<i>,</i> -		***		00 -
Dominica	140	241.1	37	61.4	87	139.8	58	93.5
Grenada	351	422.7	421	493.6	123	139.4		• • •
St. Lucia	707	842.8	724	846.6	821	941.7		
St. Vincent	173	239.9	143	194.6	108	142.2	120	154.5

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Contagious syphilis.

⁽e) Provisional

TABLE 43. RESULTS OF SEROLOGIC TESTS FOR SYPHILIS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Ser	ologic Tests	3		Ser	ologic Tests	
Area	Number of tests	Number positive	Per cent positive	·	Number of tests	Number positive	Per cent positive
Argentina	16,618	392	2.4	Alaska	28,595	1,345	4.7
Bolivia	14,066	1,403	10.0	Bermuda	6,022	1,067	17.7
Costa Rica	21,915	3,215	14.7	British Guiana	5 98	-	-
Cuba	17,847	3,874	21.7	British Honduras .	5, 208	550	10.6
Dominican Republic	42,212	4,597	10.9	Canal Zone	15,202	1,887	12.4
Ecuador	12, 105	1,031	8.5	French Guiana	2,698	322	11.9
El Salvador	120,004	12,236	10.2	Guadeloupe	14,431	2,968	20.6
Guatemala	60,386	4,559		Hawaii	31,549		
Haiti	a) 7,624	a)2,999		Jamaica	59,074	18,585	31.5
Mexico	594,497	188,481	31.7	Leeward Islands			
Nicaragua	37,973	4,527	11.9	Antigua	6,029	851	14.1
Paraguay	127,403	14,014	11.0	Virgin Islands	1,749	159	9.1
Peru	108; 346	4,455	4.1	Martinique	11,080	1,814	16.4
United States	12,500,000	131,763	1.1	Neth. Antilles	ь) 12, 329	b) 579	4.7
Uruguay	35,388	2,015	5.7	Puerto Rico	158,148	8,819	5.6
Venezuela	868,012	150,279	17.3	Trinidad & Tobago.	57,056	c) 2,764	4.8
				Virgin Is. (USA)	6,152	473	7.7
				Windward Islands			1
			'	Dominica	2, 199	432	19.6

⁽a) Syphilis control program.

TUBERCULOSIS

The large numbers of reported cases of tuberculosis (Table 44) indicate that cases of tuberculosis are being diagnosed and reported to the health authorities; variations and especially increases in the numbers of cases probably indicate extension of case-finding activities. In several countries such as Canada, the United States, Venezuela, and Puerto Rico the consistent decline in case rates is probably due to a true reduction in the incidence of the disease.

Specific activities in tuberculosis control programs in 1956 are summarized in Table 45. The numbers of X-ray examinations were large for many areas indicating active case-finding programs. In several countries X-ray examinations were probably made of persons with suspected tuberculosis or under treatment and thus account for a high percentage, as in Bolivia and Guatemala. Many countries reported the use of isoniazid and other drugs for chemotherapy which are important in treatment on an ambulatory or domiciliary basis and their extensive use should accelerate the decline in tuberculosis.

TYPHOID FEVER

In several countries case and death rates from typhoid fever continue to be high (Table 46 and Table 6). Although some declines are noted, review of case rates given in the previous four-year report and in Table 46 indicates that typhoid fever continues to be an important health problem. In 1956 the case rates exceeded 50 per 100,000 population in Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Peru, British Guiana, French Guiana, Antigua, Martinique, and Dominica. The total number of cases of typhoid fever continues to be very large with 39,920 cases reported in 1953, 40,219 in 1954, 44,440 in 1955, and 42,432 in 1956. Greater emphasis on sanitation and especially on extension and improvement of water supplies is needed to prevent typhoid fever.

⁽b) Aruba only.

⁽c) Including cases of yaws.

TABLE 44. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	19	53	195	‡	195	5	195	6
	Number	Rate	Mumber	Rate	Kumber	Rate	Rumber	Rate
Argentina	14,701	79.9	16,655	88.8	16,577	86.7	18,307	94.0
Bolivia	4,894	156.6			859	26.9	745	23.0
Brazil (a)	13,416	162.9	15,659	184.6	10,883	120.8	11,556	171.7
Canada (b)	10,572	71.3	10,474	68.6	10,199	65.0		58.4
Colombia (c)	13,599	138.5	15,628	143.1	12,273	110.8	11,048	93.0
Costa Rica	622	70.6	646	70.6	681	71.6	700	70.9
Cuba	1,721	29.3	2,118	35.3	1,749	28.5	1,951	31.2
Dominican Republic			2,188	89.8	1,799	71.3	2,149	82.4
Ecuador	l . <i>.</i> .		5,112	143.3	4,542	123.1	4, 466	117.7
El Salvador (c)	2,410	269.9	2,058	228.7	2,518	243.5	2,615	238.9
Guatemala	3,275	107.1	2,516	79.7	2,738	84.0	2,157	64.4
Haiti	1,223	37.9	1 423	43.6	799	24.2	779	23.3
Mexico	6,787	24.2	7,863	27.3	8,257	27.8	9,421	30.9
Nicaragua	1,524	130.8	1,359	112.8	964	77.4		81.6
Panama	1,159	142.4	1,021	122.0	826	95.9		149.4
Paraguay	c) 945	71.4	c) 933	69.2	c) 640	89.4		72.3
Peru (c)	17,635	471.7	18,081	454.7	19,408	472.9		456.7
United States	106,925	67.5	·-	62.4	98,860	60.2		54.1
Uruguay	1,493	58.9	1,571	60.9	3,705	141.7	622	23.5
Venezuela (c)	9,088	300.5	8,287	258.0	8,709	260.8	d)5,282	152.5
Alaska	775	378.0	976	469.2	912	436.4	942	457.3
Bahama Islands	94	110.2	49	54.7	82	85.9	109	101.4
Barbados	101	45.8	111	49.3	123	53.7	88	38.6
Bermuda	7	17.8	23	57.4	6	14.7	4	9.6
British Guiana	283	64.2	216	47.6	207	44.3	190	39.6
British Honduras	107	143.4	112	145.4	46	57.7	38	46.5
Canal Zone	45	107.0	23	59.0	31	79.6	27	72.4
French Guiana					47	163.8	51	174.1
Guadeloupe	2	0.9	3	1.3	2	0.8	2	0.8
Hewaii	585	123.2	490	101.2	569	113.1	579	110.1
Jamaica	959	64.5	734	48.4	704	45.7	611	39.1
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	34	69.5	19	37.9	18	34.7	19	35.6
Montserrat	28	211.0	16	116.8	20	139.9		
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	21	40.7	14	26.5	8	14.8	19	34.7
Virgin Islands	20	271.2	13	172.8	4	52.1	7	91.1
Martinique	300	128.2	234	97.9	215	87.1	191	75.5
Netherlands Antilles	58	32.5	36	19.9	43	23.6	36	19.4
Puerto Rico	4,726	213.6	4,520	202.8	4,471	197.6	3,597	158.7
St. Pierre and Miquelon	15	311.7	15	307.8	12	244.9	36	734.7
Surinam	81	40.4	163	78.7	152	71.2		
Trinidad and Tobago	411	60.6	536	76.8	412	57.2	345	46.5
Virgin Islands (USA)	5	18.5	9	37.5	9	37.5	7	29.2
Windward Islands								
Dominica	82	141.2	77	127.8	89	143.0	96	154.8
Grenada	46	55.4	47	55.1	35	39.7		
St. Lucia	156	186.0	79	92.4	143	164.0		75.3
St. Vincent	18	25.0	127	172.8	34	44.8	33	42.5

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955; São Paulo, 1956.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Provisional.

TABLE 45. SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES IN TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMS IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Number	Number	X-ray ex	camination	15	Mumber		Drug	used	
Area	of	of	Munkor	Cases	found	of BCG		Isonia-	Strep-	044
==	clinic	mobile	Number		Per	vacci-	PAS	zid	mycin	Others
	centers	units		Number	cent	nations				
]]	ļ							
Bolivia	12	}	6,598	1,285	19.5	2,400	ı		Yes	
Brazil	87	14	1,087,310	2,481	0.2	2,452,170				
Chile		3		• • • •		373,544			Yes	
Colombia	50	7	391,726	7,218	1.8	1,138,930			Yes	Yes
Costa Rica	1	1	47,702	700	1.5	14,056			Yes	
Cuba			22,816	1,333	5.8	45,769	•	1	Yes	Yes
Dominican Republic	11	1	122,613	2,043	1.7	38,693		I	Yes	Yes
Ecuador	a) 18	2	145,005	3,874	2.7	70,145	1		Yes	Yes
El Salvador	9		90,700	1,533	1.7	7,169	١	1	Yes	
Guatemala	-	2	4,393	1,752	39.9	355,342				• • •
Haiti	8				• • •	12,522		***		
Mexico	63	3	212,487	5,352	2.5	2,064		4	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	2	1	33,772			5,787			;	
Paraguay	301		80,730	301	0.4		Yes	1	Yes	
Peru	27	2	183,100	10,555	5.8	37,232		1		
United States]	17,000,000]:] ;;··
Uruguay	34	8	128,856	665	0.5	34,344			Yes	Yes
Venezuela	87	1	769,088	6,016	0.8	44,755	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	1]		1	ļ	11 170	ļ			ļ
Alaska	• • •	• • •	11,602	· · · · ·		11,178			• • • •	• • •
Barbados	2	1		11		39,439		V	V	
Bermuda	1	1			1 :::		Yes	L	Yes	
British Guiana	2	1	20,224	240	1.2	8,927			Yes	
British Honduras	6	-	2,625	38	1.4	3,332			Yes	• • • •
Canal Zone	2	-	9,149	28	0.3		Yes		Yes	
French Guiana (b)		-		•••		2,179	Yes	Yes		
Guadeloupe	2	1	3,991	261	6.5	11,292	res		Yes	• • •
Hawaii	34	3	2,922	252	8.6	1	3,7	1, -	v -	_
Jamaica	13	2	13,137	259	2.0	675	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Leeward Islands					1		τ,	1,,	٠,	1
Antigua	-	-				-		I	Yes	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguill	a -	-	558			1 -	Yes	1	Yes	_
Virgin Islands	1			4	1]	Yes	1	Yes	***
Martinique	7	2	21,994	685	3.1	7,178			Yes	· • •
Netherlands Antilles	3		3,828	36	0.9					
Puerto Rico	20	3	300,000	1,276	0.4		Yes	1	Yes	• • • •
Trinidad and Tobago	2	1	45,420	179	0.4	11,409	1	1	Yes	-
Virgin Islands (USA)			2.964	7	0.2	-	Yes	3 • • •	Yes	
Windward Islands	Ì				1		l	1	1	ŀ
Dominica	. -	1 -	-) -	-	1 -	Yes		Yes	1 -
Grenada		-				632		1 -	Yes	
St. Lucia		-					Yes	•	Yes	-
St. Vincent		-	1			1 .	· Yes	Yes	Yes	

⁽a) In addition, the Ecuadorian Antituberculosis League has 21 dispensaries and 19 survey centers.

⁽b) Antituberculosis campaign began in September 1955.

⁽c) Ambulant treatment only; 14 general health clinics used for tuberculosis.

TABLE 46. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

	195	3	1954	,	1955	 5	1956	
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	2,202	12.0	2,491	13.3	1,944	10.2	1,830	9.4
Bolivia	a) 879	28.1	197	6.2	300	9.4	300	9.3
Brazil (a,b)	1,622	19.7	1,536	18.1	3,157	35.0	2,355	24.9
Canada (c)	370	2.5	403	2.6	314	2.0	377	2.3
Chile	a) 4,276	67.7	3,907	61.0	4,176	64.3	4,168	63.3
Colombia (d)	9,302	94.7	10,618	97.2	a) 14, 561	131.4	a)12,864	108.3
Costa Rica	164	18.6	117	12.8	269	28.3	224	22.7
Cuba	1,018	17.3	481	8.0	495	8.1	1,037	16.6
Dominican Republic	e) 379	16.1	158	6.5	216	8.6	211	8.1
Ecuador (a)	1,928	55.1	2,182	61.2	1,570	42.5	1,569	41.3
El Salvador (d)	a) 533	59.7	488	54.2	652	63.0	817	74.7
Guatemala (a)	668	21.8	511	16.2	718	22.0	503	15.0
Haiti	196	6.1	471	14.4	154	4.7	249	7.4
Mexico	4,978	17.7	5,935	20.6	6,055	20.4	5,130	16.8
Nicaragua	637	54.7	685	56.9	286	23.0	184	14.3
Panama	47	5.8	37	4.4	33	3.8	5 2	5.9
Paraguay	d) 96	7.3	d) 71	5.3	d) 43	6.0	128	8.0
Peru (a,d).,		112.3	3,815	95.9	, , , , ,	106.8	4,960	115.7
United States	2,252	1.4	2,169	1.3	1,704	1.0	1,700	1.0
Uruguay	620	24.5	675	26.2	714	27.3	399	15.1
Venezuela (a, d)	1,180	39.0	1,281	39.9	829	24.8	f) 1,322	38.2
Alaska	7	3.4	3	1.4	8	3.8	1	0.5
Bahama Islands	9	10.5	14	15.6	13	13.6	6	5.6
Barbados	67	30.4	42	18.7	78	34.1	88	38.6
Bermuda		-		<u>-</u>		-	1	2.4
British Guiana		154.6	667			111.4	j.	103.9
British Honduras		113.9	42	54.5	40	50.2	17	20.8
Canal Zone	1	2.4	-	-	2	5.1	3	8.0
French Guiana	• • •		9	32.3	19	66.2	15	51.2
Guadeloupe	97	43.5	28	12.2	64	27.0	26	10.6
Hawaii	400	- 07 5	417	97 1	1	0.2 30.0	771	49.3
Jamaica	409	27.5	411	27.1	462	30.0	771	49.3
Antigua (a)	49	100.2	47	93.9	54	104.0	50	93.7
Montserrat	15	113.0	9	65.7	-	-		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	8	15.5	7	13.3	4	7.4	10	18.2
Virgin Islands	11	149.2	7	93.0	2	26.0	-	-
Martinique (a)	80	34.2	122	51.0	142	57.5	148	58.5
Netherlands Antilles	13	7.3	12	6.6	5	2.7	24	13.0
Puerto Rico	74	3.3	44	2.0	39	1.7	90	4.0
Surinam	66	32.9	55	26.6	59	27.6		
Trinidad and Tobago	400	59.0	254	36.4	146	20.3	172	23.2
Virgin Islands (USA)	-	-	-	-	2	8.3	2	8.3
Windward Islands	,							
Dominica	74	127.4	41	68.0	95	152.6	95	153.2
Grenada	31	37.3	32	37.5	18	20.4		
St. Lucia	47	56.0	29	33.9	27	31.0	24	27.0
St. Vincent	148	205.2	116	157.9	65	85.6	11	14.2

⁽a) Including paratyphoid fever.

⁽b) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽c) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽d) Reporting area.

⁽e) Cases treated in hospitals.

⁽f) Provisional.

TYPHUS

Epidemic (louse-borne) typhus was reported in 8 countries in the Americas during the five-year period 1953-1957 (Table 47). In 1957, 746 cases were reported which is less than one-third the number reported in 1953. In addition endemic (flea-borne) typhus was reported during this period in 6 of these countries. In 1957, 1,048 cases of endemic typhus were reported in 8 countries and 2 other areas in the Americas with 1,126 cases due to this form of typhus in 1956. Marked declines are noted in several of the countries in which endemic typhus has been a problem.

In countries with typhus, control programs were generally maintained: in Bolivia DDT is applied in epidemic areas; in Chile a mass program is carried on in the endemic areas with identification, isolation and treatment of the cases and disinsectization of the foci; in Guatemala and Peru, vaccination programs are being carried out; in Mexico the control program includes application of insecticides and health education; in the United States, a surveillance program is maintained by the Communicable Disease Center.

WHOOPING COUGH

Whooping cough continues to cause high case rates in many areas of the Americas (Table 48). In addition, as was seen in analysis of mortality in infancy and early childhood, whooping cough is one of the principal causes of death in some of the countries. Since this is a disease which can usually be prevented by administration of pertussis vaccine to infants, efforts should be directed to reduction of this cause of morbidity and mortality. Routine immunization should be started at 3 to 4 months of age.

From the data regarding number of children given whooping cough immunization in Table 49, it is evident that generally this immunization is combined with diphtheria immunization. The pertussis problem as seen from case and death reports is much greater than the diphtheria problem. Efforts need to be directed to the extension of immunization to as many infants and children as possible in order to prevent cases and deaths from whooping cough.

TABLE 47. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF EPIDEMIC AND ENDEMIC TYPHUS WITH RATES PER 100.000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1957

	199	53	15	54	195	55	1 9	56	195	7
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
					Epidemic T	yphus				
Argentina	2	0.0	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	409	13.1	1,021	32.3	397	12.4	220	6.8	66	2.0
Chile	a)238	3.8	-	- [7	0.1	90	1.4	9	0.1
Colombia (b)	174	1.8	122	1.1	197	1.8	77	0.6	53	0.4
Ecuador	512	14.6	468	13.1	319	8.6	206	5.4	178	4.6
Guatemala (a)	16	0.5	9	0.3	14	0.4	1	0.0	1	0.0
Mexico	762	2.7	1,008	3, 5	382	1.3	324	1.1	314	1.0
Peru (b)	404	10.8	476	12.0	229	5.6	173	4.0	125	2.8
			L 	·····	Endemic T	yphus		- 		
Argentina	-	-	6	0.0	19	0.1	-	-	c) 2	0.0
Brazil (d)	4	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0		
Chile (a)			280	4.4	382	5.9	163	2.5	116	1.7
Colombia (b)	1,664	16.9	1,463	13.4	842	7.6	672	5.7	502	4.0
Costa Rica	13	1.5	8	0.9	6	0.6	8	0.8	•••	
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	10	0.4	4	0.2	c) 6	0.2
Ecuador	24	0.7	8	0.2	7	0.2	11	0.3	18	0.5
El Salvador (b)			11	1.2			1	0.1	38	3.3
Mexico					291	1.0	149	0.5	246	0.8
Peru (b)	24	0.6	6	0.2	4	0.1	7	0.2		
United States (e)	221	0.1	163	0.1	135	0.1	98	0.1	114	0.1
Venezuela (b)	66	2.2	47	1.5	21	0.6	c) 1	0.0	c) -	-
Canal Zone	. 1	2.4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Hawaii	3	0.6	8	1.7	8	1.6	5	1.0	5	0.9
Martinique	1	0.4	~		-		"	1.0	_	0.9
Puerto Rico	2	0.1	4.	0.2	_	_	4	0.2	. 1	0.0

⁽a) Including unspecified typhus.

⁽b) Reporting area.

⁽c) Provisional.

⁽d) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador, 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽e) Including a few cases reported as Brill's disease.

TABLE 48. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF WHOOPING COUGH WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	19	53	1 954	.	19	55	195	6
	Number	Rate	Mumber	Rate	Number	Rate	Kumber	Rate
Argentina	20,152	109.5	31,501	168.0	25,700	134.4	34,601	177.6
Bolivia	2,324	74.4	396	12.5	937	29.3	499	15.4
Brazil (a)	5,990	72.7	7,126	84.0	7,383	81.9	6,652	70.3
Canada (b)	9,387	63.3	11,600	76.0	,	87.3	8,513	53.0
Chile	3,392	53.7	7,890	123.1	7,080	109.0	7,380	112.0
Colombia (c)	22,771		29,948		41.099	370.9	46,096	388.0
Costa Rica		182.2	551	60.2	1 1	46.5	1,352	136.9
Cuba	40	0.7	59	1.0	49	0.8	53	0.8
Dominican Republic		•••	4,248	174.3	1	226.8	2,275	87.2
El Salvador (c)		241.4	3,400	377.8	861	83.3	720	65.8
Guatemala		245.7	8,333	263.8	I	176.1	5,601	167.3
Haiti	1,122	34.8	3,568	109.3	1 1	35.5	1,895	56.7
Mexico	24,946	88.9	36, 245		23,823	80.3	34,023	111.4
Nicaragua		161.0	1,224	101.6		106.0	241	18.7
Panama	520	63.9	614	73.3		63.5	801	90.4
Paraguay	c) 1,725	130.4	c) 4,530		c) 1,065	148.7	1,577	98.5
Peru (c)	15, 149		14,199		12,562	306.1	17,771	414.5
United States	37, 129	23.5	60,886		62,786	38.2	31,732	19.0
Uruguay	938	37.0	3,431	133.0	1 .	41.9	2,075	78.3
Venezuela (c)	11,023	364.5	14,184		17,459		d)13,610	392.9
Alaska	16	7.8	_	_	54	25.8	80	38,8
Bahama Islands		334.0	26	29.0	8	8.4	6	5.6
Bermuda		-	"	27.0	46	112.6	6	14.4
British Guiana	343	77.8	374	82.4	372	79.7	503	104.7
British Honduras	E .	266.7	702	911.6	102	128.0	99	121.1
Canal Zone	3	7.1	_	_	5	12.8	1	2.7
French Guiana			_	_	72	250.9	15	51.2
Guadeloupe			1	0.4	67	28.3	-	_
Hawaii	136	28.6	114	23.6	26	5.2	8	1.5
Jamaica			2,178	143.5	288	18.7	1,273	81.4
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	133	272.0	127	253.6	1	1.9	3	5.6
Montserrat	-	-	13	94.9	-	-		
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	42	81.5	-	-	-	-	2	3.6
Martinique	16	6.8	186	77.8	52	21.1	29	11.5
Puerto Rico	1,057	47.8	2,475	111.0	742	32.8	561	24.7
Trinidad and Tobago	81	11.9	693	99.3	488	67.7	226	30.4
Virgin Islands (USA)	2	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Windward Islands								
Dominica	2	3.4	-	-	4	6.4	2,240	3612.9
St. Lucia			42	49.1	1,479	1696.4	4,312	4844.6
St. Vincent	614	851.3	-	-	2,079	2737.0	360	463.5

⁽a) Federal District and State capitals except: Salvador 1953 and 1954; Niteroi, 1955.

⁽b) Excluding Northwest Territories; including Yukon beginning 1955.

⁽c) Reporting area.

⁽d) Provisional.

TABLE 49. NUMBER OF CHILDREN GIVEN WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNIZATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Area	Children vaccinated	Type of vaccine	Area	Children vaccinated	Type of vaccine
Argentina Bolivia Chile Colombia Costa Rica Ecuador	a)200,000 41,279 94,366 187,972 9,919 32,900	D.P.T. Mixed Mixed & simple D.P.T.	Alaska Bermuda British Guiana British Honduras Canal Zone French Guiana	45 503 2,226 4,075	Pertussis D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T.
El Salvador Guatemala Haiti Nicaragua Paraguay Peru	27,668 20,861 a) 7,466 3,551 13,539 59,428	D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T.	Hawaii Martinique Puerto Rico Virgin Is. (USA) Windward Islands St. Lucia	309 27,523 326 2,160	D.P.T. D.P.T. D.P.T.
Uruguay Venezuela	26,130 82,335				

⁽a) Adjusted to agree with total number given triple vaccine (D.P.T.) in Table 26.
Note: D.P.T. denotes triple vaccine (combined diphtheria toxoid, pertussis vaccine and tetanus toxoid).

YAWS

Yaws, a nonvenereal treponematosis, was reported in 8 countries and 14 other

areas in the Americas (Table 50). This is a disease which can be eradicated through the application of known methods. In Haiti where an eradication program is in operation the

TABLE 50. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF YAWS WITH RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1956

Area	19	53	19	54	1	955	19	956
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Colombia (a)	4,246	43.2	2.473	22.6	1,299	11.7	1,154	9.7
Costa Rica	· -	_	'1	0.1	1	0.1		-
Cuba	110	1.9	j -	-	_	-	_	_
Dominican Republic			15,574	638.9	24,107	956.0		
Haiti			17,249	528.2	2,017	61.0	1,074	32.1
Panama	189	23.2	163	19.5	144	16.7	123	13.9
Peru (a)	423	11.3	163	4.1	288	7.0	181	4.2
Venezuela (a)	1,285	42.5	976	30.4	901	27.0	b) 699	20.2
Bahama Islands			1	1.1	_	_	_	_
British Guiana	45	10.2	c) 90	19.8	c) 90	19.3	58	12.1
French Guiana					48	167.2		
Guadeloupe	91	40.8	,,,		·			
Leeward Islands								
Antigua	35	71.6	70	139.8	46	88.6	27	50.6
Montserrat	432	3255.0	293	2138.7	108	755.2		
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	574	1113.4	498	942.7	239	442.9		
Virgin Islands	6	81.4	13	172.8	-	_	-	-
Surinam	312	155.6	341	164.7	269	126.0		
Trinidad and Tobago	58	8.6	719	103.1	451	62.6	515	69.4
Windward Islands			-					
Dominica	403	693.9	146	242.3	348	559.1	617	995.2
Grenada	1,933	2327.6	798	935.5	178	201.8		
St. Lucia	774	922,7	1,124	1314.4	1,010	1158.5	640	719.1
St. Vincent	1,680	2329.4	1 1	1945.9	401	527.9	410	527.9

⁽a) Reporting area.

⁽b) Provisional.

⁽c) Revised.

TABLE 51. ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AREA AFFECTED WITH YAWS, ESTIMATED CASES, TREATMENTS AND TYPE OF YAWS PROGRAM IN THE AMERICAS. 1956

INLETER			FROUNAM IN	INE AMER		, 00	
	Population	Estimated	Number of	Contacts	Туре с	of program	Method
Area	of area affected	number of cases	cases treated	treated	Control	Eradica- tion	used
Bolivia	50,000	5.000				a) -	
Brazil	9,000,000	600,000	143,106	127,745	-	Yes	House-to- house
Colombia	600,000	40,000	17,250	42,780	-	Yes	
Costa Rica	987,778		1		-	-	-
Cuba			2		-	-	-
Dominican Republic	800,000	200,000	9,000	165,000	-	Yes	Mobile unit
Ecuador	152,051	4,541	541		Yes	<u>-</u>	
Haiti		6,592	6,992	38,945	-	Yes	House-to- house
Peru	450,000	12,000	678	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	1,066,005		162	211	Yes	-	House-to- house
British Guiana	8,400	58	58		i -	Yes	
French Guiana	2,500						
Guadeloupe		45		1		• • • •	• • • •
Jamaica	77,813		b) 625	ь) 73		• • • •	• • • •
Antigua	53,341	30	27		-		-
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	54,831				-	Yes	House-to- house
Trinidad and Tobago	742,500		621	• • •	Yes	c) -	
Windward Islands	58,000	1.734	1,698	_	Yes	c) -	Clinic
Dominica	86,600	46	1,050	·	-	Yes	
Grenada	77,669				· -	Yes	House-to- house

⁽a) Eradication program under study.

number of reported cases declined from 82,735 in 1950 to 1,074 in 1956 and surveillance will be continued until the disease is completely eradicated. In other areas where yaws eradication programs were begun during the latter part of this period marked reductions are noted.

Ten countries and 10 other areas provided some information regarding the yaws program being carried out (Table 51). Ten areas either declared that they had an eradication program or that one was to be initiated in 1957. Two others reported a control program. Eight countries and 9 other areas provided the estimated population of the area affected with yaws which was approximately 14 million. The Governing Bodies of PASO/WHO have designated the eradication of yaws as one of the four eradication programs underway in the Americas. Although progress is evident concerted efforts are needed for success of this eradication program.

YELLOW FEVER

The numbers of reported cases of yellow fever in the Americas for the years 1953-1957 are given in Table 52. In this five-year period 10 countries and one other area reported cases of yellow fever namely Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela, and Trinidad. All of the cases were reported as jungle yellow fever except 3 cases of urban yellow fever in Trinidad in 1954. During this period 271 fatal, 55 nonfatal and 3 unspecified cases were reported. The non-fatal cases were as follows: Bolivia, 7 in 1953, 1 in 1956, 6 in 1957; Brazil, 9 in 1954, 6 in 1955; Guatemala, 3 in 1957; Panama, 1 in 1957; Peru, 6 in 1954 (3 unspecified in 1957); Trinidad and Tobago, 14 in 1954; Venezuela, 2 in 1957. In addition to the reports of human cases evidence of yellow fever in monkeys was found in Guatemala and Honduras in 1956, and in Guatemala and British Honduras in 1957.

⁽b) Year 1955.

⁽c) Eradication program planned for 1957.

TABLE 52. NUMBER OF REPORTED CASES OF YELLOW FEVER (a) WITH RATES PER 100.000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1953-1957

Area	19	53	19	54	19	55	19	56	19	57
Area	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Bolivia	18	0.6	_	_	4	0.1	6	0.2	19	0.6
Brazil	39	0.1	9	0.0	8	0.0	2	0,0	10	0.0
Colombia	11	0.1	12	0.1	22	0.2	16	0.1	35	0.3
Costa Rica	5	0.6	_	_	_	_	<u> </u>	_	-	-
Guatemala	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Honduras	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	_	-	_
Nicaragua	8	0.7	-	-	-	_	_	_	. <u>-</u>	_
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2
Peru	-	-	26	0.3	-	-	-	-	3	0.0
Venezuela	8	0.1	29	0.5	5	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	-	_	b) 18	2.6	_	-	_	_	_	_

⁽a) All cases were jungle yellow fever except 3 cases in Trinidad in 1954.

Twenty areas reported vaccinations for yellow fever and in 1956 more than 2,000,000 such vaccinations were reported. Only three countries gave the number of viscerotomy posts, namely Brazil with 1,425, Colombia with 167 and Venezuela with 147 (Table 53).

TABLE 53. NUMBER OF VACCINATIONS FOR YELLOW FEVER IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Number of vaccinations ∆rea Bolivia (a)..... 4,058 Brazil.... 1,267,216 Colombia..... 140,292 157 Cuba Ecuador..... 16,691 Guatemala..... 266,527 Haiti..... Mexico..... 140,000 Nicaragua..... 6,680 Peru 3,000 Uruguay..... 136 Venezuela..... 491,332 British Guiana..... 2,170 British Honduras..... 3,081 Canal Zone..... 1,994 Guadeloupe.... 13 223 Martinique Netherlands Antilles(b). 630 Trinidad and Tobago..... 2,103 Windward Islands 400 St. Lucia

The eradication of the Aedes aegypti mosquito from the Americas is one of the four eradication programs in progress. Reports of this program are received currently and published in the Weekly Epidemiological Report and the Boletin of the Bureau. A report of the status of this eradication program will be one of the official documents of the XV Pan American Sanitary Conference.

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

⁽a) Vaccination discontinued due to lack of funds.

⁽b) Aruba only.

CHAPTER IV

Sanitation Programs

For the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases as well as for economic, social and hygienic reasons the development of sanitation programs is a most important phase of the health program. In many areas in the past, sanitation programs have been one of the early developments in health work especially in rural areas. In other chapters of this report some information is provided regarding environmental sanitation programs. For example, in Chapter V the personnel employed in the field of sanitation and in Chapter VI the funds for environmental sanitation programs are given. In this chapter data provided regarding two essential phases of environmental sanitation, that is, the provision of water supplies and the provision of sanitary facilities, are presented to show the coverage by such facilities in the Americas. The data indicate not only the usefulness of this type of information as the basis for the extension of sanitation programs but also they show the need for the improvement of the collection of such data for use in planning. The provision of information regarding these facilities is obtained in several ways. At the time of the decennial census information regarding facilities in each home is often obtained as part of the housing section of the census. The public works department may collect such information for their program or it is possible that data are obtained through special surveys.

Environmental sanitation is a field to which major emphasis needs to be given in the next decade. A well developed and coordinated program requires sound technical and financial planning based on accurate data. Thus, there is great need for information regarding the population served by water supplies and sewage disposal facilities and for determination of the needs for supplies and other facilities.

WATER SUPPLIES

Spaces were provided for recording information regarding the population connected to water supply systems as well as the population served by public taps and private supplies. For presentation in Table 54 only the

estimated populations connected to water supply systems are given. Data regarding other source of water were not sufficient for inclusion. Estimates have been made for 1956 utilizing the distribution of population into urban and rural areas as given by the United Nations. The following explanations of the data presented in Table 54 are given for understanding the problems involved in the presentation of the data.

Argentina - For the country 44.7 per cent of the population were reported connected to water supply systems which were all inurban areas

Bolivia - Only data for the urban area were reported where 59.1 per cent of the population were connected to a water supply.

Brazil - Nine hundred and eighty water supply systems were reported providing 16.8 per cent of the population. This figure was based on the number of houses connected and was an estimate of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (I.B.G.E.) for 1954 published in 1956.

Canada - General statistics on Canadian waterworks were provided for municipal systems only and do not include private supplies, federally owned systems and the municipal systems in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. The source of data was the Municipal Utilities Magazine, January 1957. The following information was given:

Number of systems	1,646
Underground supplies	443
Surface supplies	1,204
Population served	9,764,000
Percentage of total population	65.1
Number of filtration plants	247
Number of chlorinated supplies	571

To obtain the estimated population provided with water supplies in 1956 (Table 54) the percentage given, 65.1, was applied to the total population of 1956.

<u>Chile</u> - Data provided by the Department of Environmental Sanitation for urban and rural

TABLE 54. NUMBER OF WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS AND ESTIMATED POPULATION* CONNECTED TO SYSTEMS IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF THE AMERICAS, 1956

		Total			Urban			Rural	
Area	M- 4	Populatio	n	Water	 Populati	on	Water	Populati	on
Alea	Water Systems	Number	Per Cent	Systems	Number	Per Cent	Systems	Number	Per Cent
Argentina	•••	8,710,000	44.7		8,710,000	71.5	-		-
Bolivia	•••			135	642,000	59.1			• • •
Brazil	980	10,055,000	16.8			• • •	•••	• • •	•••
Canada	1,646	10,448,000	65.1		•••	• • •		•••	• • • •
Chile	285	3,055,000	46.4	28 5	2,932,000	73.9	_	123,000	4.7
Colombia	50 1	3,006,000	23.2	50 1	3,006,000	64.0	· -	-	-
Costa Rica	· · · ·			60	•••	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••	• • •
Dominican Republic	80	1,662,000	63.7	17	621,000	100.0	II	1,041,000	52.4
Ecuador	24	752,000	19.8	15		•••	9	••• [• • •
El Salvador	260	340,000	15.0	260	340,000	41.1	-	·	_
Haiti			• • •	35	25,000	6, 1			• • •
Honduras	80		• • •	73		• • •	7		
Mexico	61,300	8,910,000	29.2	50,000	7,806,000	60.0	1	1, 104,000	6.3
Nicaragua	23	167,000	13.0	15	162,000	36.1	8	5,000	0.6
Peru				102	1,807,000	59.7	• • •	•••	• • • •
United States	17,500	116,580,000	69.7			•••		• • •	• • • •
Uruguay	206	1,987,000	75.0	• • • •	···	•••			
Venezuela	381	1,669,000	28.9		1,575,000	50.7		94,000	3.5
Alaska	380	84,000	40.8	40			340		
Bahama Islands	9	18,500	17.2	1	1	25.9	8	•	11.1
British Honduras	2	29,000	35.5	2	1	63.5	-	-	
Canal Zone	2	37,300	100.0	2	36,900	100.0	_	400	100.0
French Guiana	1			1	į.		_		-
Guadeloupe	6	49,500	20.2	3	1	48.3	3		5.9
Hawaii	107	455,700	86.6	18	-	100.0	89	•	56.9
Jamaica	1, 239			48	1	•••	1, 19 1	1	1
Puerto Rico	166	991,000	43.7	69	1	85.5	li	1	15.2
Trinidad and Tobago	31				1		ll .		16.1
Virgin Islands (USA)	3	2,000	8.3	2	1,600	11.4	1	400	3.9
Windward Islands							\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		
Dominica	19	2,800	ì	2	1	16.2	II .	Į.	0.9
Gren ada	20	12,700		1			13	_	•••
St. Lucia	9				3				• • •
St. Vincent	32	20,700	26.7				32	2	

^{*}Estimated populations given to the nearest thousand except for territories with total populations of less than one million.

areas in 1957 were used in estimating the populations connected in 1956.

Colombia - The populations connected to water supply systems were reported in urban areas only and the urban percentage, 64.0, was used in estimating the population connected in 1956.

Dominican Republic - The entire population in urban areas and 63.7 per cent of the population of the country were reported connected to water supply systems.

Ecuador - Twenty-four cities were reported to have water supply services of which 15 were classified as urban and 9 as rural. It was estimated that 19.8 per cent of the population was connected.

El Salvador - According to the data provided 15.0 per cent of the population of the country were connected to a water supply system. All the "municipios" in the urban area were reported with some service but the service was not complete.

Haiti - Thirty-five water supply systems were reported in Haiti and on the basis of percentage of urban population it was estimated that these served 25,000 people in 1956.

Mexico - The information provided was estimated based on data obtained from the National Hypothecary Urban Bank, Hydraulic Resources and the work accomplished by the Inter-American Cooperative Health Service as well as attention which is given to their conservation, maintenance and health supervision. The percentages from the urban and rural areas were calculated and applied to the estimated population in 1956.

Nicaragua - The data provided for total and rural areas were used in estimating the population provided with water supplies in 1956.

Panama - According to the Environmental Sanitation Section the population outside of the cities of Panama and Colon connected was 78,202 with 68,241 in urban areas and 9,961 in rural areas.

Paraguay - A water supply system is now under construction for Asuncion.

Peru - According to the data provided 59.7 per cent of the urban population were con-

nected to water supply systems and this percentage was applied to the estimated urban population for 1956.

<u>United States</u> - The estimated number of water supply systems was 17,500 with 69.7 per cent of the population connected.

<u>Uruguay</u> - Two hundred and six water supply systems were reported serving 75.0 per cent of the population.

Venezuela - The data were given for localities of 5,000 inhabitants or more, for those with 500-5,000 inhabitants and for the remainder classed as rural as follows:

	Total	Supplies	Connected
Urban (5,000 +) Grouped rural	2,852,955	85	, 1,447,380
(500-5,000)	878,020	296	221,250
Disperse rural	2,041,815	•••	

To obtain the population connected the number of connections was multiplied by 5. The water supplies in the rural area have not been studied. For the estimated populations in Table 54 the total population connected was used and the percentage for the urban area (5,000+) was applied to the estimated urban population.

Alaska - The estimated population connected to water supply systems of 84,000 was used.

Bermuda - All premises, both private and public, are self-supplying by individually caught and stored rain water supplies.

British Guiana - Two water supply systems were reported in the urban area but the population served was not available.

British Honduras - Two water supplies served 29,000 or 63.5 per cent of the estimated urban population.

Canal Zone - The entire population is connected to the two water supply systems.

Guadeloupe - Based on the population served by 3 water supplies in the urban area and 3 in the rural area 20.3 per cent of the population was connected.

<u>Hawaii</u> - A high proportion of the population was served by 107 water supply systems with

the remainder by private supplies which includes systems serving less than 250 population.

Leeward Islands:

Antigua - The whole island will shortly be on a piped inter-connected water supply, except for a few farms and houses with a population possibly of 2,000.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla - There are 10 surface supplies and 6 wells without connections to the houses.

Virgin Islands - There is no water supply system as such. Rain water in cisterns and wells sunk by the government or private individuals is used.

Martinique - The 34 communes of the Department are served by a water supply system but only 18 have water of controlled quality with a purification station. The population connected to these systems was not known.

Puerto Rico - The percentages of the population connected from the last census were known and were applied to the estimated population of 1956.

Virgin Islands (U.S.A.) - The public supplies are not used exclusively but supplemented by private supplies.

For only 13 countries were data provided for the entire country and in these the percentages of the population connected to a water supply system varied from slightly more than 10 to 75 per cent. Over half of the population of urban areas were connected in 8 of the 11 countries providing such data. The population connected in rural areas usually was small or was not known. The lack of water supplies in urban areas is the most important single factor hindering health progress. It also limits industrial development and international travel. The goal for environmental sanitation programs is to have practically the entire urban population connected to a water supply system.

In rural areas small communities of approximately 100 families or 500 persons living in close proximity can economically be provided with a communal water supply. Thus there is great need for extension of water

supply systems to a much greater proportion of the population of the Americas.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

The development of a sewage disposal system is dependent on the development first of a water supply system. Thus the coverage of the urban area was lower and a very small proportion of rural areas of 4 countries were reported with sewage disposal systems. Private septic tanks and latrines are used in both urban and rural areas. Table 55 provides data regarding sewage disposal systems and other facilities for the countries and other areas of the Americas. The following explanation is given of the data on sanitary facilities.

Argentina - Nearly six million inhabitants were connected to sewage disposal systems (30.3 per cent of population of the country) and all lived in urban areas. An additional 68.1 per cent had private septic tanks or privies.

Bolivia - For the country as a whole 16.2 per cent were connected to sewage disposal systems. Of these 8.5 per cent lived in rural areas.

Brazil - Data were available for the country as a whole for which 9.6 per cent were connected to a sewage disposal system based on the number of houses with such connections.

Canada - The source of data provided was the Municipal Utilities Magazine of January 1957, from which the following information was taken. There were 866 sewer systems serving 8,318,000 or 55.5 per cent of the population. This percentage was applied to the 1956 estimated population for figure in Table 55. The number of sewage treatment plants was 533, partial treatment plants 315, activated sludge plants 84 and trickling filter plants 44.

Chile - Ninety sewage systems were provided for over 2 million population of which 2.8 per cent lived in rural areas.

Colombia - The population connected to sewage disposal systems (20.2 per cent) was all in urban areas.

TABLE 55. NUMBER OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS AND ESTIMATED POPULATION* SERVED BY THESE AND OTHER FACILITIES FOR SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Number		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Estimated Po	pulation		
Area	of Systems	Connected t	_	Served by facili		Not se	rved
		Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Argentina		5,904,000	30.3	13,290,000	68.1	312,000	1.6
Bolivia	1,309	524,000	16.2				,
Brazil	459	5,745,000	9.6				İ
Canada	866	8,907,000	55.5				
Chile	90	2,115,000	32.1				
Colombia	303	2,614,000	20.2	1,953,000	15.1	8,372,000	64.7
Dominican Republic] 4	391,000	15.0	2,217,000	85.0	} -	-
Ecuador	14	752,000	19.8	1,856,000	48.9	1,188,000	31.3
El Salvador	25	[975,000		43.0	1,293,000	57.0
Mexico	3,500	8,215,000	26.9	4,397,000	14.4	17,926,000	58.7
Nicaragua	6	61,000	4.7	1,026,000	79.7	201,000	15.6
Paraguay	1	42,000	2.6	1,303,000	81.4	256,000	16.0
United States	13,500	96,341,000	57.6	68,911,000	41.2	2,007,000	1.2
Uruguay	25	1,190,000	44.9				
Venezuela	65	1,048,000	18.2	1,480,000	25.6	3,245,000	56.2
Alaska	260	70,000	34.0				
$Bahama\ Islands$	1	6,500	6.0	· · · ·	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Guadeloupe	2	37,400	15.3				}
Hawaii	45	254,100	48.3	271,900	51.7	-	-
Jamaica	5		1,412,000		90.3	152,000	9.7
Leeward Islands			1	I	ĺ		
Antigua	-	-	-	12,600	23.6	40,700	76.4
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.	-	-	-	28,100	52.1	25,900	47.9
Puerto Rico	64	444,000	19.6	447,000	19.7		
Trinidad and Tobago	1	21,300	2.8	720,000	97.0	1,200	0.2
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	3	7, 100	29.4	9,200	38.3	7,700	32.3
Windward Islands			<u> </u>				
Dominica	1	1, 300	2.0	13,800	22.3	46,900	75.7
Grenada	1	4,200	4.6	61,800	68.7	24,000	26.7
St. Lucia] 1	a) 300	a) 0.3	20,900	23.5		J
St. Vincent	b) 4	-	-	71,800	92.5	5,900	7.5

^{*}Estimated populations given to nearest thousand except for territories with total populations of less than one million.

⁽a) Also connected 4 public latrines.

⁽b) No connections were reported.

Costa Rica - Eight sewage disposal systems were reported in the urban areas although the population connected was not known.

Dominican Republic - Four sewage disposal systems were available in urban areas and 15.0 per cent of the population were served by connections to these.

Ecuador - Fourteen localities had sewage disposal systems of which 2 are considered rural. The population connected was estimated.

El Salvador - The number of sewage disposal systems was stated to be 25 although incomplete.

<u>Honduras</u> - Twenty-two sewage disposal systems were reported although the population connected was unknown.

Mexico - Over one fourth of the population (26.9 per cent) was served by connections to sewage disposal systems. Of these 7.1 per cent were in rural areas.

Panama - Data were provided excluding the cities of Panama and Colon and are thus not included.

Peru - Data were available only for the urban area and of this 58.7 per cent were served by 95 sewage disposal systems.

<u>United States</u> - Fifty-seven and sixtenths per cent of the population were served by sewage disposal systems and additional 20.6 per cent by private septic tanks and 20.6 per cent by privies.

Uruguay - From data provided an estimate was made for the population connected to sewage disposal systems for the country.

Venezuela - In addition to the data provided in Table 55, the following estimates of the population with sanitary facilities were provided from the available data to give an approximation of the situation:

	Total	Con- nected	Private septic tanks	La-	Without tanks or latrines
Urban(5,000+)	2,852,955	991,266	144,839	941,332	775,518
Grouped rural (500-5,000)	844,883	25,346	16,897	168,976	633,664
Disperse rural	2,074,952	31,123	41,500	165,996	1,836,333

Of the 65 sewerage systems 58 were in urban areas of 5,000 and more population and 7 in the communities with 500-5,000 population.

Alaska - The estimated population connected to sewage disposal systems of 70,000 was used.

Bermuda - Apart from the City of Hamilton, Kindley Air Force Base and the United States Naval Base which are partially sewered, all premises drain to individual disposal cesspits.

British Guiana - The population served by two sewage disposal systems in urban areas was not known.

British Honduras - There is no sewage disposal system in the area.

<u>Canal Zone</u> - The entire population was served by 24 sewage disposal systems.

French Guiana - The population served by the one sewage disposal system was not known.

Guadeloupe - The two sewage disposal systems served 15.3 per cent of the population which was entirely in the urban area.

Hawaii - In addition to 48.3 per cent of the population served by sewage disposal systems, 51.5 per cent were served by private septic tanks which includes disposal by leaching cesspools.

Jamaica - The population served by the 5 sewage disposal systems was not known, although 90.3 per cent of the population was provided with a disposal system or other facility.

Leeward Islands - No sewage disposal systems were reported to be in operation in these islands.

Martinique - Fort-de-France will be served by a sewage disposal system which is in construction.

Puerto Rico - From the data provided by the 1950 census the population connected to sewage disposal systems was 19.6 per cent, all of this population was in the urban area. An additional 19.7 per cent were known to be provided with private septic tanks or latrines but the status of the remaining population was unknown.

Trinidad and Tobago - One sewage disposal system served for connections for 21,320 persons and nearly all the remaining population was served by private septic tanks or latrines.

Virgin Islands (U. S. A.) - Three sewage disposal systems were estimated to serve 29.4 per cent of the population and an additional 38.3 per cent were served by private septic tanks or latrines.

In summary from the data provided in Table 55, although not complete, there is a need for extension of sewage disposal facilities especially in urban areas. For areas without sewage disposal systems private septic tanks and latrines are needed. Several countries and other areas had over half of the population without sanitary facilities which indicates the great needs for provision of sewage disposal systems and other facilities as an essential part of health programs.

CHAPTER V

Medical and Health Personnel

Knowledge of the numbers of physicians, dentists, nurses and other health workers rendering service in a country is essential for the development of sound health programs. The key element for the health of the people of a country is a well prepared medical profession and likewise other well-trained professional workers. First it is necessary to consider the total number of physicians, dentists, nurses and various other professional personnel available in the country for individual or community services. Tables 56 and 57 provide information regarding the total number of medical and other health workers available for various types of service to the population. The entire group for the country is the source from which health services draw to develop the team of health workers needed for national and local health services. The following three tables (58-60) provide the numbers of these health workers employed in health services either at the national, provincial or state, or local levels. This information is essential for health planning as it is necessary to consider the available resources in personnel and, if they are insufficient, to develop the educational and training facilities to meet the need for additional health workers for the expanding health programs.

TOTAL MEDICAL AND HEALTH PERSONNEL

Nearly all the countries and other areas of the Americas provided the total number of physicians and these numbers with rates per 10,000 population are given in Table 56. As would be expected the numbers of physicians per 10,000 population varied widely and five countries, Argentina, Canada, Cuba, United States and Uruguay each had 10 physicians or more per 10,000 population. Of the 20 countries providing data 5 had less than 3 physicians per 10,000 population or, there were more than 3,333 persons per physician. Of the 22 other areas providing the number of physicians only the Canal Zone and Hawaii had 10 physicians or more per 10,000 population and more than half, 12, had less than 3 physicians per 10,000 population. Thus

these data indicate that a major health need in the Americas is to increase the number of physicians to provide the medical and health services. This requires planning for the expansion of the education and training facilities.

The numbers of dentists with rates per 10,000 population are also provided in this table. In all areas the numbers of dentists are much smaller than the numbers of physicians. Only three countries, namely Argentina, the United States and Uruguay had more than 5 dentists per 10,000 population or, one dentist was serving 2,000 population or less. At the other extreme there were eight countries and 11 other areas where there was less than one dentist for 10,000 population.

As reported in Table 56 the number of veterinarians was less than 1 per 10,000 population in all countries and other areas of the Americas except Cuba, United States and the Canal Zone. Veterinarians have important services to render for control and eradication of diseases of animals, for prevention of transmission to the human population as well as for animal husbandry and agricultural needs.

The improvement of environmental sanitation requires a well trained engineer. Engineers are needed for the construction of water supplies and sewage systems. Sanitary engineers are essential members of the health team for promotion of environmental sanitation for the population. Although data were provided for some of the countries and several other areas they did not appear to be complete enough for inclusion in the table. Probably there is no central registry from which such information could be obtained nor are there standards such as with the medical profession which would be used in designating those technically qualified as sanitary engineers. In the United States the number of sanitary engineers was estimated to be 5,000. or 0.30 per 10,000 population. In other countries and areas of the Americas there is a great need for sanitary engineers both for public works and for health programs. Thus the provision of definitions and data regarding sanitary engineers would be valuable for use

TABLE 56. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, AND VETERINARIANS WITH RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Area	Physici		Denti:		Veterina	rians
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina	25,500	12.8	10,083	5.1		,
Bolivia	850	2.6	361	1.1	30	0.09
Brazil (a)	23,195	4.1	15,532	2.7	1,075	0.19
Canada	b)17,400	10.5	5,481	3.3	b) 325	0.20
Colombia	4,500	3.4	1,500	1.1	300	0.23
Costa Rica	379	3.7	113	1.1	16	0.15
Cuba	6,421	10.0	2,100	3.3	700	1.09
Dominican Republic	411	1.5	16	0.1	3	0.01
Ecuador	1,325	3.4	351	0.9	32	0.08
El Salvador	325	1.4	117	0.5	12	0.05
Guatemala	542	1.6	130	0.4		
Honduras	365	2.1	63	0,4	2	0.01
Mexico	18,058	5.7	1,601	0.5	491	0.16
Nicaragua	464	3.5	73	0.5	26	0.20
Panama	c) 286	3.1	80	0.9	17	0.19
Paragnay		5.2	271	1.7	27	0.16
Peru	3,286	3.7	969	1.1	157	0.18
United States (b, c)	218,000	13.0	89,000	5.3	18,000	1.08
Uruguay	3,116	11.6	1,650	6.1	191	0.71
Venezuela	3,689	6.2	632	1.1	· 170	0.29
Bahama Islands	33	2.7	7	0.6	2	0.17
Barbados	63	2.7	12	0.5	8	0.35
Bermuda	31	7.3	18	4.2	4	0.94
British Guiana	122	2.5	31	0.6	10	0.20
British Honduras	21	2.5	7	0.8	1	0.12
Canal Zone	129	35.2	42	11.5	10	2.73
French Guiana	24	8.3	4	1.4	1	0.34
Guadeloupe	89	3.6	35	1.4	2	0.08
Hawaii	548	10.0	397	7.2	28	0.51
Jamaica Leeward Islands	412	2.6	94	0.6	• • •	• • •
Antigua	12	2.2	2	0.4	1	0.18
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	11	2.0	2	0.4	_	V.10
Virgin Islands	i	1.3	· -	· • !	_	
Martinique	92	3.6	45	1.8	2	0.08
Netherlands Antilles	126	6.6	33	1.7	2	0.00
Puerto Rico	b) 1.612	7.1	b) 325	1.4	b) 61	0.11
Trinidad and Tobago	235	3.1	85	1.4	14	0.18
Virgin Islands (USA)	233	9.2	7	2.9	2	0.10
Windward Islands	ļ ~~	,,,	'	~• /		0.00
Dominica	7	1.1	2	0.3	. 1	0.16
Grenada	18	1.9	5	0.5	î	0.11
St. Lucia	1 11	1.2	2	0.2	2	0.22
St. Vincent	10	1.3	ī	0.1	1	0.13
~ 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1.3	1	0.1		0.13

⁽a) 1954.

⁽b) Estimate.

⁽c) 1956.

by those concerned with the improvement of environmental conditions.

Table 57 provides similar data for graduate nurses and graduate midwives and the auxiliary personnel in these fields. In a few countries the graduate nurses and midwives and auxiliary personnel were combined. Considering only the 20 countries for which information is available, Canada and the United States have 27 and 26 graduate nurses respectively per 10,000 population which is between two and three times the number of physicians. In the other countries the ratios of graduate nurses to population were smaller and usually the numbers of graduate nurses were much smaller than the numbers of physicians. In the United States and Canada the estimated numbers of auxiliary nursing personnel were approximately as great as the numbers of graduate nurses while in other countries the numbers of auxiliary personnel were usually much greater and made up for some of the deficiency in graduate nurses. In several countries graduate midwives and also auxiliary midwives are used for deliveries.

Although the data in Tables 56 and 57 are probably incomplete their usefulness is such as to justify the efforts of the countries to improve and expand them. They indicate that to provide adequate health services, many more of these medical and health workers are needed and that adequate training facilities must be developed.

PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES

Data regarding the personnel employed in health services, provided in Tables 58, 59 and 60, are essential in showing the existing situation and for planning for the extension of education and training programs to provide such personnel to meet the needs in health programs. A great improvement is noted in the quality of the data provided here and thus they are not comparable with those in the previous Four-Year Report.

The numbers of physicians employed in health services are given in Table 58 with the numbers employed on a full-time and on a part-time basis. Full-time is used in this report for personnel devoting their working time wholly to the positions in the health service with exclusion of private and other professional practice. In the 18 countries providing information regarding physicians employed full time and part time, only onethird, 7,130, were employed on full-time basis and of these over half were in the United States. In Canada and Venezuela almost onehalf were employed on a full-time basis. In many countries all or nearly all physicians in health services were employed on a parttime basis. In the 23 other areas of the Americas providing data 1,139 of the 1,391 physicians employed in health services worked on a full-time basis. The importance of the establishment of a professional public health career for physicians with full-time employment is one of the principles considered in the Program of Work(a) for 1957-1960.

The numbers of physicians employed in health services have been related to total physicians (Table 56). These data show that in many countries and other areas of the Americas a high proportion of the physicians are employed in health services. For example in Venezuela 57.4 per cent of the physicians in the country were employed in health services. The percentages varied widely; the high percentages indicated that the development of health services required the employment of a high proportion of the physicians available in the country. Likewise in many of these countries and other areas, the health services are responsible for a high proportion of the services rendered by physicians. The kinds of services being rendered as well as the present and future availability of physicians for such services are both important factors to consider in health planning.

Table 59 provides data regarding all graduate nurses employed in health services and the numbers in relation to the total graduate nurses. In addition the numbers of these graduate nurses who were also public

⁽a) Proceedings of the VIII Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization and VII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas, CD8/12.

TABLE 57. NUMBER OF GRADUATE NURSES AND MIDWIVES AND AUXILIARY NURSING PERSONNEL AND MIDWIVES WITH RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Area	Gradu: Nurse		Gradu: Midwiy		Auxiliary Person	_	Auxiliary Midwives	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Argentina		5.2	3,560	1.8		8.3	2,038	1.0
Bolivia		0.6	65	0.2		0.8	-	-
Brazil (a)	1: 1	2.9		• • •	21,858	3.8	• • • •	• • •
Canada	1 ' '	27.0	d) -	-	c)42,000	25.4	-	-
Colombia		0.3	-	-	5,800	4.4	300	0.2
Costa Rica	618	6.0	549	5.3	1			• • •
Cuba	1	4.5	1,885	2.9	1	_	-	-
Dominican Republic	146	0.5	52	0.2	į	1.7	-	-
Ecuador	1	0.5	183	0.5	1	• • •	-	-
El Salvador	401	1.7	, -	-	1,183	5.0	-	-
Guatemala	;	1.6	· · · <u>·</u>	• • •	<u> </u>	• • •		• • • •
Honduras	t	0.6	7	0.0	t	2.4	-	-
Mexico	2,247	0.7	2,071	0.7	1			• • •
Nicaragua	225	1.7	15	0.1	182	1.4	• • •	• • •
Panama	528	5.8	199	2.2	1	7.0	29	0.3
Paraguay	J 88	0.5	358	2.2		3.5	-	-
Peru					f)2,389	2.7		1.3
United States (g)	430,000	25.7	500	0.0	400,000	23.9	9,000	0.5
Uruguay	420	1.6	834	3.1			• • •	
Venezuela	2,027	3.4	-	-	5,020	8.5	990	1.7
Bahama Islands	75	6.2	50	4.2	15	1.2	12	1.0
Bermuda	110	25.9	13	3. 1	4	0.9	7	1.7
British Guiana	787	15.9	694	14.0			-	_
British Honduras	80	9.6	34	4.1	30	3.6	60	7.2
Canal Zone	239	65.2	_	-	-	-	_	-
French Guiana	54	18.6	8	2.8	50	17.2		
Guadeloupe	31	1.2	18	0.7	93	3.7	48	1.9
Hawaii	1,861	33.8			1,585	28.8	f) 10	0.2
Jamaica	1,945	12.2	1,034	6.5				
Leeward Islands			•					
Antigua	29	5.3	9	1.6	48	8.8	20	3.6
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	27	5.0	17	3.1	49	9.1	3	0.6
Virgin Islands	3	3.9	_	-	9	11.6	-	-
Martinique	87	3.4	17	0.7°	48	1.9	33	1.3
Netherlands Antilles	172	9.1	29	1.5	c) 400	21.1	_	-
Puerto Rico	1,912	8.4	23	0.1	1,823	8.0	1,072	4.7
Trinidad and Tobago	I	13.6	982	12.8	462	6.0		_
Virgin Islands (USA)	70	29.2	21	8.8	90	37.5	-	-
Windward Islands	· · ·					`}		
Dominica	47	7.6	32	5.2	13	2. 1		-
Grenada	75	8.0	46	4.9	48	5.1	_	_
	-		-					
St. Lucia	1 27	3.0	17	1.9	42	4.6	-	-

⁽a) 1954

⁽b) Graduate nurses and non-graduate nurses who have worked 10 years or more.

⁽c) Estimate.

⁽d) Some nurses have obstetrical training.

⁽e) Including 30 "public health and obstetrical" nurses.

⁽f) Graduate and non-graduate personnel.

⁽g) 1956; approximate figures.

TABLE 58. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES WITH PERCENTAGE OF ALL PHYSICIANS, AND THOSE EMPLOYED FULL TIME AND PART TIME IN HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Ārea	Physicians Employed in Health	of All	Physicians in Health		Area	Physicians Employed in Health	rer Cent	Physicians in Health	• -	
	Services	Physicians	Full Time	Part Time			Physicians	Full Time	Part Time	
Amusedan (A										
Argentina (a)		30.0	-	7,660	Alaska	53		52	1	
Bolivia	387	45.5	8	379	Bahama Islands	19	57.6	17	2	
Brazil (b)	3,725	16.1		,,,	Barbados Bermuda		76.2 22.6	30 7	18	
Canada (c)	1,912	11.0	843	1.069	British Guiana	i	73.0	89	<u>-</u>	
Chile (d)	,			Ť	British Honduras	1	61.9	13	_	
	•••	•••	173	•••	Canal Zone		77.5	96	4	
Colombia	1,068	23.7	33	1,035	French Guiana	18	75.0	17	1	
Costa Rica (d)			101		Guadeloupe	10	11.2	8	2	
Cuba	1,458	22,7	_	1,458	Hawaii	17	3.1	14	3	
Dominican Republic	49	11.9	40	-, 200	Jamanica	176	42.7	166	10	
• •	• •		49		Leeward Islands					
Ecuador	94	7.1	-	94	Antigua	12	100.0	5	7	
El Salvador	111	34.2	29	82	St. Kitts-Nevis-					
Guatemala (e)	44	8.1	19	25	Anguilla	11	100.0	3	8	
Haiti	120				Virgin Islands	1	100.0	-	1	
		•••	-	1	Martinique	26	28.3	8	18 20	
Honduras	175	47.9	4	111	Netherlands Antilles . Puerto Rico	37 546	29.4 33.9	17 393	20 153	
Mexico	2, 223	12.3	1,511	712	Trinided and Tobago	147	62.6	147	133	
Nicaragua	23	5.0	1	22	Virgin Islands (USA) .	21	95.5	17	4	
Panama	202	70.6	2	200	Windward Islands		, ,,,,,		•	
		[-]	Dominica	7	100.0	7 .	-	
Paraguay	223	26.0	65	158	Grenada	13	72.2	13	_	
United States	3,624	1.7	3,624	-	St. Lucia	10	91.0	10	-	
Uruguay	1,123	36.0	19	1,104	St. Vincent	10	100.0	10	-	
Venezuela	2, 118	57.4	923	1,195	ı					

⁽a) Personnel of Provincial and Federal Capital health services only.

⁽b) Year 1954.

⁽c) Personnel of Federal health services only.

⁽d) The total number of part-time positions was given: Chile, 4983; Costa Rica, 322.

⁽e) National Bureau of Health and Departmental Health Units only.

TABLE 59. NUMBER OF GRADUATE NURSES EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES WITH PERCENTAGE OF ALL GRADUATE NURSES, AND NUMBERS OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER GRADUATE NURSES EMPLOYED FULL TIME AND PART TIME IN HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Area	Graduate Nurses Employed in Health Services	Per Cent of All Graduate	Public Nurses E in Nealth	mployed	Other Graduate Nurses Employed in Health Services		
	Services	Nurses	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	
Bolivia	225	a)	31	1	184	9	
Brazil (b)	1,422				. <i>.</i> .		
Canada (c)	2,747	6.1	170	-	2,574	3	
Chile	1,069		1,069	-	-	-	
Colombia	25	5.8	16	-	9	-	
Costa Rica (d)	345	55.8	93	3	193	56	
Cuba	1,005	34.9	-	9	-	996	
Oominican Republic			20	-			
Scuador	75	38.7	72	3	_	-	
El Salvador	144	35.9	144	_	-	-	
Guatemala (e)	33	6.1	-	· <u>-</u>	33	_	
faiti	244		-	28		216	
londuras	69	67.0	5	-	64		
Mexico	3,782	a)	2,577	_	1,205	-	
Vicaragua	106	47.1	1	105	","	_	
Panama	432	81.8	-	96	_	336	
Paraguay	34	38.6	2		32	_	
Inited States	16,770	3.9	14,016	_	2,754	_	
Jruguay	335	79.8	1	22	2,134	3 12	
/enezuela	892	44.0	f) 220	42	f) 665	7	
	0/2	***	1/ 220		1 7 005	ļ '	
laska	246		49	_	196	1	
Bahama Islands	40	53.3	10	_	30		
Barbados	.,.		17	_			
Bermuda	101	91.8	9	_	92		
British Guiana	517	65.7	63	_	454	-	
British Honduras	83		8	_	75	_	
Canal Zone	219	91.6	4	8	207	· _	
French Guiana	54	100.0	24	O	30		
iuadeloupe	2	ſ	2 4 2	_	30]	
lawaii	94	6.5 5.1	92	_	2	_	
amaica	1				900	_	
	1,003	51.6	103	_	900	_	
	22	2)	0	:	94	ŀ	
Antigua	33	a)	9	-	24	_	
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	52	a)	25	-	27	_	
Virgin Islands	-	- ,, ,	- /	-	_	_	
	14	16.1	6		8	-	
Wetherlands Antilles	14	8.1	8	2	4	-	
Puerto Rico	1,065	55.7	327	-	7 38	-	
rinidad and Tobago	1,130	a)	91	-	1,039	-	
Virgin Islands (USA),	65	92.9	14		51	-	
Windward Islands		,					
Dominica	52	a)	5	-	47	-	
Grenada	77	a)	4	-	73	-	
St. Lucia	45	a)	18	-	27	-	
St. Vincent	59	79.7	21	1	37	-	

⁽a) Total of ''public health nurses'' and ''other graduate nurses'' exceeds number of graduate nurses in area (Table 55).

⁽b) Year 1954.

⁽c) Personnel of Federal health services only.

⁽d) Including all part-time positions.

⁽e) National Bureau of Health and Departmental Health Units only.

⁽f) Graduate nurses in preventive services 220, and graduate nurses in hospital services 665 full time and 7 part time.

health nurses are given in this table. As with physicians the proportion of graduate nurses employed inhealth services was high in many countries and other areas. For example, in Venezuela of the total graduate nurses 44.0 per cent were employed in health services. Of the 892 graduate nurses employed 220 or approximately one-fourth were also public health nurses. While nearly all countries employed physicians on a part-time basis, only 278 public health nurses were employed on a part-time basis in the countries and other areas for which information was available. These data regarding public health and other graduate nurses as well as auxiliary personnel serve to show the existing situation and can be considered in relation to the needs for these health workers as health services are extended.

In many countries of the Americas health personnel serve on a part-time basis in health services. This is more common in certain professions such as the medical and dental professions than in others. Table 60 provides data regarding the personnel employed in health services according to full-time or part-time service excluding physicians and graduate nurses which are given in Tables 58 and 59. In 14 countries and 18 other areas veterinarians were employed in health services, usually on a full-time basis. Although the numbers of nutritionists employed in health services were generally small, it is

noteworthy that in 17 countries and 11 other areas nutritionists were employed usually on a full-time basis. Outside of the United States where 1,396 sanitary engineers were employed on a full-time basis, there were only 245 graduate engineers reported to be employed in health services. Because of the great need for promotion of expanded water supplies and sewerage systems as well as other phases of environmental sanitation the services of sanitary engineers are essential in health programs. In addition to the graduate engineer, sanitarians and other sanitation personnel were employed in nearly all countries and other areas of the Americas and in over three-fourths they were employed on a fulltime basis.

Nearly all areas reported laboratory personnel employed in health services with many working on a part-time basis. In addition to 471 health educators serving in health programs in the United States there were 116 others working full time and 71 working part time in the Americas. The use of social workers varied markedly for 4 countries employed more than 100, 9 countries or other areas had less than 100 but more than 10 and 14 had less than 10. Evidently the designation of statistician varied considerably as indicated by the numbers reported. Outside of the United States where 564 statisticians were employed in health services and Chile with 629 the number of statisticians reported was 304.

TABLE 60. NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PERSONNEL, EXCEPT PHYSICIANS AND GRADUATE NURSES, EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

	1 6 -	EMPLO						N THE			1957					
	vent	tists	Vete			ri-	ı	ing ioriae	l	luate	Auxil			atory	Stat	
Area			nari					iaries		rives	 	ives		onnel	ticia	
	1	- Part-	1	Part-		Part-	1	- Part-		Part-	ſ	Part-	i	- Par.t-	ſ	Part-
	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Annati (a)		744	-		,	112								751		
Argentina (a) Bolivia		17	· · · · 	5 -	1	114	339	٠			,		60	751 5	1	38
Brazil (b)		770					l	62	32		-		'		1	
Canada (c)			202	• • •	140	• • •		, 127	• • •	• • •						
	223	41745	223	-	168		3,484	_	-	-	-	-	613	-	6	-
Chile		d)745	39	-	230		8,038	-	569	-	-	-	49	312	629	-
Colombia	-	277	1	4	4		1,617	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	48	60	2	-
Costa Rica (d)	1	50	-	1	14	-	801	10	13	10	4	1	140	5	8	2
Cuba	-	90	-	54	•	14	-	-	-	8	-	-		283	-	60
Dominican Republic.	• • • •	• • •	3		8	-		• • •	. ; .] -	-	82	-) -	2
Ecuador	-	23	-	- '	· 10	-	51	-	6	-	<u> </u>	-	14	-	23	-
El Salvador	16	25		-	2	-	154	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	3	-
Guatemala (e)	30	-] 1	-	-	-	15	-	19	-	72	-	61	-	7	-
Haiti	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	36	-	6	-	55	-	25
Honduras	-	5	-	-	1	-	407	10	7	-	-	-	2	27	1	-
Mexico	13	83	21	43	2	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	649	15	63	-
Nicaragua	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[-	-	1	76	·	1
Panama	-	44	-	3	-	1	-	463	-	74	-	29	-	f)42	-	1
Paraguay	-	50	1	-	6	-	529	-	127	-	-	-	42	1	5	-
United States	694	196	396	-	223	-c)	2,329	-	500	-	· · ·	- 9	5,160	-	564	-
Uruguay	-	118	1 -	4	•	8	-	2,096	-	108	-	30	2	382	-	11
Venezuela	5	139	12	1	26	3	3,099	68	-	-	-	-	428	23	22	-
Alaska	14	_	2	2	4	-	263	-	_	-	_	-	48	1	2	-
Bahama Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12		-	-	13	i -	-
Barbados	-	4	2	-	1	-					[9	-	[-	-
Bermuda	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
British Guiana	4	1	10	-	-	-	. 15	-	262	-	-	-	40	-	i -	-
British Honduras	-	2	[-	-	1	-	24	-	1	-	-	- '	4	-	[-	-
Canal Zone	7	-	4	-	7	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
French Guiana	_	-	l 1	-	-	-	50	-	l ı	-	8	_	19	_	۱ -	-
Guadeloupe	-	-	ı	_	_	_	52	_	12	_		_ :	7	_	[-	-
Hawaii	1		7	-	3	_	-	_	_	_	1 -	_	21	-	3	_
Jamaica	13	_	<u>`</u>	_	-	_	_	_	24	_	۱.	230	143	_	-	_
Leeward Islands	1.0								1		ľ		1		ĺ	
Antigua	1 -	2	1	_ !	_	_	_	-	9	_	20	_ '	3	_		_
St. Kitts-Nevis-		-	*						´		20					
Anguilla	2	_	3		_		11	_	17	_	3	_	ĺ _	_	ĺ.	_
Virgin Islands	_	-		-	-	_		_	-	_	-			2	l _	_
			_	1	_	_	34	1	1	4	9	3	111	4	_	_
Martinique Netherlands Antilles	-	4	2	1	_	_	42	2	2	7			33	-	ļ _	_
Puerto Rico	9		l		41			-	22	_	5	-	197	1	12	_
	1	40	1 7		61		1,649		}		3		J	_	12	-
Trinidad and Tobago	22 2	- 1	'	1	2 1	•	462	-	982	-	_	- 1	56	-	1	-
Virgin Is. (USA)	Z	1	-	-	1	-	88	-	20	-	_	-	13	-	[*]	-
Windward Islands			`.										Ι,			
Dominica	1	- '	1	- 1	g) 1	-		-	32	-	-	-	1	-	4	-
Grenada	1	-	1	-	-	-	48	-	46	-	-	-	5	-	1	-
St. Lucia	1	-	2	-	1	-	69	-	17	-	-	-	3	-	•	•
St. Vincent,	1	-	1	-	•	-	32	-	54	-	-	-	4	-	-	-

⁽a) Provincial health services only.

⁽b) Year 1954.

⁽c) Federal health services only.

⁽d) Including all part-time positions.

⁽e) National Bureau of Health and Departmental Health Units only.

⁽f) Excluding those who work in hospital laboratories.

⁽g) For the Windward Islands.

TABLE 60. NUMBER OF FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PERSONNEL, EXCEPT PHYSICIANS AND GRADUATE NURSES, EMPLOYED IN HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS. 1957 (Continued)

EMP	LOYED	IN HE	ALTH S	ERV (CES IN		MER I C	AS, I						
	Gradi	iate	Şar	ıi-	Other Sa	nita-	Hea	lth		ial	Cler	3	01	her
Au	Engin	eers	tari	ians	tion Per	sonnel	Educa	ators	Wor	kers	Pers	onnel		
Area	Full-	Part-	Full-	Part	Full-	Part-	Full-	Part-	Full-	Part-	Full-	Part-	Full-	Part-
	Time	Time	Time	Time	1	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
			_						<u> </u>					2,594
Argentina (a)				• • •	• • •	466	•••	• • •		•••		• • •	694	2,394
Bolivia	3	-	32	-	253	-	2	-	12	1	308		1	
Brazil (b)	• • • •			• • •	h) 2,9					• • •			7,043	5
Canada (c)	28	-	82	-	12	-	_	-	58	-	1,866		11,487	_
Chile	44	-	-	-	816	-	27	-	596	-	1,616	-	, '	_
Colombia	14	-	1.167	-	69	-]	2	-	-	322		1,459 1,996	8
Costa Rica (d)	14	2	249	-			5	-	45	-	142	-		i)2,067
Cuba	-	15	-	• • •	1	2023	-	19	-	25	-	• • • •	1	.,2,001
Dominican Republic	3	-	-	~	35	-	2	-	[-	175	•	4,674	_
Ecuador	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	43	-	208 308	_
El Salvador	3	-	127	-	11	-	12	-	\ -	-	135	-	79	_
Guatemala (e)	4	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	'3	14
Haiti	-	4	-	124	-	94	-	4	-	2		-	[14
Honduras	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	27	-	1	
Mexico	35	13	1,173	-	29	-	2	10	275	-	3,363		5,712	279
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	24	-	10	-	45] -	470
Panama	-	8	ļ -	177	-	324	~	9	•	24	l .	74	,.,	886
Paraguay	5	-	17	-	115	-	6	-	22	-	29		151	
United States		-	4,858	-	3,379	-	471	-	430	120		-	34,36	
Uruguay	' -	3	-	12	-	71	-	-	-	2	3	1,433		4,925
Venezuela	68	3	16	-	4.52	-	11	-	175	2	2,579	37	11,073	67
Alaska	9	_	11	_	3	16	4	-	9	-	228	14	81	-
Bahama Islands		_	2	_	9	8	1 -	-	-	-	2	-	21	-
Barbados	!	-	114	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	450	-
Bermuda	1	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	16	-	256	-
British Guiana	1 _		91	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	157	-	3,384	
British Honduras		_	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	60	
Canal Zone	1	_	6	-	88	-	-	-	1	-	132	-	576	33
French Guiana	1	_		_	i) 23	_	-	-	7	-	46	-	201	-
Guadeloupe	1		-	_	13	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	1 -	-
Hawaii			89	_	17	-	5	-	22	-	137	-	154	
	1 .		278	_	-	-	4	-	-	-	221	. -	1,256	-
Jamaica	'] -	•	1 2.0		1		ł		1		1			
= -	_	-	17	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	227	· -
Antigua	`		1				-		1		1		1	
St. Kitts-Nevis-		_	16	_	} _	_	-	-	-	-	$ \epsilon $; -	1	} -
Anguilla		_	10	_			-	-	1 -	_		L -		-
Virgin Islands	·	_	15		24		_	1	-	-	9	-		3 -
Martinique	. 1		17	_	19			-	4	-	4	. -	31	- (
Netherlands Antilles				_			25		57	_	1,216	á -	4,07	1 1
Puerto Rico	.ŀ .	· •	32 112	_		_	2		7	-			23	
Trinidad and Tobago	1 7		112	_	12	_	l ï		- 1	-			15	3 1
Virgin Islands (USA)	٠\ '	l -	1	-	"		^				- [
Windward Islands			1.	4	_	_	.		. .	_	1 .	7 -	.	-
Dominica			16			_				_	1		23	6 -
Grenada			16								1		. 9	
St. Lucia			10		1				. .	-		7 -	.	- -
St. Vincent	<u>· </u>		10	1	60	60								

⁽a) Provincial health services only.

⁽b) Year 1954.

⁽c) Federal health services only.

⁽d) Including all part-time positions.

⁽e) National Bureau of Health and Departmental Health Units only. (j) Including clerical personnel.

⁽h) Reported as ''guardas'' and work in various types of general and specialized programs (malarie, yellow fever, plague, etc.).

⁽i) Including sanitarians.

CHAPTER VI

Health Services

In order to provide information regarding health services and the various programs being carried on in the Americas, spaces were provided for budgets according to types of programs at the national, provincial or state and local levels, for changes in the organization and structure of National Health Services, for specific activities in national health planning and for personnel and activities of local health services. The information which is summarized in this chapter provides some background data on the various health programs in the Americas.

BUDGETS AND SERVICES

One of the requests for information frequently made of the Bureau is in regard to the cost of health services. Cost depends on many factors including availability and utilization of health services, amount and nature of curative services rendered and their inclusions in health programs. The provision of comparable data in this field is practically impossible. However, the information available helps to describe the existing programs and to plan for the extension of programs. Therefore data are being provided but at the same time a short explanation is given from reports for each country. It is recognized that additional clarification of the data would be necessary to provide comparable information.

In the forms distributed, spaces were provided for the national, provincial or state and local funds budgeted for the following 14 services, namely:

Communicable diseases
Tuberculosis control
Venereal disease control
Malaria
Environmental sanitation
Industrial hygiene
Vital and health statistics
Local health services
Maternal and child health
Dental health
Nutrition
Laboratory services
Hospitals
Food and drug services

Also spaces were provided for funds for other specified services and many of those given are described in the comments for the individual countries.

In Table 61 the total budgets are provided for these items with national, provincial or state and local funds combined. Since the purpose of this table is to show the types of programs being carried on by health services with the funds designed for such services, all funds are included in accordance with the presentation in the individual reports. It is realized that in many countries budgets did not provide for this type of division and thus funds are not given separately. There is considerable overlapping of services; for instance, local health services include activities in maternal and child health, environmental sanitation and communicable diseases.

Funds are given in national currency and are converted into U. S. dollars, according to the rates of conversion of the World Health Organization for July 1, 1957. These rates are not necessarily the countries' official rates. In a few countries and other areas totals of the funds for specific items were obtained by addition and it is possible that all funds were not given. Also in a few areas only totals of funds were given. The following explanations by country and other area may be useful in the interpretation of the data in Tables 61 and 62. Some information was provided for 19 of the 22 countries.

Bolivia - The budget provided for Bolivia consisted of 4,346,314,475 bolivianos at the national level, 268,170,420 at the "district" level and 6,921,512,695 at the local level with the source of funds the budgets of the Ministry of Hygiene and Public Health and of the Inter-American Cooperative Public Health Service. Of the total 11,535,997,590 bolivianos, the amount specified for hospitals was 1,544,229,569. Other major items in this budget were food and drug services 3,358,320,000 (local level) and general and emergency costs including construction of hospitals and health centers of 2,773,974,520 bolivianos which was included in the item, other. The budget of the "district" level included 141,361,620 for laboratory services and

TABLE 61. TOTAL BUDGETS FOR HEALTH SERVICES BY ITEMS IN NATIONAL CURRENCY AND U.S. DOLLARS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

		TUAS, 1957				
items	National Currency	U.S. Dollars	Mational Currency	U.S. Dollars	National Currency	U.S. Dollars
	Bolivia		Colo		Costa	
TOTAL	11,535,997,590	1,460,226	127, 161, 425	21,193,571	34,564,556	5, 197, 678
Communicable Diseases	241,845,336	30,613	2,911,459	485,243	75,300	11,323
Tuberculosis Control	193,803,969	24, 532	8,004,197	1,334,033	2,715,698	408,376 51,277
Venereal Disease Control	179, 928, 170	22,776	400,000	66, 667	340,993	
Malaria	20, 865, 600	2,641	4,100,500	683,417	1,400,000	210,526
Environmental Samitation	269,049,590	34,057	1,045,000	174, 167	577,700	83,865
Industrial Hygiene	137,492,030	17,404	285,000	47,500		0.041
Vital and Health Statistics	50,342,624	6,372	30,000	5,000	54,800	8,241
Local Health Services	1,006,370,920	127, 389	22,563,653	3,760,609	1,551,150	233,256 42,632
Maternal and Child Health	616,046,908	77,981	425,635	70,939	283,500	50,917
Dental Health	77,842,885	9,854	14,400	2,400	338,600 569,700	85,669
Nutrition	56,056,634	7,096	430,000	71,667		54, 977
Laboratory Services	192,828,420	24,409	70 (05 446	10 114 041	365,600	3,654,258
Hospitals	1,544,229,569	195,472	72,685,446	12,114,241	24,300,815	31,083
Food and Drug Services	3,358,320,000	425, 104	14 055 105	0.057.600	206,700	271, 278
Other	3,590,973,925	454,554	14,266,135	2,377,688	1,804,000	
	Cuba		Dominican	Kepublic	El Sal	Vacor
TOTAL	21,752,457	21,752,457	4,406,698	4,406,698	5,201,898	2,080,758
Communicable Diseases			40,920	40,920	29,170	11,668
Tuberculosis Control	2,134,873	2, 134, 873	419,832	419,832	170,63B	68,272
Venereal Disease Control	545,356	545,356	37,932	37,932	(a)	(a)
Malaria	3,550	3,550	356,760	356,760	1,190,805	476,322
Environmental Sanitation	2,082,630	2,082,630	19,020	19,020	639, 800	255,920
Industrial Hygiene	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			-	-	-
Vital and Health Statistics	21,800	21,800	-	-	13, 200	5,280
Local Health Services	1,845,250	1,845,250	464,400	464,400	2,101,660	840,664
Maternal and Child Health	59,400	59,400	540,828	540,828	25,102	10,041
Dental Health	47,190	47,190	-	_	-	-
Nutrition			-	-	26, 501	10,600
Laboratory Services	62,670	62,670	79,800	79,800	179,919	47,167
Hospitals	3,720,144	3,720,144	1,189,308	1,189,308	-	
Food and Drug Services	82,160	82,160	13,740	13,740	-	-
Other	11, 141, 434	11,141,434	1,244,158	1,244,158	887,061	354,824
	Guatema	la	Hon du	ras	Mexi	co
TOTAL	b) 2,099,695	2,099,695	b)9,536,787	4,771,844	373,522,323	29,881,786
Communicable Diseases	21,180	21, 180	11,700	5,850	40,446,204	3,235,696
Tuberculosis Control	705,655	705,655	208,600	104,300	10, 10, 20,	
Venereal Disease Control	30,000	30,000	26, 100	13,050]
Malaria	480,000	480,000	650,000	325,000	32,000,000	2,560,000
	250,000	250,000	120,660	60,330	9,700,000	776,000
Environmental Sanitation	250,000	230,000	i '	00,000	759,740	60,779
Industrial Hygiene	11,640	11,640	11,700	5,850	105,110	
Local Health Services	238, 200	238,200	360,720		129,927,901	10,394,232
Maternal and Child Health	18,960	18,960	27,540	13,770		620,832
Dental Health	36,840	36,840	9,300	4,650	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Nutrition	69,160	69,160	20,400	10,200	1	.,,
Laboratory Services	59,340	59, 340	48,080	24,040		
Hospitals	35,340	37,340	8,028,187	4,014,094	94,619,855	7,569,588
Food and Drug Services	31,680	31,680	13,800	6,900	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	147,040	147,040	1	0,,,,,	58,308,219	4,664,658
Other	141,040	141,040	···		1 00,000,219	1,,552,,500

⁽a) Included in Communicable Diseases.

⁽b) Total of funds for specific items.

⁽c) Total of local services of "Servicios Coordinados" and of "Bienestar Social Rural".

TABLE 61. TOTAL BUDGETS FOR HEALTH SERVICES BY ITEMS IN NATIONAL CURRENCY AND U.S. DOLLARS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957 (Continued)

l tems	Hational Currency	U.S. Dollars	National Currency	U.S. Dollars	National Currency	U.S. Dollars
	Pan	ama	Pe	ru	United	States
TOTAL	9,114,187	9,114,187	95,962,603	5,050,663		354,927,412
Communicable Diseases	38,900	38,900	4,083,060	214,898		
Tuberculosis Control	159,300	159,300	2,591,400	136,389	i	28,740,611
Venereal Disease Control	(a)	(a)	905,460	47,656	ļ	15,200,602
Malaria	499,782	499,782	i - 1	-	i	
Environmental Sanitation	2,209,280	2,209,280	266,520	14,027		
Industrial Hygiene	-] -	3,157,434	166,181	ļ	
Vital and Health Statistics	7,900	7,900	312,120	16,427	1	7,611,218
Local Health Services	770,700	770,700	54,380,341	2,862,123		177,187,224
Maternal and Child Health	(a)	(d)	2,572,800	135,411		8,805,025
Dental Health	(a)	(d)	421,250	22,172		2,289,231
Nutrition	12,500	12,500	689,266	36,277	1	
Laboratory Services	56,180	56,180	4,000,000]	17,606,476
Hospitals	4,551,900	4,551,900	14,455,942	760,839		(f)
Food and Drug Services	14,040	14,040	e)2,830,920			
<u>Other</u>	793,705	793,705	5,296,080	278,741		97,487,025
	Uru	guay	Venezi	ıela	Āla	ska
TOTAL	173,923,735	42,420,423	262,718,774	78,423,514		13,290,489
Communicable Diseases	1,433,620	349,663	g)1,726,360	515,331	[822,474
Tuberculosis Control	10,748,631	2,621,617	12,666,618	3,781,080		1,639,946
Venereal Disease Control	492,100	120,024	451,776	134,859		6,124
Malaria	-	_	10,774,608	3,216,301		-
Environmental Sanitation	38,536,362	9,399,113	7,381,680	2,203,487		159,188
Industrial Hygiene	119,280	29,093	154,436	46,100		-
Vital and Health Statistics	135,000	32,927	h) 625,584	186,741		68,576
Local Health Services	1,020,120	248,810	65,003,953	19,404,165		i) 402,918
Maternal and Child Health	14,051,160	3,427,112	941,616	281,079		115,076
Dental Health	1,518,348	370,329	586,608	175,107		
Nutrition	-	-	12,581,674	3,755,724		
Laboratory Services	4,632,706	1,129,928	1,785,016	532,841		22,692
Hospitals	33,191,388	8,095,460	66,075,129	19,723,919		8,251,200
Food and Drug Services	12,013,500	2,930,122	337,608	100,779		15,000
Other	56,031,520	13,666,224	81,626,108	24,366,002		1,787,295
	Bahama	Islands	British (Guiana	British	Honduras
TOTAL	396,500	1,110,333	5,894,176	3,467,162	569,606	398,326
Communicable Diseases	10,500	28,003	(d)	(a)	8,600	6,014
Tuberculosis Control	3,000	8,401	792,232	466,019	14,820	10,364
Venereal Disease Control	6,000	16,802	11,360	6,682	5,200	3,636
Malaria	· -		151,237	88,963	51,546	36,046
Environmental Sanitation	11,000	30,804	150,000	88,235	5,250	3,671
Industrial Hygiene	_	-	-	-		
Vital and Health Statistics	-	-	(d)	(a)	2,172	1,519
Local Health Services	_	-	1,285,382	756,107] -
Maternal and Child Health	4,500	12,602	103,986	61,168	34,996	24,473
Dental Health	1,000	2,800	37,031	21,783	4,650	3,252
Nutrition	-		500	294	18,503	12,939
Laboratory Services	10,000	28,003	134,695	79,232	7,970	5,573
Hospitals	300,000	840,101	3,089,820	1,817,541	219,349	153,391
	1					1
Food and Drug Services	5,000	14,002	42,920	25,247	146,500	102,448

⁽a) Included in Communicable Diseases.

⁽d) Included in Local Health Services.

⁽e) Food Services.

⁽f) Not included in Total; \$1,589,153,000 in 1955.

⁽g) Yellow fever and plague.

⁽h) Includes Epidemiology.

⁽i) Four regions.

TABLE 61. TOTAL BUDGETS FOR HEALTH SERVICES BY ITEMS IN NATIONAL CURRENCY AND U.S. DOLLARS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957 (Continued)

AND DIOL DO	ELANO IN THE		1001 (001101			
ltems	National	υ.S.	Mational	υ.\$.	National	u.s.
Cems	Currency	Dollars	Currency	Dollars	Currency	Dollars
	French G	uiana	Guadelo	upe	Hawai	 i
TOTAL	ь) 535, 472, 786	1,529,922	993,267,000	2,837,906	-	4,613,101
Communicable Diseases		<u> </u>	100,000	286		20,557
Tuberculosis Control	10,034,400	28,670	48,455,000	138,443		102,954
Venereal Disease Control	7,150,100	20,429	20,076,000	57,360		k) 55,022
Malaria	55,849,800		j)50,000,000	142,857		- 00,111
Environmental Sanitation	33,049,000	137,3,1	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	142,031		77,449
Industrial Hygiene		_	150,000	429		24,829
Vital and Health Statistics	_	_ !	-	- 1		58,200
Local Health Services	72,658,000	207,594	_	_ !		1,275,580
Maternal and Child Health	23,348,100	66,709	25,600,000	73,143		188,401
Dental Health	20,340,100	-	-	0,140		12,756
Nutrition	<u> </u>	_		_		7,900
Laboratory Services	<u> </u>	_	9,300,000	26,571		113,457
Hospitals	357,127,386	1,020,364	795,000,000	2,271,429		991,852
Food and Drug Services	337,127,300	1,020,304	1,50,000,000	-		10,459
Other	9,305,000	26,586	44,586,000	127,389		1,673,685
	Leeward is St. Kitts-Nevi	lands: s-Anguilla	Puerto	Rico	Trinidad an	d Tobago
TOTAL	877,989	516,464		25,931,028	12,540,499	7,376,764
Communicable Diseases	4,000	2,353		52,292	3,000	1,765
Tuberculosis Control	· -			3, 196, 929	661,460	389,094
Venereal Disease Control	=	_		110,811	502,885	295,815
Malaria	_	-		318,620	743,664	437,449
Environmental Sanitation	20,000	11,765		267,314	(a)	(d)
Industrial Hygiene	-	-		10,720	-	-
Vital and Health Statistics	4,936	2,904		338,545	•	-
Local Health Services	308,328	181,369		12,099,098	1,218,409	716,711
Maternal and Child Health	(d)	(4)		472,451	323,085	190,050
Dental Health	4,960	2,918		186,153	108,686	63,933
Nutrition	-	-		82,338	22,682	13,342
Laboratory Services	1,200	706	1	360,578	163,627	96,251
Hospitals	490,738	288,669		5,872,085	2,868,343	1,687,261
Food and Drug Services	17,160	10,094			49,906	29,356
Other	26,667	15,686	1	2,563,094	5,874,752	3,455,736
	Virgin Island	s (U.S.A.)	Windward		Windward	
	trigin foran	1	6ren	ri e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	St. Lu b) 320,954	188,796
TOTAL		1,314,648	<u> </u>	373,847	D) 320,734	100,170
Communicable Diseases		16 600	2,504 11,490	1,473 6,759	4,032	2,372
Tuberculosis Control		16,600 7,550	, ·		5,000	2,312
Venereal Disease Control		,,550	15,688 4,820	9,228]	29,205
Malaria		F. 05.		2,835	49,648	25,857
Environmental Sanitation		54,854	2,000	1,176	43,957	23,03(
Industrial Hygiene		15 010	24, 198	14,234	_	1 -
Vital and Health Statistics		15,818	4,708	2,769	0.010	E 400
Local Health Services		E2 000	28,426	16,721	9,218	5,422 (d)
Maternal and Child Health		57,008	3,018	1,775	(d)	
Dental Health		32,318	6,216	3,656	7,460	4,388
Nutrition		16,156	5,208	3,064	1,200	706
Laboratory Services		49,669		4,636	7,296	4,292
Hospitals	•	909,978	303,602	178,589	103,946	61,145
Food and Drug Services		154 600	215,780	126,929	25,000	14,706
0.1	. 1	154,697			64, 197	37,762

⁽b) Total of funds for specific items.

⁽d) Included in Local Health Services.

⁽j) Including Aedes aegypti control.

⁽k) Including geriatrics, cancer and heart disease control.

126,808,200 for general expenses. Of the total budget, a major proportion was provided for expenditures for hospitals through direct expenditures, construction and food and drugs.

Brazil - The budget of the Ministry of Health in 1957 was 4,570,647,050 cruzeiros. The distribution of these funds to federal health agencies was as follows:

		U.S.
	Cruzeiros	<u>Dollars</u>
Statistical Services	6,560,200	89,866
Department of Admin-		
istration (General		
Services)	929,748,100	12,736,275
National Cancer Service	220,660,100	
National Mental		
Disease Service	420,838,500	5,764,911
National Service for		
Health Education	11,154,700	152,804
National Service for		
the Regulation of		
Medicine	28,940,900	396,451
National Leprosy		
Service	191,702,700	2,626,064
National Tuberculosis		
Service	460,761,700	6,311,804
Port Health Service	41,136,100	563,508
National Department of		
Health-Health Units	14,985,700	205,284
National Children's		
Department -		
Children's Units	28,888,700	395,736
National Department of	•	
*	,190,713,600	16,311,145

The budgets were not available for state and local health services and thus information for Brazil is only partial.

Colombia - A budget was provided of 48,293,029 pesos for the Ministry of Public Health to which was added 2,133,500 from the Inter-American Cooperative Health Service and 4,500,000 from taxation on gambling. The funds of 17,037,509 from provinces and local services were for control of tuberculosis, local health services and hospitals and were reported to be the only funds known. total for hospitals included 53,247,929 from other sources. The budget for other expenses includes 8,040,709 for leprosy, 700,000 for training, 924,972 for cancer, 1,521,596 for orphanages and homes for the aged, blind and deaf-mutes, as well as for administrative services.

Costa Rica - The budget provided was 34,564,556 colons for all the republic and 70.3 per cent of the funds were for hospitals. The funds included under "other" were for nurses, social workers, health education, mental hygiene, pharmacy, sanitary engineering, leprosy and legal office.

<u>Cuba</u> - Of the total budget given of 21,752,457 pesos only half of the funds were distributed in the 14 specific services; the remainder of over 11 million pesos has been placed under other services. Because of lack of data certain national institutions and offices have been excluded.

Dominican Republic - The budget of 4,406,698 pesos provided 1,189,308 for hospitals which included 41 hospitals operated by the Ministry of Public Health.

Ecuador - The national funds (25,896,324 sucres) given for Ecuador provided for the following services:

	Sucres	U. S. Dollars	
Malaria	4,966,000	281,360	
Local health services	450,000	25,496	
Maternal and child	,	,_,	
health	557,000	31,558	
Nutrition	100,000	5,666	
Leprosy	104,400	5,915	
National Anti-			
Plague Service	1,900,000	107,649	
National Yellow			
Fever Service	145,000	8,215	
National Yaws			
Campaign	200,000	11,331	

Since the distribution of the remaining funds was not known, data for Ecuador are not given in Table 61.

El Salvador - The budget of 5,201,898 colons included funds for education and training and for administration in addition to funds for 9 of the services listed. No funds were given for hospitals.

Guatemala - The funds given included 1,998,895 quetzals of national funds and 80,800 of local funds. According to the explanation given, the budget for each one of the specific items provided principally for salaries paid

personnel except control of tuberculosis, venereal diseases, environmental sanitation, nutrition and yellow fever for which the allotment includes everything. The funds for purchase of equipment, medicines and supplies constituted specific funds managed by the general office of procurement of the health service. Not included are salaries for dentists and laboratory workers of health units which constitute the laboratory services of the departments. Funds included in "other" are 90,000 for yellow fever, 10,000 for typhus, 12,040 for rabies, 15,000 for onchocercosis, and 20,000 for the campaign against leishmaniasis and trypanosomiasis.

Haiti - A total budget was not given although the budget for 8 different services was provided and these funds are given below:

	Gourdes	U.S. Dollars
Tuberculosis control	22,665	4,533
Venereal disease		
control	4,400	880
Malaria	302,581	60,516
Environmental		
sanitation	137,727	27,545
Laboratory services	7,200	1,440
Hospital	7 7,800	15,560
$\mathbf{Food}\mathbf{and}\mathbf{drug}\mathbf{services}$	3,700	740
Health centers	17,727	3,545

Honduras - The total of funds given was obtained by addition of funds for individual items and may not be complete.

Mexico - The total budget for federal, state and local health services was 373,522,323 pesos of which 75,659,725 was for hospitals in general and medical assistance, 5,651,680 for the same in the Federal District and 13,308,450 for hospitals of the National Bureau of Coordinated Services. The funds included for the item Local Health Services are the total of funds for individual local services provided in the report by "Servicios Coordinados" and those of "Bienestar Social Rural."

In the explanation of the budget, it was stated that in referring to the control of communicable diseases and to maternal and child health, all the Centers of the Ministry of Public Health and Welfare, even the small and not specified, include in their programs activities of this type without having a special budget.

Nicaragua - The following funds for specific items of the budget were given.

	Cordobas	U.S. Dollars
Epidemiology and vital		
statistics	82,120	11,731
Tuberculosis control	380,100	54,300
Venereal disease control	114,200	16,314
Malaria eradication and		
anti-aegypti program	1,241,900	177,414
Environmental sanitation	1,184,450	169,207
Maternal and child health	393,840	56,263
Dental health	49,200	7,029
Nutrition	370,500	52,929
Laboratory services	661,460	94,494
Ambulatory physicians	108,000	15,429

The source of funds for dental hygiene, for ambulatory physicians and 296,600 for laboratory services was departmental.

Panama - National funds of 1,447,367 balboas and provincial funds of 7,666,820 were provided for health services of which nearly half were for hospitals. In addition to the budget of the health services, 14,848,832 balboas were provided for water works with charge to government loans.

Paraguay - The total funds, 161,925,608 guaranis include the sum designated in the General Budget of the country as well as those originating from the resources of the Ministry. The distribution by services was not available. The contribution of Social Security for preventive medicine included in the total was 18,909,000 guaranis.

Peru - The funds for "other" included 152,760 soles for mental hygiene, 2,015,700 for school

health, 611,880 for leprosy and 2,515,740 for pharmaceutical services.

United States - The identifiable expenditures for national, state and local health services for the fiscal year 1956 were as follows: \$51,404,305 national, 168,779,023 state, and 134,744,034 local. The funds for several items were not specified because the budgets did not provide data in this way and are included in "other." The expenditures for the construction program for hospitals and health centers were \$836,769,000 national and 752,384,000 state in 1955 and these funds were not included in the expenditures for health services. Funds for the research activities carried on by the National Institutes of Health were not included.

Uruguay - Estimated expenditures were provided of 173,923,735 pesos of which 33,191,388 were for hospitals. The funds for "other" included 751,277 for rural polyclinics and 3,897,959 for training of personnel, as well as various other costs. Also, 41,561,564 pesos were for other salaries and public health expenses.

Venezuela - For health services the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in 1956 provided 184,118,768 bolivars, the States, 50,693,565 and the "municipios" 27,906,716. Funds from the "municipios" were for hospitals as were funds of 10,935,725 from the States and 27,232,188 from the Ministry. Other expenses include 15,059,351 for leprosy, cancer, mental health and health education, and 66,566,757 for administration, personnel, and supplies. In addition to these funds the Ministry of Defense provided 5,554,728 bolivars for military health and the Ministry of Public Works 48,783,414 for construction of buildings for the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, 50,000,000 bolivars for water supplies and sewers and 2,000,000 for medical services, and the Ministry of Labor 31,074,029 for medical services of social security. The services of maternal and child health are complemented in their social aspects by the Venezuelan Children's Council, under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare with a budget of 12,635,030 bolivars.

Alaska - The total funds reported were 13,290,489 dollars which included 8,251,200 for construction and improvement of hospitals. Alaska administers its health department in four regions and the budget for

these regions was 402,918. "Other" expenses included 1,142,422 for public health nursing and medical care including dental health and nutrition.

Bahama Islands - Of the 396,500 pounds reported for the Bahamas 300,000 were for hospitals.

Barbados - The total budget including curative services was 2,427,728 B.W.I. dollars. However, the total for health centers only was 184,454.

Bermuda - The funds of 255,000 pounds (U.S. \$714,086) included 225,000 for laboratory services and hospitals. The following items were also reported: 5,000 for communicable disease control, including tuberculosis and venereal diseases; 25,000 for local health services, maternal and child health, dental health and nutrition.

British Guiana - The total national funds were 5,539,793 B.G. dollars of which 3,089,820 were for hospitals. In addition there were 354,383 B.G. dollars provided at the municipal level. Data on other local funds were stated not to be available and thus it is possible that the amounts given are not complete.

Canal Zone - The total funds were U.S. \$6,163,900 of which 5,683,000 were designated for hospitals and \$480,900 for various other activities.

French Guiana - In addition to 178,345,400 francs provided for health services, 357,127,386 francs were designated for hospitals. Included under "other" were 7,305,000 francs for the anti-leprosy campaign, 500,000 for mental hygiene and 1,500,000 for vaccination

Guadeloupe - Funds totalling 105,126,520 francs were reported at the national level and 888,140,480 at the provincial level. However of the latter 795,000,000 were for hospitals. "Other" funds include 19,186,000 for the anti-leprosy campaign, 10,000,000 for disinfection and deratization and 5,300,000 for vaccination.

<u>Hawaii</u> - The total budget of U. S. \$4,613,101 includes 991,852 for hospitals of which 956,434 were reported to be for curative services. "Other" funds include 1,156,807 for leprosy (curative services).

Jamaica - The total budget of 2,474,800 pounds was not designated by services and thus funds for hospitals may be included. However, 110,300 pounds were designated for malaria and 4,370 for nutrition.

Leeward Islands:

Antigua - The total budget was 970,855 B.W.I. dollars of which 496,824 were for hospitals.

Martinique - The budget had two parts, that of the French Government, 97,141,360 francs, and that of the Department and other agencies of 16,697,640. These sums were the totals of funds for specific items, as follows:

	Francs	U.S. Dollars
Communicable diseases	2,835,000	8,100
Tuberculosis control	18,724,000	53,497
Venereal disease control	9,521,000	27,203
Environmental sanitation	33,140,000	94,686
Maternal and child		
health	41,075,000	117,357
Laboratory services	4,000,000	11,429
Mental health	1,444,000	4,126
Leprosy	3,000,000	8,571

Netherlands Antilles - The total of the funds given for specific items for the Netherlands Antilles was 1,368,900 guilders for Curação and Aruba. However, for certain services data were not available for Aruba.

<u>Puerto Rico</u> - The municipal governments contributed \$6,929,376 to the budget which was for medical care and was included in the funds for local health services. Funds for specific items included under "other" were:

Bureau of Nursing	100,870
Heart Disease	37,524
Pathology and Medical Education	41,340
Hospital Survey and Construction	71,000
Health Education	53,372
Crippled Children	585,267
Cancer Control	145,744
Mental Hygiene	104,173
Training	40,772
Regionalization of Health and	
Welfare Services (a)	155,350

(a) \$93,381 donated by Rockefeller Foundation

Trinidad and Tobago - The total funds include 1,218,409 B.W.I. dollars from county councils for environmental sanitation in local health services. Under "other" were included

hookworm control, equipment, personal emoluments and miscellaneous.

Virgin Islands (U.S.A.) - Insular and local funds are combined in a budget of \$1,314,648. The budget includes curative services and social security contributions. "Other" specific items were 37,500 for mental health and 19,856 for health education.

Windward Islands:

<u>Dominica</u> - The funds stated for 7 items were 98,535 B.W.I. dollars with 41,411 for Colonial Development and Welfare schemes.

	B.W.I. Dollars	U.S. Dollars
Yaws control	15,576	9,162
Malaria	7,484	4,402
Environmental sanitation	33,819	19,894
Maternal and child health	2,540	1,494
Dental health	5,316	3,127
Laboratory services	800	471
Food and drug services	33,000	19,412

St. Lucia - "Other" funds include 6,780 B.W.I. dollars for a leprosarium, 33,526 for a mental hospital and 23,883 for a home for aged and infirm.

St. Vincent - The total funds provided were 518,440 B.W.I. dollars of which 278,312 were for hospitals and a pauper asylum leaving 240,128 for health services. Funds are reported for the eradication of the Aëdes aegypti and yaws from Colonial Development and Welfare with amounts of 8,370 and 2,670 for 1957. The budget of 152,162 for local health services includes 43,005 for environmental sanitation in addition to the salaries of the Public Health Inspectors.

* * * * * *

These explanatory remarks show the great variety in the inclusions in the budgets for health services. It is evident that both curative and preventive services are rendered in the programs of many. Local health services in countries such as Colombia, Mexico, Peru, United States and Venezuela are receiving a sizable proportion of the budget. Although activities in communicable diseases are included in local health services, in general the funds designated for communicable diseases, tuberculosis, and venereal diseases were relatively small with a few exceptions. In several areas relatively large

amounts were provided for malaria. Although funds for water works are usually provided from other governmental sources the promotion of environmental sanitation is an important activity of the health service. Funds for health services were small in many countries but there were exceptions such as in Panama where 24.2 per cent of the budget was for environmental sanitation, which is in addition to funds for public works. For vital and health statistics funds also appeared to be limited within the health budget. The data provided show the existing situation and deserve careful consideration in planning the extension of health programs to improve conditions in the Americas.

In an attempt to provide comparable data for health services the total amounts budgeted for health services have been obtained with the funds for hospital services deducted. This seemed advisable because the size of the hospital budgets differed widely and it was evident that the hospital services were of many kinds. In the United States and Puerto Rico, they were essentially for construction of new hospitals and health centers. In the United States the amount for this construction was approximately five times the amount for all health services. It is realized that other expenditures for hospitals are included in

other items in Table 61 such as local health services but from the information available complete separation of funds for health and hospital services was not possible and thus only funds included in the item for hospitals have been excluded. Furthermore, additional funds are provided from sources outside the national health service. Data provided in Table 62 give the per capita budget in U.S. dollars for health services excluding hospitals. The per capita expenditures for health services excluding hospitals varied widely as would be expected because of variations in costs of personnel and supplies as well as the types and sizes of preventive and curative programs being carried on.

Budgets at the national, provincial or state, and local levels were provided in the reports. The data showed that health services are usually rendered from national budgets for only in a few countries were sizable funds obtained from local or provincial and state funds. However, there are exceptions such as in Panama and the United States where more than two-thirds of the funds were from other than national sources. In some countries local communities are assuming increasing financial responsibility for funds which is an important development.

TABLE 62. TOTAL BUDGET FOR HEALTH SERVICES*, EXCLUDING HOSPITALS, IN NATIONAL CURRENCY AND U.S. DOLLARS AND U.S. DOLLARS PER CAPITA IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Area National Currency	U.S. Dollars				U.S. Dollars		
	1	Amount	Per Capita	Area	National Currency	Amoun t	Per Capita
		Ţ					
Bolivia	9,991,768,021	1,264,781	0.39	Barbedos (b)	2,427,728	1,428,075	6,26
Brazil (a,b)	4,570,647,050	62,611,602	1.02	British Guiana	2,804,356	1,649,621	3,34
Colombia		9,079,330	}	British Honduras	350,257	244,935	2.92
Costa Rica		1,543,422	1.49	Canal Zone		480,900	13.12
Cuba		18,032,313	2.82	French Guiana (c)	178,345,400	509,558	17.04
Dominican Republic		3,217,390	1.19	Guadeloupe	198, 267, 000	566,478	2.25
Ecuador (b)	25,896,324	1,467,214	0.38	Hawaii	[3,621,249	6,60
El Salvador	5,201,898	2,080,759	0.89	Jamaica (b)	2,474,800	6,930,272	4.35
Guatemala (c)	2,099,695	2,099,695	0.61	Leeward Islands:			
Monduras (c)	1,508,600	754,300	0.43	Antigua	474,061	278,859	5,09
Mexico	278,902,468	22, 312, 198	0.71	Br. Virgin Islands (b) .	45,457	26,739	3.48
Partama	4,562,287	4, 562, 287	5.01	St. Kitts-Nevis-			
Paraguay (b)	161,925,608	1,513,323	0.92	Anguilla	387,251	227,795	4.09
Peru	81,506,661	4,289,824	0,49	Martinique (c)	113,739,000	324,969	1, 25
United States		354,927,412	2.08	Puerto Rico		20,058,943	8.80
Uruguay	140,732,347	34, 324, 962	12.78	Trinidad and Tobago	9,672,156	5,689,504	7.44
Venezuela	196,643,645	58,699,595	9.94	Virgin Islands (USA)		404,670	16.86
İ]		Windward Islands:			1
			[Grenada (c)	331,938	195, 258	2.08
Alaska		5,039,289	24.34	St. Lucia (c)	152,811	89,889	0.99
Bahama Islands	96, 500	270,232	2.26	St. Vincent	240,128	141,252	1.78

^{*} Funds for health activities provided by the Ministries of Public Works, Armed Services and others, as well as by private agencies for specific services such as tuberculosis, social security, etc., are not included.

⁽a) Federal only.

⁽b) Information was not available regarding funds for hospitals and thus this budget may include such funds.

⁽c) Total of funds for specific items.

CHANGES IN ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES

During the four-year period there have been important developments in national health services which include changes in organizational structure, creation of full-time career services and increasing activities in national health planning. These developments are in accordance with the resolutions and reports of the Technical Discussions of the Directing Council. (a,b) In the previous Four-Year Report(c) the subdivisions or agencies responsible for 12 activities in National Health Services were shown. For this report only changes in the organization and structure were requested and the changes reported are given for several countries and other areas. In four countries, Argentina, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru, major changes are reported here, as known to the Bureau from other official sources. The developments in the field of national health planning are covered in a separate section.

Argentina - A decision was taken by the Government in 1956 to reorganize completely the medical and health services. For this purpose, an especially appointed International Commission conducted a survey. Based on the recommendations, major responsibilities for development of health and medical services have been attributed to the provincial governments with an experimental integrated program in the Province of El Chaco. Several full-time positions have been created at the provincial and national levels and many professional workers have received training in public health in other countries.

Brazil - The National Department of Rural Endemics, created by law No. 2743 of 5 March 1956, absorbed the former National Services of Malaria, Plague and Yellow Fever and is also responsible for combatting other endemics. The National Service for the Regulation of Medicine, by law No. 3062 of 22

December 1956 was converted into the National Service for the Regulation of Medicine and Pharmacy and National Service for the Regulation of Dentistry.

Canada - New legislation was adopted in May 1957, under which the Federal Government will share the cost of provincial hospital care and diagnostic services insurance schemes, provided that such schemes would be available to all residents of the province. It is expected that the program will become operative in January 1959. The federal part of the program is administered by the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Chile - In the process of developing and consolidating the National Health Service established in 1953, the following changes were reported: fusion of the four health zones of Santiago into one, creation of the office of Secretary-General, elevation of the Section of Personnel to a Department of Personnel, creation of the Section of Public Relations in the Sub-Department of Health Education, and creation of the office of Administrative Inspectors.

Colombia - A major change took place in Colombia in 1956 when a "Sub-Dirección de Salubridad Nacional" was created and full-time health specialists were put in charge of important positions in the Ministry. Plans for the integration of curative and preventive services both at the central and local levels have been studied by a special commission. The national courses given to several types of health personnel have greatly expanded and improved, with field training offered in model health seminars developed in one department.

Costa Rica - The technical departments have been grouped in three large divisions namely: Division of Preventive Medicine, Division of Maternal and Child Health and Division of Environmental Sanitation. A training center

⁽a) Proceedings of the IX Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, VIII

Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas,
Off. Doc. PASO, No. 18, 1957.

⁽b) X Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, IX Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas, Off. Doc. PASO, No. 22, 1958.

⁽c) Summary of Reports on the Health Conditions in the Americas, 1950-1953, PASB, Scientific Publications No. 25, 1956.

in the health unit in San José has been organized.

Ecuador - During 1957 complete plans have been developed for the creation of an independent Ministry of Public Health. The maternal and child health centers established during the preceding four-year period were gradually converted into general health services.

El Salvador - During 1956 a new region was added to the area covered by health services bringing the number to seven.

Honduras - A major change was reported in the establishment of model rural health services in April 1955, with the assistance of WHO, with provision for full-time professional personnel.

Mexico - The integration and coordination of different aspects of public health have been planned and developed in various regions of the country. The old malaria control campaign has been transformed into an eradication campaign. A great impulse has been given to specific fields of action such as maternal and child health, medical care, promotion of rural social welfare, health education, environmental sanitation, rehabilitation and specific campaigns against communicable diseases. Particular attention has been given to the training of technical personnel.

Panama - A major development during the period was the creation of positions for technical personnel dedicated exclusively to full-time work. Other changes were centralization of administrative functions in the Office of Administration and Supplies, organization of technical "Direcciones" at central level with a "Dirección" of Programs for Hospitals and a "Dirección" for Preventive Programs, and decentralization of field services, with three regions: east, central and west, with integration of preventive and hospital services in each region.

Paraguay - A major change was a substantial increase in the number of full-time positions for physicians, nurses, engineers, etc. The Ministry of Public Health was reorganized in 1955. According to this organization there is a director of technical planning, development and evaluation of the program which includes three divisions, namely, technical services,

environmental sanitation and general services. Under the executive director there are three divisions, namely, health services of the interior, health services of the capital and social welfare.

Peru - A major organizational change was approved by a supreme decree in June 1957 combining under the General Director of Health the Curative and Preventive Services, and strengthening the health zones and units throughout the country. The same decree established the administrative and financial basis for the public health career.

United States - The only major organizational change was the transfer of the Indian Health Services from the Department of the Interior to the Public Health Service in 1955. Minor organizational changes have been made to reflect emphasis placed on certain activities such as control of air and water pollution and studies in radiological health.

Venezuela - The following services were created: Section of Occupational Health, Venezuelan Institute of Neurology and Cerebral Research, Control of Cardiovascular Diseases, incorporation of the University Hospital of Caracas under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Alaska - The Mental Health Act passed by the 1957 legislature places responsibility for the care and treatment of Alaska's mentally ill directly upon the Territory.

Barbados - The Government of Barbados and the World Health Organization in 1955 approved a program of development of the Public Health Services of Barbados. Certain proposals included in the program have been started and will continue through 1957-60. It was anticipated that the Public Health Act, 1954, which provides the scope for the operation of the program would be put into operation in 1957. The third health centre at St. Philip was opened in 1957.

Netherlands Antilles - The control on public health remained under the federal government. An Inspectorate of Public Health was created on January 1, 1953, to promote public health in general; to control the administration of legal regulations in the field of public health, so far as said administration is committed to the insular territories; and to administrate legal regulations in the field of

public health, so far as said administration for considerations of efficiency - is not committed to authorities and administrations of the insular governments.

Virgin Islands (U.S.A.) - In July 1955 the organization was changed from two independent local units to an integrated insular unit comprising three divisions: general administration, medical care and special health services.

NATIONAL HEALTH PLANNING

Various aspects of national health planning have been considered by the Directing Council in establishing program priorities and also in the Technical Discussions (a,b) in 1956 and 1957. The subject for these discussions in 1956 was Methods for the Preparation of National Health Plans(a) and in 1957, Bases and Methods for the Evaluation of Health Programs (b) Because of this interest of governments in national health planning a question was asked regarding the inclusion of an item in the budget for national health planning and a space was provided for comments regarding progress in this field. Three countries and four other areas stated that there was provision for planning. These are Chile, Colombia, Nicaragua, Bermuda, Br. Guiana, Antigua, and Puerto Rico. In addition, however, many of the reports gave accounts of their planning programs, which are summarized below. Also the establishment of a planning commission is reported in three countries, Argentina, Panama and Peru as known to the Pan American Sanitary Organization through other official sources.

Argentina - A commission was established under the Sub-Secretary of Health which took active part in the reorganization described in the previous section. Full-time personnel including physicians and nurses from various sections of the Ministry were provided to the commission.

Brazil - Planning in the field of public health is carried out in the Ministry of Public Health without a special allotment.

Canada - The Federal budget does not concentrate expenditures for planning of health services in any single item. As with the various health services themselves, health planning in Canada is to a large extent decentralized in the ten provincial departments of health and in the provincial hospital services commissions where such commissions are established in connection with provincewide hospital care insurance schemes. The various divisions and directorates of the Department of National Health and Welfare carry out planning functions as an integral part of their work. Inseparable from any planning function is an adequate statistical service which is performed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Planning is entailed in the consultant activities of the various intergovernmental or semi-governmental advisory bodies concerned with various aspects of the health problem. A central position among these is occupied by the inter-governmental Dominion Council of Health composed of Deputy Ministers of Health of all ten provinces and the federal government.

Chile - National health planning is the responsibility of the "Sub-Dirección Normativa" which is charged with defining the health problems and their priority, to establish the standards and technical procedures for solving them and to advise the local agencies in the planning and development of programs, to evaluate the results of the programs in order to improve the techniques in use, to carry on research of the prevalent problems, to organize the training of professional and auxiliary personnel, and to advise the director of health in all matters relating to international health agencies.

Colombia - An office of planning was created in 1956 which has the responsibility of preparing a project of reorganization of the Ministry of Public Health and this planning is actually in progress.

⁽a) Proceedings of the IX Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, VIII

Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas,
Off. Doc. PASO, No. 18, 1957.

⁽b) X Meeting of the Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, IX Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas, Off. Doc. PASO, No. 22, 1958.

Costa Rica - A special budget is not included for the preparation of future plans of the Ministry, because in this field it is part of the responsibility of the technical chiefs to present budget requests for the following year which are discussed in technical councils.

El Salvador - The activities of planning are the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and its National Health Service.

Haiti - The activity in this field is concentrated in the office of Director General and is the main activity of his staff.

Honduras - A public health planning board was created in 1956 which has as its objective the presentation of a national health plan and the coordination of the activities of the various agencies. The committee includes representatives of the Ministry of Health, Office of the National Director of Health, ICA and PASO/WHO.

Panama - A national planning commission was established several years ago and continued to be active during the entire period; it is composed of chiefs of departments under the Director of Health and has played a major role in the changes described in the previous section. Planning has been particularly successful in securing substantial funds (15 million balboas) for water and sewerage systems.

Paraguay - The normative departments have as one of their functions that of planning. In 1957 plans were produced for an anti-rabies campaign, eradication of smallpox, regionalization of health services and the administrative structure of the Ministry.

<u>Peru</u> - The new structure of the health services in Peru includes an office of "Planning, Coordination and Evaluation" under the Director of Health, composed of the Directors of the major units of the service and the international advisors.

United States - Many units of the Public Health Service are responsible for national planning in their respective fields. These plans result from studies and surveys showing new public health problems and methods to meet the problems. Planning is considered an integral part of each operation and ramifies into all areas of public health activity.

Bermuda - The budget includes an item for national health planning. The main point of attack is control of population. The present density is 2,300 per square mile and there is no hinterland.

Jamaica - Plans are for malaria eradication, venereal disease and tuberculosis programs.

Puerto Rico - Items in the budget for planning are for hospital survey and construction and a project for regionalization of health and welfare services. For the latter project a pilot project in the Bayamon General District Hospital Area is functioning at present. The policy adopted by the Department of Health of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico is the integration of preventive and curative medical services with public welfare services in this area. The findings and experiences derived from this study will determine the convenience of extending the program to other areas.

<u>Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)</u> - Planning is a function of program directors, the executive assistant and the commissioner of health.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES

The development of local health services with full-time, well-trained staff is one of the goals in health programs. Many of the countries and other areas provided information regarding local health services, budgets, personnel and activities carried on, which are shown in Tables 63 and 64. The budgets given in Table 63 and those given in Table 61 are not always identical which may indicate that funds designated for other purposes such as maternal and child health were incorporated into budgets of local health services or vice versa.

Table 63 reveals that the proportion of the population with local health services varies widely. In the United States where full-time county and city health departments have been developed principally in the last 40 years, 89 per cent of the population was served by 1396 local health units in 1957. The per capita cost of these services was nearly one dollar (\$0.97). In Venezuela 87.8 per cent of the population was served by 450 local health services (11 health centers, 46 health units, and 393 "medicaturas rurales"). The per capita budget in U. S. dollars was

TABLE 63. POPULATION SERVED, BUDGETS AND PERSONNEL OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

	Political	Popula-	Bo	udget						Person	nel			
	Divisions	tion	,											
Area	with Local	Served	National	Equivalent	Per	Physi	cian	8	Nore	108	Sani te		Ot	ner
	Health Services	Per Cent	Currency	in U.S.\$	Capita U.S.\$	Full- Time	Oth	er	Gradu- ate	Other	Engi- neers	Sani- tar- ians	Techni- cal	Other
		1												
Bolivia	26	21.7	2,102,707,695			a)22	١.	44	38	59	-	15	6	3
Chile	b) 15	ь) 100.0	44,846,204,270	33, 128, 272	4.96	173	c)4	, 893	1,069	8,038	44		2,548	13,76
Colombia	656	92.8	21, 544, 817	3,590,803	0.27	-		701		1, 107	-	1,013	262	47
osta Rica	82	98.0	d) 1,551,150	233, 256	0.23	29		95	100	172	9	96	118	21
uba	126		d) 1,845,250	1,845,250	0.29				• • •		• • • •		• • •	• •
Oominican Republic	23	100.0	483,900	483,900	0.18	a)76	a)	6	7	5	3	a) 29 l	2	1
Cuador	18	28.4				a) 4	a)	123	28	a) 124	a) 2	a)202	123	70
El Salvador	53	57.9	d) 2,101,660	840,664	0.36	29	1	82	144	154	3	127	49	26
Suatemala	26	81.4	659,160	659, 160	0.19	a)20	a)	55	a) 52	a) 88	4	95	48	a) 32
londuras	17	26.0	752,501	376,251	0.21	-		48	2	56	2	a) 65	38	
Mexico	535	100.0	114,097,901	9,127,832	0.29	1,	543		2,85	51	40	1,001	959	3,16
Vicaragua	27	17.1	2,831,400	404,486	0.30	١								
anama]	41.8	1,937,895	1,937,895				48	89	87	a)12	108	63	
Paraguay		57.6				51		158	32	397	-	16	347	26
eru	40	47.3	54,380,341	2,862,123	0,33	105		301	167	534	20	82	269	93
hited States (e).	1	89.0	1	162,000,000		1,488			12,900	581	389	4.310	6,297	12,91
Jruguay	f) 6	3.4	47,472	11,579		1, 400		16	22	60		10	11	3
/enezuela	g) 450	g)87.8	d) 65,003,953	19,404,165				•••						
Alaska	32	47.3	d) 402,198	402, 198	1.88	5		•	5	42	6	a) 15	8	2
Barbados	1	100.0	184,454	108, 502	1	3		1	12	-	-	1	-	
Bermuda	1	100.0	166,639	466,645	1	3	a)	2	9	2	1	7	_	
British Honduras .	6	97.4	569,606	244,935	E	11		2	81	2	-	10	38	
Canal Zone	l .	100.0	6,163,900	6, 163, 900		96		4	211	8	1	6	64	79
French Guiana	1	76.5	93, 543, 193	267,266	1	В		_	_	31	_	-	-	{
Guadeloupe		100.0	993, 267, 000	2,837,906	1	8	1	26	-	64	_	-	13	
Hawaii		98.0	1, 235, 574	1,235,574		4	1		87	6	2	85	119	15
Jamaica	1			l .		1	1	-	-	230	_	192	-	
Leeward Islands:	13		•••	•••		_	1					2,2		
	١,		970,885	571, 109	10 42	5		7	29	a) 48	_	17	2	
Antigua	1		710,003	311,109	10.42			•		'		~		
St. Kitts-Nevis-	1		977 000	516,464	9.56	3		8	_	1 _	_ ا	16	_	
Anguilla	1	100.0	877,989		,	-		1	a) 3	a) 9	_	1	1	
Virgin Islands .	1	100.0	1110 000 000	227 142	1 20	8	1	18	14	a) 44	_	15		4
Martinique		100.0	e)118,000,000	337,143	1	159		66	506	63	1	1	157	81
Puerto Rico	76	97.0	12,099,098	12,099,098	3.31	139	1	00	300	03	1	A,243	101	"
Trinidad and	1			000 607	١, ,,	Ι.					1 _	31	_	۱,
Tobago	h) I	15.7	407,468	239, 687	0.31	1		-	i -	-	-	"	1	'
Virgin Islands					1	10		,	. \ n=	65		a) 8	9	
(USA)	2			•••	***	12	1	1	a) 81	00	-	1, 0		
Windward Islands:		1					1		_			_ an	,	
Dominica	1			•••		1 .	١.	-	3	-		20	1	
Grenada	1		d) 28,426			10	a)	5		-	a) 1	9	-	
St. Lucia	1	88.4	d) 9,218			9	1	1	27	42	-	11		1
St. Vincent	. 7	100.0	d) 152, 162	89,507	1. 12	a)11	1	-	59	a) 36	-	10	34	a) 23

^{*} A political division with local health service means a specific area with administrative health service which is usually a health unit or health center.

^{**} Based on total population.

⁽a) Exceeds total shown in Tables 58-60.

⁽b) Health services rendered by 15 zones to 100 per cent of the population for protection and promotion of health and 70.0 per cent for medical care.

⁽c) Total number of positions.

⁽g) Including 393 "Medicaturas Rurales" for which personnel data are not

⁽d) Specific budget item (from Table 61).

available.

⁽e) 1956.

⁽h) Port-of-Spain.

⁽f) Excluding the centers for medical care of the Ministry of Public Health.

TABLE 64. NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES WITH SEVEN SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

Area	Local Health	Envii meni Saniti	tal	Comm cab Dise		and	rnal Child	Medi Car		Stat	istics	Labora Servi			alth cation
	Services	Num-	Per	Num-	Per	Num-	Per	Num-	Per	Num-	Рег	Num-	Per	Num-	Per
		ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent	ber	Cent
Bolivia	26	15	58	25	96	26	100	23	88] -	-	9	35	16	62
Chile	a) 15	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	100
Colombia (b)	c)656	656	100	656	100	656	100	656	100	656	100	656	100	656	100
Costa Rica	82	51	62	ı	1	56	68	73	89	i	1	15	18	1	1
Cuba	c)126	126	100	126	100			126	100			126	100		
Dominican Republic	23	23	100	23	100) ı	4	23	100	1	4	1	4	2	9
Ecuador	d) 18	18	100	18	100	18	100	17	94	18	100	18	100	18	100
El Salvador	53	53	100	47	89	47	89	38	72	47	89	19	36	53	100
Guatemala	26	26	100	26	100	26	100	26	100	26	100	26	100	26	100
Honduras	e) 17	ļ													
Mexico	535	507	95	523	98	523	98	523	98	511	96	158	30	513	96
Nicaragua	27	20	74	19	70	17	63	20	74	2	7	24	89	20	74
Panama	24	21	88	23	96	23	96	23	96	23	96	11	46	23	96
Peraguay	44	11	25	10	23	43	98	43	98	11	25	4	9	-	-
Peru	40	- 27	68	39	98	30	75	- 28	70	33	83	17	43	11	28
United States	1,396	1,396	100	1,396	100	1,396	100	1,396	100	1,396	100	1,396	100	1,396	100
Uruguay (f)	6	6		6	*	6		-	•	6	*	6	*	6	•
Venezuela (g)	57	57	100	57	100	57	100	22	39	57	100	57	100	57	100
Alaska	32	7	22	2	6	2	6	28	88	2	6	7	22	2	6
Barbados	3	-	-	1	*	3		3	*	-	-	1	•	3	*
Bermuda	1	1	•	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	•	1	*
British Honduras	6	j 6	*	6	•	6	*1	6	*	1	*	1	*	6	•
Canal Zone	1] 1	*	1	*	1	*	1	•	1	. *	1	*	1	*
French Guiana	a) 7	-	-	-	-	-	•	1	*	1	*	1	•	1	•
Guadeloupe	1] 1		1	*	1	•	1	*	1	•	1	*	1	•
Hawaii	h) 4,	4	*	4	*	4	*	4	•	4	•	4	*	4	•
Jamaica	13	13	100	13	100	13	100	✓ 13	100	13	100	[13	100	13	100
Leeward Islands:	ļ]								ļ		1		}	
Antigua	į į	1	*	-	-	1	*	1	*	-	-	1	•	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis-	}	1		l				ļ		}				}	
Anguilla	1	1	*	1	•	1	*	1	•	1	•	1	•	1	*
Virgin Islands	[1		• • •		• • •				• • •	• • • •	• • •	[•••	• • •	•••	• • •
Martinique	1	1	•	1	•	1	•	1	*	1	*	1	•] 1	•
Puerto Rico	76	76	100	76	100	76	100	74	97	76	100	75	99	76	100
Trinidad and Tobago (i).	1	1	*	1	*	1	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*
Virgin Islands (USA)	2	2	*	2	*	2	*	2	•	2	*	2	•	2	*
Windward Islands:		1						1		1				1	
Dominica	1	1	*	-	•	1	•	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	•
Grenada	7	7	*	7	*	7	*	7	*	1	*	1	•	-	-
St. Lucia	15	15	100	15	100	13	87	15	100	13	87	4	27	1	7
St. Vincent	a) 7	7	*	7	*	7	*	7	•	7	*	7	*	7	•

^{*}Percentages not calculated for less than 10 local health services.

⁽a) Health zones.

⁽b) All the services perform these activities to some extent.

⁽c) "Municipios" with health services.

⁽d) Provinces with health services.

⁽e) Departments with health services.

⁽f) Excluding the centers for medical care of the Ministry of Public Health.

⁽g) There are in addition 393 "Medicaturas Rurales."

⁽h) Counties with health services.

⁽i) Port-of-Spain.

3.16. The personnel of the 57 health centers and units included 342 physicians, 221 graduate nurses, 826 other nursing personnel, 22 engineers and 253 sanitarians. The personnel of the "medicaturas rurales" which includes the "medico rural" were not given since such personnel depend almost totally on the state governments. In Chile local health services were rendered by health centers under 15 zones to 100 per cent of the population for protection and promotion of health and 70.0 per cent for medical care. The per capita budget in U. S. dollars was 4.96. Many of the territories were covered completely by health services. Although there is probably considerable variation in the inclusions in health services and thus the data are not comparable, this table provides the first such presentation of the coverage of local health services in the Americas.

In several countries and other areas the number of personnel reported for local health services was in excess of the number given in Tables 58-60 which may indicate inclusion of local personnel in this table who were not included in the number of personnel employed in health services stated in another part of the report.

According to the Report of the Rapporteur of the Technical Discussion of VIII

Meeting of the Directing Council on Medical Care in Rural Areas, (d) the minimum medicopublic health services in rural centers should be (1) environmental sanitation, (2) control of infecto-contagious diseases, (3) maternal and child health, (4) medical care, (5) statistics, (6) laboratory facilities, and (7) health education. From the information provided regarding these activities in local health services Table 64 has been prepared.

Five of the 17 countries reporting on these activities stated that all seven activities were carried on in the local health services. The total number of local health services reported by 17 countries for which the activities were specified was 3,154. In summarizing these 7 activities in the local health services, control of communicable diseases, medical care and environmental sanitation were included most frequently and laboratory services, statistics and health education least frequently.

In the other areas of the Americas more than 10 local health services were reported only in Alaska, Jamaica, Puerto Rico and St. Lucia. Considering all the local health services in these other areas, health education, laboratory services and statistics were very frequently not included.

⁽d) Proceedings of the VIII Directing Council of the Pan American Sanitary Organization, VII Meeting of the Regional Committee of the World Health Organization for the Americas, Off. Doc. PASO, No. 13, 1955.

CHAPTER VII

Hospital Facilities

Information on hospital facilities is necessary for the development of comprehensive health plans and national authorities are devoting increasing attention to the maximum utilization of existing hospital resources. Data are provided here on the numbers of hospitals (Table 65) and numbers of hospital beds (Table 66) according to type of hospital. Hospitals have been termed general hospitals if they provide essentially care for shortterm illness or for obstetrics. Thus the total numbers of general hospitals include those for pediatrics, maternity, infectious disease as well as those hospitals which are termed general hospitals because they include services of all types. In addition the numbers of tuberculosis, mental and other hospitals which give care for patients over extended periods are given in these tables. The numbers of total hospital beds and general hospital beds have been calculated per 1,000 population to provide a measure of facilities in relation to population. It is recognized that the number of general hospital beds needed will depend on many factors including socio-economic factors, specific health problems, availability and use of hospitals, etc. Thus it is impossible to give a desirable ratio of beds to population.

Considering, first, general hospital beds for the 22 countries, Canada had the largest

number per 1,000 population, namely 6.3. The United States, Costa Rica and Argentina had 4.2, 3.9 and 3.6 per 1,000 population respectively. Several other countries had 2 or more general hospital beds per 1,000 population. Although the United States had an even larger number of beds devoted to mental diseases, usually the number of such beds was less than for general purposes. In the past many beds have been needed for tuberculosis patients, however, the needs in this field are changing with the decline in morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis and with the use of drugs for domiciliary treatment of cases. In addition to the beds in infectious disease hospitals and in hospitals for tuberculosis patients many beds in the general hospitals are occupied by patients with infectious diseases in many countries and other areas of the Americas. Eradication programs of malaria, smallpox and yaws as well as programs of immunizations against whooping cough and diphtheria and environmental sanitation programs for prevention of typhoid fever and diarrheal diseases will reduce the needs for beds for patients with these diseases. In determining the health needs and priorities of various programs, the fact that prevention of communicable disease is cheaper than treatment of patients with such diseases should have major consideration.

TABLE 65. NUMBER OF HOSPITALS BY TYPE IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				General	-				
Area	Total	Total general	Pedi- atric	Mater- nity	Infec- tious diseases	Other general	Tuber- culosis	Mental	Other
Argentina	689	591					66 /	25	7
Bolivia	80	46	2	6	'''	38	3	1	a) 30
Brazil (b)	2,352		53	154		1,792	110/		c)243
Canada (b)	1,256	1,119	9	55	12	1,043	63	74	
Chile	224	175	6	1		168	16	3	30
Colombia	502	467	17	17	8	425	1.6	16	3
Costa Rica	43	37	- 1	19	\ .	18	\int_{1}^{∞}	3	d) 2
Cuba (e)	84	63	5	9	1	48	1 /7		13
Dominican Republic	66	60	2	9		`49	2	3	1
=	77	65	4	3	5	53	9	2	1 1
Ecuador	23	20	1	1	"	18	2	1	\
El Salvador	43	33	±	2	1 [31	4	Î	5
Guatemala	4	24		1	1	22	2		
Haiti	26		-	1 1	1	18	2		
Honduras	21	19	Į.	34	· -	393	9	Į.	6
Mexico (b)	448	427	-		·		1	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1
Nicaragua	26	23	-	-	1 -	23	1	1	f) 7
Panama	21	12		-		12	_	I	17 1
Paraguay	130	126	38	8	2	78	3	1	_
Peru	186	170	2	5	4	159	5	6	5
United States (g)	6,956	5,730	54	78	20	5,578	374	586	266
Uruguay (h)	62	56	1	2	1	52	4	2	
Venezuela	268	233	4	10	1	218	17	16	i) 2
Alaska	29	28	-	_	-	28	1	-	-
Bahama Islands	4			,					
Barbados (j)	4	2	-	1	-	1		1	i) 1
Bermuda	3	2	-	_	1	1	-	1	-
British Guiana	22	19	-	_	_	19	1	1	i) 1
British Honduras	9	6	-	-	_	6	1	1	1
Canal Zone	4	2	-	_	-	2	_	1	1
French Guiana] 3	2	_	_	-	2	-	-	k) 1
Guadeloupe	9	7	_	_	_	7	-	1	i) 1
Hawaii	30	21	1	1] -	19	4	1	1) 4
Jamaica	49	23	_	1	1	21	2	1	m)23
Leeward Islands									
Antigua	4	1	_	_	-	1	_	1	2
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	4	4	_	1 -		4		_	_
Virgin Islands	ĺ	i	_	_	-	l i		_	_
Martinique	16	14	_	5	<u> </u>	9	1	1	_
Netherlands Antilles	7	4	1	i	i) 1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	129	116		_	1 */ -	116	8	3	2
	,		1	}		1	3	1 1	10
Trinidad and Tobago	18	4	-	-	1	4		i .	n) 2
Virgin Islands (USA)	5	3	-	-	1 -	3	-	-	n) Z
Windward Islands	_] .			
Dominica	4	4	-	-	1 :	4	! ;	\ -	1 :
Grenada	7	4	_	-	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
St. Lucia	8	4	-	-	1 :	4	1	1	n) 2
St. Vincent	7	2		<u> </u>	1	1	-	1	0) 4

⁽a) Health centers.

⁽b) Year 1955.

⁽c) Including 40 for leprosy.

⁽d) Including 1 for leprosy and I for pyretotherapy.

⁽e) Government hospitals only.

⁽g) Year 1956.

⁽h) Hospitals of the Ministry of Public Health only.

⁽i) For leprosy.

⁽j) Excluding 11 almshouses.

⁽k) Private hospital.

^{(1) 2} for leprosy, 1 for chronic diseases, and 1 for mentally defective children.

⁽f) Private hospitals, excluding 3 with less than 10 beds each. (m) University College Hospital and private nursing homes.

⁽n) One for leprosy and 1 for the aged.

⁽o) One for leprosy and 3 District Casualty Hospitals.

TABLE 66. NUMBER OF HOSPITAL BEDS BY TYPE OF HOSPITAL, WITH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION FOR TOTAL BEDS AND GENERAL HOSPITAL BEDS IN THE AMERICAS, 1957

101	TOTAL BE		T GENER					. AMERIC	AS, 1957		
4	Tota	ī			neral h			,	Tuber-	j	ļ
Area			Total g	eneral		(In fec-	0ther	culosis	Mental	Other
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	atric	nity	tious dis.	general	hospitals	hospi tals	hospitals
						 	 	 	 	 -	
Argentina	a) 104,793	5.3	a)71,592	3.6					9,638	21,747	1,816
Bolivia	5,890	1.8	5,024	1.5	140	230	_	4,654	329	290	247
Brazil (b)	216,260	3,7	i		i						
Canada (b)	169,020	10.8	99,300	6.3	1,653	1,233	1,002	95,412	14,692	54,758	1
Chile	33,358	5.0	19,384	2.9	1,535	381	_	-	4,272	3,521	6, 181
Colombia	40,153	3.0	31,327	2.4	1,875	854	257	28,341	2,777	5,911	138
Costa Rica	5,276	5.1	4,051	3.9		282	\	3,769	191	855	179
Cuba (c)	16,322	2.6	7,867	1.2	640	1,066	100	6,061	3,011	3,700	1,744
Dominican Republic	7,264	2.7	6,277	2,3	662	401	-	5,214	586	220	181
El Salvador	3,216	1.4					_		625	,	
Guatemala	7,874	2.3	5,933	1.7		280	-	5,653	593	824	524
Haiti	2,071	0.6	1,821	0.5	_	80	50	1,691	250	-	[
Honduras	3,532	2.0	3,083	1.7	_	16	-	3,068	448	-	_
Mexico	31,719	1.0	26,466	0.8	-	748	_	25,718	1,069	3,584	600
Nicaragua	2,662	2.0	1,994	1.5	_		_	1,994	300	300	68
Panama	3,552	3.9	c) 1,880	2.1	-	-	_	1,880	250	792	d) 630
Paraguay	3,588	2.2	2,828	1.7	301	200	40	2,287	360	400	_
Peru	19,330	2.2	15,702	1.8	548	603	723	13,828	1,849	1,541	238
United States (e)	1,604,408	9.6	708,702	4.2	6, 296	3,448	2,632	696,326	80,505	772,852	42,349
Uruguay (f)	13,750	5.1	7,785	2.9	741	258	130	6,656	2,115	3,850	_
Venezuela	21,406	3.6	14,420	2.4	492	530	77	13,321	2,883	3,103	1,000
Alaska	996	4.7					,,,			,	<u></u>
Bahama Islands	640	5.3				•••					
Barbados	g) 1,245	5.4	g) 436	1.9	_	20		416	-	791	18
Bermuda	330	7.8	166	3,9	-	-	4	162	-	164	-
British Guiana	3,186	6.4	1,687	3.4	_	-	_	1,687	262	832	405
British Honduras	h) 479	5.7	245	2.9	-	-	_	245	55	100	45
Canal Zone	940	25.6	520	14.2	-	-	- !	520	-	300	120
French Guiana	715	24.7	e) 670	23,1	-	-	- 1	670	-	_	d) 45
Guadeloupe	1,695	6.8	1,134	4.5	-	-	-	1, 134	-	450	111
Hawaii	4,789	8.7	1,737	3.2	112	115	- 1	1,510	1,234	1,074	744
Jamaica	6,949	4.4	c) 2,721	1,7	-]	244	188	_	649	2,985	d,i) 594
Leeward Islands						i			İ		
Antigua	529	9.7	139	2.5	-	- [- [139	-	200	190
Virgin Islands	35	4.5	35	4.5	- [- (-	35	-	~	-
Martinique	2,286	9.0	1,986	7.8	- }	77]	-	1,909	100	200	-
Netherlands Antilles	i) 1,400	7.4	i) 885	4.7			30	•••	60	400	55
Puerto Rico	12,283	5.4	7,049	3.1	<u>-</u> [- [- j	7,049	2,760	2,234	240
Trinidad and Tobago	3,751	4.9	1,176	1.5	-	· -	-	1,176	484	1,032	1,059
Virgin Islands (USA)	430	17.9	188	7.8	-	-	-	188	-	-	242
Windward Islands		ľ		į	Ì	1	ſ		_		
Dominica	286	4.6	286	4.6	-	-]	-]	286		-	-
Grenada	527	5.6	301	3.2	-	- 1	20	281	68	148	10
St. Lucia	477	5,2	172	1.9	-	- [- [172	50	120	135
St. Vincent	325	4.1	174	2.2	-1	- (40	134	-	105	46
				_							

a) Excluding 5,278 beds in other establishments.

ь) 1955.

c) Government hospitals only.

d) Private hospitals.

e) 1956.

f) Hospitals of the Ministry of Public Health only.

g) Excluding 1,074 beds in almshouses.

h) Including 34 unspecified.

i) Estimated figure.

APPENDIX

TABLE A. ESTIMATED* POPULATION OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS, 5-9 YEARS AND 10-14 YEARS OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, JULY 1, 1953-1956

	-	_	Age group	in years		
Area		1953		<u> </u>	1954	
<u></u>	1-4	5-9	10-14	1-4	5-9	10-14
Argentina	1,609,086	1,833,966	1,773,118	1,640,033	1,869,238	1,807,220
Bolivia	392,447	438,237	307,459	396,998	443,818	311,024
Brazil	6,946,392	7,549,449	6,788,685	7,111,546	7,728/941	6,950,090
Canada	1,424,300	1,555,300	1,237,700	1,462,800	1,641,500	1,299,600
Chile	656,000	829,000	692,000	664,000	841,000	702,000
Colombia	1,577,454	1,686,275	1,447,296	1,612,608	1,723,854	1,479,549
Costa Rica	112,735	123,509	108,238	117,008	128, 191	112,341
Cuba	603,909	719,413	674,085	616,646	734,585	688,301
Dominican Republic	327,995	328,534	305,446	339,287	339,844	315,962
Ecuador	454,339	497,624	406,212	462,773	506,861	413,752
El Salvador	243,549	277,059	248,255	251,598	286,214	256,459
Guatemala	401,844	417,379	360,485	415,030	431,075	372,313
Haiti	315,004	418,769	415,831	318,792	423,805	420,832
Honduras	187,511	202,086	184,297	193,779	208,841	190,457
Mexico	3,439,167	4,004,700	3,389,261	3,536,872	4,118,472	3,485,548
Nicaragua	141,399	170,391	147,798	146,108	176,065	152,719
Panama	104,172	114,898	91,770	107, 159	118, 193	94,402
Paraguay	192,225	221,931	188,640	196,593	225,952	192,927
Peru	954,951	1,188,844	937,664	973,972	1,212,525	956,341
United States	14,004,000	15,559,000	12,436,000	14,297,000	16,357,000	12,893,000
Venezuela	710,101	732, 158	611.749	727,351	749,475	626.031
· cho zacia · , , , , , , , ,	110,101	132,100	011, (42)	121,331	(47,4(3	020,031
Alaska	19,276	16,962	12,522	19,558	17,210	12,705
Bahama Islands	10,290	10,714	9,808	10,809	11,254	10,303
Barbados	20,283	24,753	22,311	20,691	25, 250	22,760
Bermuda	4,068	4,212	3,530	4,145	4,292	3,596
British Guiana	47,920	55,642	48,680	49,300	57,244	50,081
British Honduras	7,767	9,888	8,939	8,017	10,206	9,226
Canal Zone	4,204	3,955	2,635	3,894	3,664	2,441
Falkland Islands	155	174		154	173	
French Guiana	a)2,096	5,	059	a) 2,086		034
Guadeloupe	28,682	30,454	23,734	29,469	31,290	24,386
Hawaii	48,831	49,228	38,350	49,756	50,161	39,077
Jamaica	150,672	187,551	168,040	153,876	191,540	171,613
Leeward Islands			·	ŕ	,	,
Montserrat	a) 1, 373	1,775	1,771	a) 1,417	1,832	1,828
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	5,291	6,160	5,707	5,422	6,312	5,848
Martinique	a)27,444	30,522	24,134	a)28,046	31, 191	24,663
Netherlands Antilles(b).	a)20,509		,742	a)20,841		, 102
Puerto Rico	295,697	318,458		297,835	320,760	
St. Pierre and Miquelon	480	534	499	486	541	506
Surinam	a)25,222	26,648	23,459	a)26,041	27,512	24, 219
Trinidad and Tobago	78,369	82,953	65,773	80,593	85,308	67,640
Virgin Islands (USA)	3,142	3,732	2,913	2,793	3,317	2,589
Windward Islands	· • -	-,	_,. 20	2,.20	0,011	2,00
Dominica	a) 6,215	7,578	6,892	a) 6,450	7,863	7,152
Grenada (b)	9,681	10,265	c)20,883	9,944	10,543	c)21,950
St. Lucia	9,827	11,086	10,102	10,018	11,302	10,298
St. Vincent	8,296	11,160	9,731	8,453	11,371	9,915
	- ,	-,	-,,	0,400	11,011	7,710

^{*} Percentages by age group in latest census were applied to the estimated total population.

⁽a) Estimated from age group 0-4 years.

⁽b) Data based on United Nations 1952 estimate.

⁽c) Age group 10-19 years.

TABLE A. ESTIMATED* POPULATION OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS, 5-9 YEARS AND 10-14 YEARS
OF AGE IN THE AMERICAS, JULY 1, 1953-1956 (Continued)

	AGE IN THE A	WILKIONS, OUL			,u /	
, \	_	1055	Age group	in years		
Area \	ļ	1955	10.11	J - 4	1956 5-9	10-14
. ,	1-4	5-9	10-14			
Argentina	1,671,897	1,905,555	1,842,332	1,704,026	1,942,174	1,877,736
Bolivia\	401,601	448,459	314,631	406,258	453,659	318,279
Brazil	7,280,655	7,912,731	7,115,359	7,453,732	8,100,834	7,284,506
Canada	1,507,700	1,727,600	1,365,400	1,543,800	1,803,300	1,432,100
Chile	673,000	853,000	712,000	683,000	865,000	722,000
Colombia	1,648,544	1,762,269	1,512,520	1,685,283	1,801,542	1,546,227
Costa Rica	121,661	133,288	116,808	126,353	138,429	121,314
Cuba	629,652	750,079	702,818	642,967	765,941	717,682
Dominican Republic	350,967	351,544	326,839	363,050	363,646	338,091
Ecuador	478,875	524,497	428,148	492,477	539,395	440,309
El Salvador	260,047	295,826	265,071	268,980	305,988	274,177
Guatemala	428,079	444,629	384,020	439,949	456,958	394,668
Haiti	322,609	428,879	425,870	326,460	433,999	430,955
Honduras	200,067	215,618	196,637	206,288	222,323	202,752
Mexico	3,638,122	4,236,371	3,585,329	3,743,374	4,358,931	3,689,053
Nicaragua	151,094	182,074	157,932	156,259	188,297	163,330
Panama	110,226	121,576	97,104	113,375	125,049	99,878
Paraguay	201,091	231, 121	197,341	205,716	236,437	201,880
Peru	993,424	1,236,740	975,441	1,021,801	1,272,067	1,003,304
United States	14,693,000	17,151,000	13,342,000	15,032,000	18,053,000	13,715,000
Venezuela	744,615	766,752	640,319	762,041	784,696	655,305
Alaska	19,652	17,293	12,767	19,370	17,045	12,583
Bahama Islands	11,515	11,990	10,976	12,965	13,499	12,358
Barbados	21,051	25,690	23, 156	20,988	25,613	23,087
Bermuda	4,223	4,372	3,664	4,303	4,455	3,733
British Guiana	50,733	58,908	51,5 3 7	52,178	60 586	53,005
British Honduras	8,298	10,563	9,549	8,514	10,838	9,797
Canal Zone	3,894	3,664	2,441	3,729	3,508	2,337
Falkland Islands	153	172	178	158	178	184
French Guiana	a) 2,148		186	a) 2,193		294
Guadeloupe	30,470	32,352	25,214	31,447	33,390	26,023
Hawaii	51,709	52,130	40,611	54,074	54,514	42,468
Jamaica Leeward Islands	156,309	194,568	174,327	158,539	197,345	176,815
Montserrat	a) 1,479	1,913	1,908	a) 1,487	1,923	1,918
St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.	5,538	6,447	5,974	5,627	6,551	6,070
Martinique	a) 28, 945	32,191	25,454	a) 29,672	33,100	26,093
Netherlands Antilles(b)	a) 20,996		,711	a)21,306		,326
Puerto Rico	302,378	325,653	277,132	302,912	326,228	277,621
St.Pierre and Miquelon.	488	544	509	488	544	509
Surinam	a)26,858	28,376	24,980	a)27,802	29,373	25,857
Trinidad and Tobago	83,280	88,151	69,894	85,787	90,805	71,999
Virgin Islands (USA)	2,793	3,317	2,589	2,793	3,317	2,589
Windward Islands	1				-,	2,007
Dominica	a) 6,661	8,121	7,386	a) 6,636	8,089	7,357
Grenada (b)	10,283	10,904	c)22,183	10,492	11,124	c) 22,632
St. Lucia	10,214	11,523	10,499	10,427	11,763	10,719
St. Vincent	8,737	11,754	10,249	8,934	12,018	10,480
		·				TV, TUV

^{*} Percentages by age group in latest census were applied to the estimated total population.

⁽a) Estimated from age group 0-4 years.

⁽b) Data based on United Nations 1952 estimate.

⁽c) Age group 10-19 years.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Cause*	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Domini- can Republic	Ecuador	El Sálvador	Guatemala
	(a)	(b)	(c)				(d)	(d,e)	/ (d)	(d)
Total deaths	29, 234	18,131	14,259	27,509	55,912	3,685	7,733	4, 192	8 054	16,109
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	·	83	16	99	156	5	8	32 (12	19
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029		285	6	53	97	10	142	24	107	4
Typhoid fever 040	1)	1	2	2	45	.1	24	1∫	-	22
Paratyphoid fever and other	 } 2	_			١					
Salmonella infections041,042		1 167	3 22	6 26	15 113	3 17	44	/3	12	11 166
Dysentery, all forms	•	167	**	20	113	- 1	77-7		12	100
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	2	2	2	3	4	-	-	/-	1	2
Diphtheria		31	-	11	99	11	36	/14	3	12
Whooping cough	147	110	92	235	1,803	53	82	¹ 76	93	1,167
Meningococcal infections 057	9	51	38	10	13	2	<u>-</u>	/ 2	-	3
Plague 058	1 -	_]		.	_		<i>[</i>	_	_
Leprosy 060 Tetanus 061	l	379	1	20	54	130		,	276	35
Yaws		***] -	-	-	-			-	-
Acute poliomyelitis 080		18	-	21	8	1	-	-	1	4
Smallpox	-	7	-	-	64	-	-	5	-	-
Measles 085	29	64	66	186	693	20	32	28	112	302
Yellow fever		-	-	-	-	-	-	• • •	-	•
Rabies		-		[1 1	_	_		_	
Louse-borne epidemic typhus		-	_	-	169		_	-	_	1
Malaria110-117	1	1		-	194	41	155	10	111	726
Infestation by helminths 123-130				1	653	80			44	831
All other infective and parasitic diseases										
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,	250		0.0	1,0	000	١,,	1 040	100	2.5	0.0
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138		114	96 26	112	298 30	18	1, 243	138 3	35	88
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	I	6	15	10	18	3	1	2	2	ı
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239 Diseases of thyroid gland 250-254	1	-	i	-	3	_			ı ĩ	
Diabetes mellitus 260	1		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic										
diseases280-289		9	7	190	1,298	6			1	43
Anaemias	67	9	20	10	136	22	15	5	-	25
Vascular lesions affecting central	225	10	12	479	56	12	6	6	5	51
nervous system	1	144	140	243	973	20	81	37	9	68
Rheumatic fever	1.	3	1	-	-	-		-	-	-
Diseases of the heart410-443		22	19	62	-	4	23	14	1 -	10
Arteriosclerosis 450	265	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Other diseases of circulatory]}	Ι,			07				٠,	,
system		2,643	1,731	7,760	4,604	278	232	374	300	2,119
Bronchitis		93	1,131	118	3,845	147	379	312	356	1,125
Other diseases of respiratory										-,
system470-475,510-527		114	175	141	120	10			65	1 2 5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541		1	7	1	-	1	-	1	-	1
Appendicitis550-553		1	3	1 70	1 116	17	- 19	1	5	20
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570		61	134 488	78 4,209	7,942	17 874	12 1,487	15 1,315	1,773	1,892
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572 Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	,	0,103	400	4,209	1,742	0.7	1,401	1,313	1,113	1,072
542, 544, 545, 573-587		47	63	52	1,875	34	-	17	194	71
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594		38	18	25	149	3	27	6	-	3
Other diseases of genito-urinary										ļ
system 600-637		26	18	5	13	-	-	-	-	4
Complications of pregnancy,							ļ			†
childbirth and puerperium640-689 Congenital malformations750-759	il)	706	2,304	479	962	93	118	76	25	94
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776		5,700	7,503	10,312	15,133	1,001	2,796	1,275	2,668	5,802
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795		156	231	2,161	13,570	698	249	296	1,756	1,151
All other diseasesResidual	5,852	184	349	241	· 284	42	516	76	70	73
AccidentsE800-E962	41	53	490	106	249	20	25	27	12	27
Suicide and self-inflicted								_	_	
injuryE963, E970-E979 Homicide and operations	218	-	_	•	•	-]		-	-
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	.]	7	8	24	26	1	-	_	1	5
*International Statistical Classification of Disc			l		1			1		

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽h) Data for Federal District and seven State capitals.
(c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panasa	Paraguay	Peru	United States	Uruguay	Venezuela	Alaska	Bar- bados	Bermuda
	(d)				(a)	(d)	(d)		(d,f)		
Total deaths	114,834	3,342	2,007	1,802	28,226	106,903	2,614	18,538	28 1	685	44
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	·	-	11	2	145	96	13	37	5	1	-
Syphilis and its, sequelae020-029	490	-	2	45	39	34	16	40	-	18	-
Typhoid fever	370	-	-	-	69	1	-	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever and other	004			١ .					}	Ì	1
Salmonella infections	206 777	171	2	10	128	20 271	- 1	2 29	-	-	
Dysentery, all forms	111	"		10	120	211		} **		}	1
sore throat	45	5	_	-	125	28	-	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria 055	134	-	-	2	19	6	-	25	-	1	-
Whooping cough	3,052	33	98	11	4, 111	334	32	135	3	19	-
Meningococcal infections 057	27		1	5	10	257	1	4	-	1	-
Plague 058 Leprosy 060		-				_		_	_		
Tetanus	1,323	206	163	137	139	75	22	393	-	15	-
Yaws 073		' - ,	-	-		i - I		-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis 080	61	2	4	3	9	39	6	2	-	-	-
Smallpox	-			1	62		1	-	-	-	-
Measles 085 Yellow fever 091	1,672	34	11	5	274	81	3	55	•	_	-
Rabies	1	i -		1 -			_	_	_	_	i -
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 190)	-	-	-		_	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus, other forms	} 11	-	-	-	190	- 1	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria110-117	3,051	319	21	-	184	2	-	1	-	-	1 -
Infestation by helminths123-130	51	- 1	28	5		5		• • • • •	-	-	-
All other infective and parasitic diseases 030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,											
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	766	28	8	14	247	550	29	79	1	2	_
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205		2	4	-	14	289	3	12	-	-	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239		2	1	-	7	163	1	10	-	-	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254		-	-			23	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	9	-	_	2	-	23	-	1	-	-	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases	i) 1,154	2	_	-	107	 !	1	63	-	16	-
Anaemias	111	23	4	6	50	134	3	16	1	2	-
Vascular lesions affecting central				}							
nervous system	58	2	2	1	17	212	2	14	1 :	2	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis	456 2	46	15	27	265 9	676	37 1	144	1	1	-
Rheumatic fever		9	2]	60	267	-	В	1	2] [
Arteriosclerosis	II =	[_ [_		-		-	_	-	_	-
Other diseases of circulatory	37										
system 444-447,451-468		2	_	-	j) -	51		3	-	1	-
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	23,830	209	117	116	5,726	8,318	264	1,338	39	115	10
Bronchitis	5,205	9	150	61	1,653	672	9	203	3	11	-
system	513	35	23	9	k) 70	2,298	17	57	16	2	_
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	7	- 1	-	_	-	58	•	2	2	-	_
Appendicitis	12	2	-	-	1	19	1		-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	274	2	5	5	48	956	11	77	1	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	23,261	869	308	125	1,715	3,257	4 20	3, 477	6	61	2
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539 542,544,545,573-587	1,527	17	27	5		440	11	32		6	l _
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	57	2	4	2	16	71	2	38	1	4	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary		_	_	_			_	-			
system 600-637	13	1	3	-		90	1	8	1	1	-
Complications of pregnancy,)]		1) ,		
childbirth and puerperium640-689	2 202	5	9 E	1 2	905	15 202	140	417	.	10	1 :
Congenital malformations	2,203 42,218	973	35 511	25 496	225 7,778	15,356 64,016	149 1,209	417 4,312	25 126	12 360	26
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795		290	409	664	3,692	2,790	249	7, 208	21	18	-
All other diseasesResidual	4 17	11	23	В	882	1,479	86	171	3	13	2
Accidents	1,036	23	15	7	136	3,308	9	118	25	-	-
Suicide and self-inflicted				[
injury	-	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	• [;]	-	-
Homicide and operations of warE964.E965,E980-E999	29	_	_		4	129	4	5		_	_
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^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Bealth Organization, Geneva, 1948.

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⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽f) Data corrected for residence.

⁽h) Detailed list numbers 250-252.

⁽i) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

⁽j) Detailed list numbers 444-447.

⁽k) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

TABLE B. NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	British Honduras	Canal Zone	Hawaii	Jamaica	Leeward Islands Virgin Islands	Martinique	Puerto Rico	Trinidad and Tobago	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Windward Islands St. Vincent
				(g)			(d)		٠	(d)
Total deaths	257	30	383	3,600	32	445	4,368	1,755/	66	426
Tuberculosis, all forms	2	-		5	_	-	20	4/	_	1
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	1	_	_	73 2	_	_	8	4	_	2
Typhoid fever	_	_	_		_	_	_	/ /		_
Salmonella infections041,042	-	1	lı	3	i -	_		<i>f</i> -	-	
Dysentery, all forms	4	-	1	5	- 1	-	3	/7		2
Scarlet fever and streptococcal								1 /		
sore throat	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	/ -	-	-
Diphtheria 055	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	/ 1	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	8	-	15	10	′ 5	-	25
Meningococcal infections 057	, 4	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	-	-
Plague	-	-	_	-		_	-	j [-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-		-	7	i	16	-	-
Tetanus 061 Yaws 073		_	_	18	1 ['_	18	10	1 -	1 -
Acute poliomyelitis 080	_	1	_	6	_	_	3	_	_	_
Smallpox	_	-	_	-	-	_	-	_	_	-
Measles 085	-	-	1	3	-	-	9	1	-	-
Yellow fever	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies 094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i -	-	-
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- '	-	-
Typhus, other forms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria110-117	1	-	-	95	-	-	-	3	-	-
Infestation by helminths123-130		•	-		-		• • •		-	
All other infective and parasitic diseases								1		
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,	1			96		4.4	4.5		١.	_
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	1	_	2	26 4	-	44	45 8	9	l :	0
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205 Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	_		3	- 4	1 -	1	2		1]	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	-		Ĭ	1	_	-	1 -	_	-	_
Diabetes mellitus 260	_	-] -	_	-	1	1 1	-	1 -
Avitaminoses and other metabolic							_	_		
diseases	11	-	-	4	2	-	15	19	-	_
Anaemias	1	-	1	5	2	2	9	10	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central								i		
nervous system	-	-		1	1 -	1	14	4	-	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	-	1	4	21	1	11	28	9	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Diseases of the heart410-443	-	-	-	3	-	3	10	5	-	-
Arteriosclerosis	-	-	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	1 -
system	-	_	_	(*		_	6	_	_	_
Influenza and pneumonia . 480-483,490-493	27	2	36	231	8	48	351	184	4	21
Bronchitis	2	-	ı	62	-	6	32	57	-	30
Other diseases of respiratory	_		_			İ			ł	
system	-	4	4	13	-	-	17	23	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-	-	•	-	-		-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560, 561, 570	1	-	2	22			13	9	<u> </u>	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	44	-	5	344	12	59	1,155	289	7	93
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539		1		20		1	91	19		
\$42,544,545,573-587 Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	1	_	1	36 23	1 -	1 -	31	19		1
Other diseases of genito-urinary	1	1 -	_	23		1 -	"	4	1 -	1 *
system 600-637	i	_	_	4		l .	1	3	-	.
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium640-689	•									
Congenital malformations	13	3	57	57	:	61	249	60	10	
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	81	18	254	621	4	103	1,433	928	37	237
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	-		-3.	20	-	22	584	15	2	~
All other diseasesResidual	61	-	6	1,868	3	52	243	43	5	6
Accidents	1	-	3	12	-	10	36	17	1	1
Suicide and self-inflicted	-								1 -	1
injuryE963, E970-E979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations		1	I		1	1	!	1	1	
of war		1	1			4	2	1		1

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

(d) Year 1955.

(g) Year 1954.

TABLE C. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

C	Argentina	Brazil	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Ei Salvador	Guatemal a
, Cause*	(a)	(b)	(c)				(d)	(d,e)	(d)	(d)
T - 1 2 - 1				7,118	24 977	1 940	4,936	2, 108	7,913	18,260
Total deaths	7,577	6,140	2,317		34,277	1,240	1		30	85
Tuberculosis, all forms		195 16	47 1	214	320 13		17 14	58 1	126	1
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029 Typhoid fever	l	1 1	1	10	77	l	39	3	7	48
Paratyphoid fever and other	10	1 -	_		''	-				
Salmonella infections041,042)	1	-	2	18	1			-	6
Dysentery, all forms045-048	21	89	3	14	211	14	49	7	46	879
Scarlet fever and streptococcal		١.		5	4	1	_	_	.	3
sore throat		100	2	71	214	13	47	53	7	15
Whooping cough		107	22	106	1,852	32	53	47	109	1,430
Meningococcal infections 057		26	27	10	13	-	-	. 1	-	1
Plague 058		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•
Leprosy	1	l <u>-</u>	-	-	1	- ا	• • •		,,	4
Tetanus 061	1	19	-	6	69	16			11	-
Yaws	1	44	14	53	38	2		5	1	14
Smallpox	1	6	**	"-	55		_	10	-	-
Measles	1	161	76	243	1,602	40	71	62	454	909
Yellow fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-
Rabies 094	1	4	-	1	3	-	-		"	1
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		-	-	1 -	185	-	-	1	:	-
Typhus, other forms		4	_	_	336	17	299	17	215	1,231
Malaria110-117 Infestation by helminths123-130	1	l *		5	2,257	163			364	3,427
All other infective and parasitic diseases	1	'''	1							, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,						İ				
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	109	293	33	69	287	4	335	52	54	290
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205		72	196	34	79	9	4 3	5 2	3 4	11 2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239		11	25	6	13	1			12	
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254 Diabetes mellitus260		4	7	2	l	_	1		1	_
Avitaminoses and other metabolic	"	1 7	·	_	1		· -			
diseases		263	16	85	2,037	35			373	3 35
Anaemias290-293		16	11	4	447	35	119	17	31	158
Vascular lesions affecting central		١ .	1		60	5	9			49
nervous system		72	15 36	111 84	52 682	17	53	42	13	64
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340 Rheumatic fever	13	5	6	2	1	-	"-	1		_ `.
Diseases of the heart410-443		39	10	55	255	12	78	12	5	17
Arteriosclerosis	11	-	-	2	-	-			-	-
Other diseases of circulatory	11		ļ			_	1		1	
system		3	3	4 705	26	1 120	257	273	1 707	2,094
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493		1, 184	336 40	2,725	3,474 2,682	128 45	257 290	215	207 199	644
Bronchitis500-502 Other diseases of respiratory	152	33	*0	**	2,002	"		2.0	*´´	3.7.3
system		64	81	75	160	5			59	83
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis	5	3	19	3	18	-	2	2	-	1
Intestinal obstruction & hemia 560,561,570		19	15	24	59	3	12	9	2 25	18 4,092
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572		2,320	81	1,140	6,211	239	990	808	2,255	4,092
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539 542,544,545,573-587		40	28	69	1,710	35	l -	25	570	235
342,344,343,373-367 Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594		135		74		9	44	37	3	41
Other diseases of genito-urinary										
system 600-637		32	7	3	23	3	-	1	1	8
Complications of pregnancy,				}						
childbirth and puerperium640-689		88	247	50	63	15		13	1	4
Congenital malformations750-759 Certain diseases of early infancy760-776		39	4	467	2	13	19	13	1 -	*
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	966	78	35	664	6,847	258	1,363	213	2,607	1,900
All other diseasesResidual		168	133	107	311	21	691	57	70	83
Accidents		324	702	423	897	47	76	56	61	61
Suicide and self-inflicted	11									
injuryE963, E970-E979	690	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations	}	51	В	51	91	1	1	.	2	1
of war	11	<u>-`</u>	<u> </u>	⊥ <u> </u>	1	<u> </u>		ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Federal Distrct and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.

TABLE C. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Peru	United States	Uniguay	Venezuela	Alaska	Barbados
Cause	(d)	1			(a)	(d)			(d,f)	
Total deaths	87,473	1,455	1,161	790	18,834	16,684	(d) 353	9,501	46	125
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	567	3	23	7	455	256	16	104	6	123
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	49	-		3	11	5	1 1	2	-	4
Typhoid fever	677	9	-	3	143	2	1	8	-	-
Paratyphoid fever and other	212				Ì		1			ļ
Salmonella infections041,042 Dysentery, all forms045-048	213 2,148	79 12	6	34	405	2 64	:	3	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal	2,170	1 12		"*	400	0.4	-	78.	-	
sore throat	151	3	<u> </u>	-	277	40	2	-	-	
Diphtheria 055		- '	_1	7	16	60	4	35	•	4
Whooping cough	3,847	33	97	5	2,766	124	10	161	-	4
Meningococcal infections 057 Plague 058	24]	_	4	6	331	1 1	1	-	1
Leprosy 060	_		_	-		l <u> </u>	[[, [
Tetanus 061	94	19	3	6	3	19	.2	25		-
Yaws 073		-	-] -		-		_	_	_
Acute poliomyelitis	178	-	4	2	13	117	13	18	_	-
Smallpox	2 201		-	-	105	•		1.05	-	-
Yellow fever	6,394	60	31	5	664	153	7	145	-	-
Rabies 094	3	-		-		-	_	5		_
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	55	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	_
Typhus, other forms	,		-	-	147	1	-	-	-	-
Malaria	4,636	171	43	2	286		-	1	-	-
Infestation by helminths		232	148	21	• • • •	35	• • • •		-	-
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,							·	i		
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	1,006	13	7	17	266	300	5	327		_
Malignant neoplasms, etc 140-205	90	2	6	6	14	1,636	15	50	1 1	2
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239		- 1	1	1	3	147	4	7	- 1	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	h)3	ļ - ļ	-	-		2	-	-	-	
Diabetes mellitus	7	- 1	•	-	-	42	- '	4	-	-
diseases	i) 4.510	11	14	3	290		3	543	_	10
Anaemias		15	23	11	172	147	4	33		2
Vascular lesions affecting central]								-
nervous system			4	1 1	9	136	-	5	-	1
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340 Rheumatic fever		13	8 -	16	294	361	7	82	2	2
Diseases of the heart410-443	583	5	2	5	18 99	42 197	2	17	-	1
Arteriosclerosis			_			171	[1,	- j	1
Other diseases of circulatory	73	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
system		1	1	-	j) -	18	-	2	-	-
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493 Bronchitis	,	101	117	81	4,016	2,196	56	830	10	39
Other diseases of respiratory	2,095	9	112	25	848	341	4	135	1	3
system	475	15	21	6	k) 45	481	11	55	5	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541		-	-		1	12	1	1		_
Appendicitis	16	2	-	-	1	83		7	1	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	111	-	. 2	6	19	109	2	26	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572 Other diseases of digestive system 530-539	28,529	281	143	94	1,836	650	55	1,676	-	9
542, 544, 545, 573-587	2,565	14	20	58		204	,	4.5		
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	408	2	- 6	9	95	204 188	3 3	46 100		1 2
Other diseases of genito-urinary	ļ]) []	,,	100	, ,	100	-	4
system	16	1		-		38	_	5	-	. 1
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium 640-600				'					ļ	
childbirth and puerperium640-689 Congenital malformations750-759	142	•	•	:		1 500	<u> </u>		•	•
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776	146		4	7	7 56	1,782	11	40	1	3
Semility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	7,105	287	268	300	56 4,356	23 443	12 34	18 4,360	3	3 20
All other diseases	1,180	22	14	14	799	1,029	26	215	٠.	8
Accidents E800-E962	2,056	40	30	29	289	4,791	3B	329	15	2
Suicide and self-inflicted				}				Į		
Homicide and operations	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	58	_	2		4	72	, }		{	
*International Statistical Classification of Discs		لــِـــا			- 1	76	1	2		

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

(a) Year 1953.
(b) Detailed list numbers 280-286.
(c) Detailed list numbers 444-447.

⁽f) Data corrected for residence.

⁽h) Detailed list numbers 250-252.

⁽k) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

TABLE C. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

Cause*	Bermuda	British Honduras	Canal Zone	Hawaii	Jamaica	Leeward Islands Virgin	Martinique	Puerto Rico	Trinidad and Tobago	Virgin Islands (U.S.)	Windward Islands St. Vincent
					(g)	islands		(d)	Totago	(0.4.)	(d)
Total deaths	3	88	1	52	2,004	9	245	1,365	412	13	232
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	-	1	-	1	15	-	3	31	8	-	1
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever 040	-	- 1	-	-	5	-	1 1	-	1	-	-
Paratyphoid fever and other Salmonella infections041,042						_			_	_	
Dysentery, all forms	_	ī	-	_	2	1		ī	6	:	
Scarlet fever and streptococcal		-			_	_		*			1
sore throat	_	_	_	-			. :	-		-	-
Diphtheria 055	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	8	4	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	•	. •	9	- :	2	7	-	-	10
Meningococcal infections 057	-	3	•	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Plague	-	_	-	_	-	1 [_	_	_] [
Tetanus	-		-	_	2	-		4	4	_	_
Yaws	_	_	_	_	_	-	-	_		_	_
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	1	-	13	-	-	15	-	-	-
Smallpox 084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 085	-	-	-	2	22	-	-	13	-	2	-
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rabies	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-		-	_
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100 Typhus, other forms	-		-	_	, -	[· -	_ [_	_
Malaria	-	3	-	_	113	-	-		2	_	_
Infestation by helminths123-130	-	i [-							-	
All other infective and parasitic diseases					d		-				
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,						1	1				
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	:	1	-	1	84	-	16	103	14	-	14
Malignant neoplasms, etc	1	-	-	3	6	-	1	16	4	-	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239 Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	•	-	-	-	1	-	1	1 1	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus			-	_	2	_		îi	_	-	_
Avitaminoses and other metabolic								•			=
diseases280-289		1	•	1	229	-	-	55	17	-	-
Anaemias290-293	-	1	-	1	11	-	1	12	18	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central					_		. :		_		
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	-	-	-	1 2	7	_	1 10	9	4	-	-
Rheumatic fever	-		-		14	_	-	30	8	1	-
Diseases of the heart	_	-	_	_	8	_	-	9	4		-
Arteriosclerosis 450	_	-	-	-)		- 1		- 1	- 1	_
Other diseases of circulatory					3		Ì				
system 444-447,451-468	-	-	-	-)	-	•	<u>-</u> ·	-	-	-
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	1	2	-	10	231	2	10	201	83	3	4
Bronchitis	-	3	-	1	50	-	1	19	19	-	25
system	_	2	_	1	13		.	14	6	_	
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	-	- 1	_	1 1	-	_			-		-
Appendicitis550-553	-	-	-	1	2	- 1	-	1	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	•	-	-	2	3	•	-	9	2	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	•	17	-	3	180	2	27	377	68	4	51
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539		Ì						10			
542,544,545,573-587 Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	-	1	-	-	28		•	12	14	-	-
Other diseases of genito-urinary	_	^	_		54	-	- 1	26	6	-	2
system 600-637	_	- 1	-	-	3	_	_	2	_	_	_
Complications of pregnancy,		ĺ]		-	ļ		- 1			
childbirth and puerperium640-689	•		.	.		-	.	.]		.	
Congenital malformations	1	-	-	7	9	-	-	26	11	-	-
Certain diseases of early infancy. 760-776	-	-	-	;	1	-	30	-	16	-	98
Semility, ill-defined and unknown780-795 All other diseasesResidual	-	46	<u> </u>	1	59 730	7	12	230	10	-	-
Accidents	_ [5	[11	739	4	123	65	43	- 1	27
Suicide and self-inflicted		٠	-	**	46	-	6	61	38	3	-
injuryE963, E970-E979	- [-	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Homicide and operations			1	- 1	_			.		-	-
of warE964,E965,E980-E999					1			1	1		

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽d) Year 1955. (g) Year 1954.

TABLE D. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 5-9 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

	Γ						Domini-	_]					D	Para-
Cause*	Argentina	Brazit	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	can Re- public	Ecua- dor	Et Salvador	Guate- mala	Mexico	Nica- ragua	Pan- ama	guay
	(a)	(b)	(c)				public (d)	(d,e)	(L)	(d)	(d)			
Total deaths	1,748	968	1,102	1,233	6,395	264	823	382	1,796	4,260	16,355	372	325	228
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019		67	18	92	132	8	5	34	18	40	253	2	2	5
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029 Typhoid fever		6		17	5 72	_	1 31	1 15	8	16	330	10	-	ī
Typhoid fever	12	ļ °	_	1								_ [1
Salmonella infections041,042)		-	-	4	1	•••		-	2	58	18	-	1
Dysentery, all forms045-048	2	12	1	-	56	6	8	4	24	328	413	4	2	6
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat		-	1	2	-	-	_	-	_	2	23	-	-	-
Diphtheria 055	24	15	4	37	42	1	6	19	4	5	110	-	-	2
Whooping cough		15	2	13	229	3	8	8	9	227	429 7	5	12 2	1
Meningococcal infections 057 Plague 058	1	1.0	-		-	-	_	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Leprosy 060		-	-	-	-	-	•		_	-	1	<u></u>	-] -
Tetanus 06	1	24	1	4	49	13			5	7	114	11	6	4
Yaws	32	4	8	4	12	3	-	-	1	7	48	-	2	1
Smallpox 084		-	-	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles 08!		16	10	17	297	9	4	8	68	172	1,123	7	6	4
Yellow fever		7	•	2	8				_	3	11] -	_	-
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		-		-	_	-	-	-	-	-	} 20	-	-	-
Typhus, other forms		<u> </u>	-	-	92		-	-	-	2	IJ		1.	-
Malaria		4	-	2	132 476	12	80	2	72	1	1, 503		16 20	7
All other infective and parasitic disease:			'''	-	710	"			, ,	"	•••			
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083	.i					١.						ĺ	1	_ ا
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-13			11			9 5	57 3	41	13		217 76	ł	4	5 5
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-203 Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-233		1				1	3	-	1		54	1	3	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-25	٠ <i>٠٠٠</i>		1		1	-			4	-	h) -	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus 26) 2	2	3	2	3	-	3	-	-	•	14	-	-	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic diseases		10	3	12	236	7			134	103	i)649	l 1	7	1
Anaemias		1				20	29	8	1	1			22	6
Vascular lesions affecting central		١.	١.,			١.	١.		١,		0.0		١.,	
nervous system		1	_		_	1	5	10	1 6		1	•	6	2
Rheumatic fever400-40	1.	24				î	-	-	i		9	1	-	ĺi
Diseases of the heart410-44	.	27	11	,		2	21	15	2	: 8	334	5	1	1
Arteriosclerosis	106	· -	-	1	-	-			-	-	72	. -	-	-
system 444-447,451-46	3]	-	2	1	5	1	1	_	-	4	14	·	-	-
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-49						9	37	34	1				26	20
Bronchitis	2 9	2	7	5	198	1	31	12	31	. 85	232	-	14	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	10	17	20	46	4		1	8	20	136	1	5	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,54	1 -	-	-	-	. 2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Appendicitis				I.		1 -	1	1	1	1 4	1		1	3
Gastritis, enteritis, etc 543,571,57	. 1		1)	59	44			1 -		9	16
Other diseases of digestive system 530-53	9													
542,544,545,573-58			1		1			,9	1				11	6
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-59 Other diseases of genito-urinary	4 26	4.2	33	24	143	1	8	11	3) 20	129		5	6
system 600-63	7	6	3	. 2	: 6	-	-	-]]	4	. 8	-	-	-
Complications of pregnancy,			Ì	1				1			1			1
childbirth and puerperium640-68 Congenital malformations750-75	ol)	25	48	12	. 8	2	-			il <u>'</u>	32		3	:
Certain diseases of early infancy760-77	6 42	2	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	. -	-	-	-	-
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-79	5 230		1		1,498			25			1 '		100	88
All other diseases		167	1		•		1	19					30	22
Suicide and self-inflicted	~ }	100	333	4.43	314	20	"	"	3,	. 14	1,210	´ *´	"	**
injury	9 341	ı -	-	. -	. -	-	1	10		. -	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations	.[]	_	17		77		,		.	2 .	1,10) 2	1	
of war		6					1				110		-	

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Beath, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

(a) Year 1953.

(b) Data for Federal District and seven State capitals.

(c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(i) Detailed list numbers 250-252.

(ii) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

⁽d) Year 1955.

TABLE D. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 5-9 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

			···		т			D.:	T				Trin-	100	Wind,
Ç•	Peru	United	Uruguay	Venezuela	Alaska	Bar-	Ber-	Bri- tish	Ca- nal	Hawaii	Jamaica	Puerto	idad	Vir- gin	Is.
Cause*	(a)	States (d)	(d)		(d,f)	Dados	muda	Hon- duras	Zone		(g)	Rico (d)	and Tob- ago	ls. (U.S.)	St. Vin. (0)
Total deaths	3,346	8,440	126	1,975	18	15	2	28	2	30	344	362	89	2	15
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	202	62	3	59	1	-]	_	i _	_	4	17	3	_	
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029	1	1	-	3	_		-	-	-	-		1	-		_
Typhoid fever 040	60	2	- 1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	i -	2	-	-
Paratyphoid fever and other											ĺ				ĺ
Salmonella infections041,042		3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms045-048	68	19	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-	j -
Scarlet fever and streptococcal			1		}				ļ		}			}	j
sore throat	45	68	1	3	-	-	-	- '	-	-		-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	4	47	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	· -
Whooping cough	38 7	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	i :	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	4	73	-	-	-	-	-	- ,	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	i -	-	-	*	-	- '	-	-	i -
Leprosy		20	-	96	1 -	-	-	,	-	-	6		-	-	-
Yaws	4	32	3	26	_	_	-	1 -	-	-	"	9	1	_	Ī.
	9	148	7	3	ı	1]]	i	5	2	-	-	ļ <u>-</u>
Acute poliomyelitis	50	140	1 '	3	1	1 -	1		}	1 -	-	-	1 -	i -	1 -
Measles	102	65	[16	[-	<u> </u>	:	-	-	7	7	1] _	1 _
Yellow fever	102	"-	-	10	-	-	۔ ا	-	-	-	'_		_	-	_
Rabies 094			_	5		_			_	-	_ ا	_ ا	_	-	_
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100		_	-	-		_		-	-	-	۱ -	1 -	_	_	_
Typhus, other forms	46	i -	1 -	1	i -	i -	-	_		1 -	۱ .	-	-	l -	l -
Malaria	69	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_		22	_	3	_	
Infestation by helminths123-130		7	 		-	-	_	-		-		`		- 1	
All other infective and parasitic diseases		ĺ			1	1	ļ				İ				
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,		(1		1	ĺ	1	-		ĺ	ĺ	İ	(1	
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	62	157	5	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	26	3	-	1
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	15	1.335	16	36	1	1	-	-	-	3	5	12	4	1	-
Benign and unspecified neoplasms210-239	4	124	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254		3	-	1	_] -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	1	51	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic		ļ				ļ		1			_	_		1	
diseases280-289	24	1	-	79	-	-	-	1	1	-	7	17	1	-	-
Anaemias	66	66	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central	9	100		,	ł	ł	1	l	l		,] ,	١	1	
nervous system	86	100 80	2 2	2 32	2	:		-	-	1	1 3	7	2	-	_
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	9	115	3	8	1 -	1	1	-	[-	2	5 2	2	1	_
Rheumatic fever	33	103	l i	12	1		_	-	-		12	8		1 -	
Arteriosclerosis	-	103		1 -	1	l _		١.	۱.	_	, 12		_	-	_
Other diseases of circulatory			İ				1				1				
system	j) -	16	1 -	3	_	_	_	_ ا	-	_] -	2	_	-	_
Influenza and pneumonia . 480-483,490-493	640	479	7	100	1	4	1	3	-	_	32	26	9	_	4
Bronchitis	94	64	1	16	_	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	١.	
Other diseases of respiratory	_	1	1	1	ĺ	ĺ	1	ĺ	ĺ	1	1		ĺ	1	l
system	k) 14	213	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	_
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum\$40,541	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-] -	-	-
Appendicitis	1	7.5	2	6	-		-	-	-	-	r	2	1	-	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	7	28	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	75	59	1	124	-	1	-	8	۱ -	-	15	43	4	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539									1			ł	1		
542,544,545,573-587		114	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	5	4	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	25	18 1	6	48] -	2	-	1	-	3	7	23	1	-	1
Other diseases of genito-urinary			1	l .	1					1					
system 600-637		28	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Complications of pregnancy,				!		1	l	}						1	
childbirth and puerperium640-689			1 :	1 :	١ -	:	١.	-	١.	1 .				١٠	
Congenital malformations750-759	2	541	5	8	-	1	-] -	ļ -	4	3	6	6	-	-
Certain diseases of early infancy. 760-776	763	110	,;	900	1 -		-	-	-	-	1 .:		1	-	2
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	761	112	11	899	-	3	-	-]	-	13	46	2	-	-
All other diseases	177	509	12	60	-	1	;	5	1	3	86	23	6	-	6
AccidentsE800-E962	184	3,285	24	199	9	1	1	7	-	12	37	56	19	-	1
Suicide and self-inflicted	_	2	<u> </u>	1	l	{ _	i	_		1	1		!	l l	1
injuryE963, E970-E979	-	4	-	-	l -	-	-	-	~	1 -	•	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of warE964,E965,E980-E999	6	57	1 -	2	١,	1		Ι.	1	1	١ ۾		1		1
		1 31	1	<u> </u>	1		L	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	2		ഥ_	<u> </u>	┸.

*International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽d) Year 1955.
(f) Data corrected for residence.

⁽g) Year 1954.
(j) Detailed list numbers 444-447.
(k) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

TABLE E. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 10-14 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956

Cause*	Argentina	Brazit	Canada	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Domini- can	Ecua-	El Salvador	Guatemala	Mexico	Nicar- agua	Pan- ama	Para- guay
	(a)	(b)	(c)				Republic (d)	(d,e)	(d)	(d)	(d)			,
Total deaths	1, 407	598	706	906	2,649	123	344	212	529	1,749	6,670	166	149	114
Tuberculosis, all forms001-019	84	26	7	90	68	5	17	19	12	41	172	1	3	2
Syphilis and its sequelae020-029 Typhoid fever	-	1 2	-	- 9	1 49	-	2 14	10	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	- 15	7	-	1	-
Paratyphoid fever and other	16	^			4,7		14	10	′	13	241	3	•	-
Salmonella infections041,042		:	-	1	1	1	• • •		-		27	10	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	-	4	-	-	19	_	3	-	5	121	99	_	-	4
sore throat	-	-	1	2	_	1	-	-	-	-	12	j -	-	-
Diphtheria 055	4	2	<u> </u>	18	8 24	-	1	4 2	3	39	36	-	-	1
Whooping cough	2	1	4	6	1] _	-	_	-	1 39	81	_	4	-
Plague 058	-	-	- '	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-
Leprosy	-	1 15	- 1	- 6	- 22	2			-	-	-	- :	-	-
Tetanus		13		-	33	"			8	3 -	60	8	3	3
Acute poliomyelitis 080	34	2	5	5	5	-	-	-	1	2	14	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$		- 5	4	-	- 2	-	-		-	-	-	-
Measles	-	2	3	3 -	51		_	1	16	44	229	3	7	2
Rabies 094		4	-	-	5	-	- 1		-	1	5	-	-	1
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	-	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	l <u>.</u>	30	-	-	-
Typhus, other forms	-	4	-	-	49 56	2	35	1 5	34	289	651	25	5	1
Infestation by helminths123-130	-	*		5	98				10	99	30	3	5	4
All other infective and parasitic diseases														
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083, 086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	22	17	ا و	14	29	2	25	27	2	18	01		,	2
Malignant neoplasms, etc140-205	50	54	88	39	34	7	25	1	2	6	81 75	1	1 5	5
Benign and unspecified neoplasms 210-239	15	7	8	6	12	1	1	1	-	-	26	1	1	1
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254	4	1	10	- 5	1	-	2		2	-	h) -	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus	4	*	10	ادا	-	_	_	•	_	_	6	-	-	-
diseases280-289	-	5	3	1	47	2			12	24	i)151	-	4	1
Anaemias	13	10	3	6	102	8	17	6	16	61	142	8	7	2
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	34	8	4	20	29	1	2	2	6	12	71	2	1	-
Nonmeningococcal meningitis 340	39	9	5	15	42	2	4	7	2	12	55	1	2	3
Rheumatic fever	}	47 37	14	35	100	7	- 10	1 19	-	2	13	:	3	2
Arteriosclerosis	127	-	8	40	102 1	1 -	19		3 -	14	381	2	4	_
Other diseases of circulatory	ł										41		i	
system		4	4	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	710	-	1	2
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493 Bronchitis	79 4	66	34	158	159 37	8 2	21	16 2	19 5	214 41	710 39	9	10 3	7 2
Other diseases of respiratory	-				•	· ,	•	_						_
system	• • •	9	6	13	29	-		···i	4	10	85	-	3	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541 Appendicitis550-553	9	2 3	4	2 8	3 14	2	2		2	1 1	6 23	2	-	3
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	2	2	ĺí	8	4	1	-	-	ĩ	5	29	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	11	19	4	11	101	4	6	6	35	197	787	3	1	4
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539 542,544,545,573-587		20	7	24	93	2	2	7	48	39	217	15	12	2
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594	37	15	17	15	48	3	5	11	-	11	64	13	3	2
Other diseases of genito-urinary														
system	• • •	3	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	-
childbirth and puerperium640-689	6	-	_	6	3	7	1	_	1	-	9	_	_	-
Congenital malformations) 2	11	33	11	11	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776 Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	186	10	1	80	608	- 25	83	- 15	219	3 10	732	- 32	30	2.4
All other diseasesResidual	294	17	65	32	77	∠5 6	40	12	5	29	181	11	4	34
AccidentsE800-E962		142		17 1	390	19	29	40	42	72	873	22	22	15
Suicide and self-inflicted injuryE963, E970-E979	200	,	ا ـ ا						_		_			
Homicide and operations	329	7	5	7	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	-	1	_
of war	1	7	8	25	181		4	. 1	7	6	157	3	1	1

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Health Organization, Geneva, 1948.

⁽a) Year 1953.

⁽b) Date for Federal District and seven State capitals.

⁽c) Excluding Yukon and Northwest Territories.

⁽d) Year 1955.

⁽e) Capital cities of provinces.(h) Detailed list numbers 250-252.

⁽i) Detailed list numbers 280-286.

TABLE E. NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN 10-14 YEARS OF AGE FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES IN THE AMERICAS, 1956 (Continued)

		United	Un⊢	Vene-		Bar-	Ber-	Bri-	Canal	<u> </u>		Puerto	Trin- idad	Vir-	Wind,
Cause*	Peru	States	guay	zuela	Alaska	bados	ı	tîsh Hon-	Zone	Hawaii	Jamai ca	Rico	and Tob-	gin Is. (U.S.)	St. Vin.
Total deaths	(a)	(d)	(d) 120	0.25	(d,f)	16	2	duras 10	_	01	(g) 189	(d) 178	ago	4	(d) 12
	1,785	6,320	1	835	14		l 1	}	2	21			72	-	12
Tuberculosis, all forms	159 1	36 1	1	25	-	_	- '	-	- -	- 1	9	10	2	_]
Typhoid fever 040	61	2	1 -	5		_	[_		_	1	_	-	_	1
Paratyphoid fever and other		~						ĺ			1 1				1
Salmonella infections041,042		-	-	1	-	- 1	-	-	-	- 1	- 1] -	-	-	-
Dysentery, all forms	31	8	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever and streptococcal					ļ	,]	ļ]	ļ		ļ
sore throat		22	1	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	- !	•	-	-	-
Diphtheria	3	6	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	_	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	63	1 31]]	1 -] [-	-]			1 -]		} _
Plague	1] J	_	l _	_	_ '	_	l -	ا ۔	_		_		_	-
Leprosy 060		· -	-		-	-	- 1	-		- !	-	-	-	-	i -
Tetanus 061	10	13	2	19	-	j - '	-	1	-	-	3	5	2	-	-
Yaws 073		-		-	١ -	٠.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	5	134	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-
Smallpox 084	18		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	~	-
Measles	21	17	-	4	-	-	-	:	-	-	3	-	•	1	1
Rabies	,	- 1	_	2	_	_		[[_	_	_			
Louse-borne epidemic typhus 100	, , ,	1 -		-	1 -	_ !	_	l -			_	1 -	-		
Typhus, other forms	26	1	1 -	1	-	-	-	ا -	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaria110-117	58	i -	-	1	1 -	- !	-	1 -	-	-	15	-	1	~	-
Infestation by helminths123-130	• • •	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-				-	
All other infective and parasitic diseases]	ì	}	ļ		}			ļ	ļ	1] ,]
030-039,044,049,052-054,059,062-072,074,081-083,	41	103		10							١,,				١,
086-090,092,093,095,096,120-122,131-138	41	10-1 790	11	19 26	1	-	-	-	} <u>-</u>	4	11	9	2	<u>-</u>	1
Malignant neoplasms, etc	4	86	4	5		1] [_	_	-	3		-	_	-
Diseases of thyroid gland250-254		5		-	۱ -		_	-	_	_	_ ا	_	-	_	-
Diabetes mellitus	_	64	-	5	-	-	i -	i -	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Avitaminoses and other metabolic		•		1	l		ļ			Į.	ļ			İ	
diseases280-289	3		-	14	-	-	í -	-	-	Í -	1	3	1	-	-
Anaemias	33	48	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-
Vascular lesions affecting central	1.2	100	١,		ļ	1	1]	Į			١,		ŀ	١.
nervous system	13 46	109 50	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	11	-		-] -	_	_	2	1 3	1	•	1
Rheumatic fever	12	189	6	5	1	2	1	2	-	-	3	9	10	_	-
Diseases of the heart410-443	43	143	1	16	-	4	-	1	-	3	16	5	7	-	-
Arteriosclerosis 450	-	-	-	-	-	-] -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diseases of circulatory				İ	Ì	1	ļ			i					
system	-	39	-	4	1 :	1 :] -	1 :	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Influenza and pneumonia 480-483,490-493	411	282	4	29	l	1 1	1 -	1	<u> </u>	_	10	10	5	-	-
Bronchitis	15	12	-	1	-	1	١-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
system	k) 9	73	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum540,541	1	ì	-	ì	-	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appendicitis550-553	2	59	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	-
Intestinal obstruction & hernia 560,561,570	8	11	1	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis, etc543,571,572	14	23	-	18	-	-	-	2	-	-	6	10	1	-	-
Other diseases of digestive system 530-539		(0)	١.					1	<u> </u>		_ ا		1	İ	
542,544,545,573-587	16	63	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	12	,	1	-	-]	ī	5	2 9	2	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis 590-594 Other diseases of genito-urinary	16	160	*	15	1	1	-	-	1 -	'	4	, ,	-	-	•
system		31	_	2	-	-	-	-	_	_	-	2	2	١ ـ	1
Complications of pregnancy,	, , , ,				ſ	1	ĺ	1		1	į .	["	~	1	İ
childbirth and puerperium640-689	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations750-759	•	278	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	1	-	1
Certain diseases of early infancy760-776		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	~	-	1 -	-	-	-
Senility, ill-defined and unknown780-795	360	62	8	310	-	2	-]		7	14	1	-	-
All other diseases	144	441	8	53	-	2	1	2	1	4	43	11	8	4	4
AccidentsE800-E962	126	2,814	40	170	8	1.	-	^	1	6	30	46	15	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuryE963, E970-E979	_	37	13	12		_	١.	١.	_		l _	2	١.		_
Homicide and operations		"	1	1.	· -	1				1	-		-	1	1
of warE964,E965,E980-E999	5	74	-	3	1	-	١.	•	-		1	1	1	.	
*International Statistical Classification of Disea	ses. Inine	ics, and	Cane	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		War!	d He-	lth O	gap i * ·	i ition	Щ	J			<u>1</u>

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death, World Realth Organization, Geneva, 1948. (a) Year 1953. (g) Year 1954. (d) Year 1955. (j) Detailed list numbers 444-447. (f) Data corrected for residence. (k) Detailed list numbers 470-475.

			r
			•
			÷
		•	

INDEX

Page	Page
A Accidents	Childhood morbidity
number of, and rates80	D
Avitaminoses	Death(s):
В	all ages
Bahama Islands	number of, and rates
С	children 5-14 years34,37,38
Canada	principal causes

Page

infant	F
groups of causes	
number of, and rates27	Facilities:
neonatal, postneonatal23,25,26	hospital
number of, and rates	leprosy
specific causes	See Leprosy
number of	Fetal deaths
maternal	See also Deaths
groups of causes 39-41	French Guiana
number of, and rates41	
number of, and rates	G
Dentists	10.04.102
number of, and rates	Gastritis, enteritis, etc13,34,103
Diarrheal diseases	General vital statistics
Diphtheria	Graduate nurses
cases and rates	employed in health services 79,82,83
children vaccinated for	number of, and rates80
number of	Greenlandl
Disease(s):	Grenada
communicable 3,13,43-69,86,103	Guadeloupe
See also names of diseases	Guatemala
control of	
eradication of	H
deficiency	Haemorrhage of pregnancy
diarrheal	and childbirth
digestive	Haiti
early infancy	Hawaii
infective, parasitic	Health centers, activities in
metabolic	maternal and child health
notifiable	Health educators
of heart	Health personnel, medical and 77-85
reporting system for	Health planning, national
respiratory	Health services . 1,39,43,77,79,82,83,86-102
105pitatoxy	budgets for
10	graduate nurses employed in79,82,83
E	local
Ecuador	budgets of
El Salvador 58,61,72,75,97,99	personnel of100
Encephalitis, acute infectious	population served by 100
cases and rates	with specific activities 101,102
Engineers, sanitary	national 1,43,77
Environmental conditions23,44,79	changes in organization of96
Environmental factors	personnel employed in79,83-85,102
Environmental sani-	physicians employed in
tation39,70,73,77,83,86,103	provincial or state
program	public health nurses employed in79,82,83
Eradication of communicable	Heart disease
diseases43	Honduras
Eradication of malaria103	Hospital(s):
Eradication of smallpox58,103	beds103-105
Eradication of yaws67,68,103	by type of hospital
Eradication of yellow fever69	general hospital,
Estimated population(s)	facilities
See Population	type of

I	Measles
Ill-defined and unknown causes	Medical and health personnel 77-85
See Deaths	Medical certification
Immunization, whooping cough 65,67,103	Meningococcal infections
See also Vaccinations	cases and rates
Infant deaths	Metabolic diseases 3,13,34
See Deaths	Mexico
Infections, meningococcal	Midwives
cases and rates	auxiliary
Infectious encephalitis, acute	number of, and rates
cases and rates	number of, and rates
Infective, parasitic diseases23,28,34	Morbidity, childhood
Influenza	• -
	Mortality:
Iron lungs	See also Deaths
See Poliomyelitis	in childhood
	infant
J	maternal
T	neonatal, postneonatal23,25,26
Jamaica 13,34,53,75,92,102	
•	N
L	National health planning
Leeward Islands	National health services 1,43,77,96
Leprosy	changes in organization of
cases and rates	Neonatal and postneonatal mortality
problem and facilities for49	See Deaths
Live births 3,4,23,28	Neoplasms, malignant
number of, and rates 3,4,23	Netherlands Antilles 3,93,97
Local health services 39,77,86,99,100-102	Nicaragua
budgets of	Notifiable diseases
personnel of	Nurses
population served by	graduate
with specific activities 101,102	employed in health services
Local production of smallpox	number of, and rates
vaccine	public health
vaccine	employed in health services 82,83
M	Nursing personnel
Malaria	
cases and rates	number of, and rates
eradication of	Nutritionists
	_
Malignant neoplasms	O
Malnutrition	0 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
Martinique	Organization of national health
Maternal and child health 23-42,86	services, changes in
activities in	
activities of health centers in	P
Maternal deaths 39-41	
See also Deaths	Panama58,68,72,75,91,94,97,98,99
groups of causes	Pan American Sanitary Bureau43
number of, and rates41	Pan American Sanitary
number of, and rates	Conference
Maternal mortality	Pan American Sanitary Organization68,98
See Deaths	Paraguay 3,58,72,91,97,99

Page Page

Personnel:	Rehabilitation centers
auxiliary nursing	<u>See</u> Poliomyelitis
employed in health services79,83-85,102	Reportable diseases
full-time and part-time	Reporting areas
medical and health 77-85	estimated population of
nursing	Reporting, completeness of
of local health services100	See names of diseases
Peru52,58,61,65,68,72,75,91,93,96,97,98,99	Reporting system for communicable
Physicians	diseases43
employed in health services	Respiratory diseases
number of, and rates	Results of serologic tests for
Plague	syphilis58,61
cases and rates	
Planning, national health	S
Pneumonia	2
Poliomyelitis53-56	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Canada and United States, and	St. Lucia
rest of Americas	St. Pierre and Miquelon
cases and rates	St. Vincent
cases and rates	Sanitarians
cases by age groups	Sanitary engineers
distribution of	Sanitation, environmental70,73,77,83,86
use of vaccine, iron lungs, and	Sanitation programs
rehabilitation centers	Scarlet fever
Population(s):	cases and rates
estimated1-3,43,44,68,71,74,100,106,107	Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth
connected to water supply systems71	and puerperium39
in countries of the Americas 2	Serologic tests for syphilis,
in reporting areas	results of
of area affected with yaws	Services, budgets and 86-94
of children 1-4 years, 5-9 years	Services, health1,39,43,77,79,82,83,86-102
and 10-14 years1,106,107	budgets for
of three regions of the Americas l	graduate nurses employed in79,82,83
served by sewage disposal sys-	local
tems and other facilities	budgets of
served by local health services 100	personnel of
Principal causes of	population served by
death 13,14-16,28,32-34,43	with specific activities 101,102
Production of vaccine, local58,59	national 1,43,77,96
Program(s):	changes in organization of
sanitation	personnel employed in 79,83,84,85,102
tuberculosis control, specific	physicians employed in
activities in	provincial or state
yaws	public health nurses employed in 82,83
Public health nurses	Sewage disposal systems 73-76,83
employed in health services82,83	and other facilities, estimated
Puerto Rico 58,61,73,75,93,94,98,99,102	population served by
	Smallpox
R	cases and rates
R	eradication of
Rabies	vaccinations and local production
cases and rates	of vaccine
Regions of the Americas,	Social workers
estimated population of I	Specific activities:
Registration, completeness of 3,23,28	in tuberculosis control programs61,63
1	local health services with 101,102
	101,102

Specific causes	v
of death 3,6-12,13,18-22,28,108-117	Vaccination(s):
See also Deaths	diphtheria
all ages	poliomyelitis
children 1-4 years of age 111-113	smallpox
children 5-9 years of age 114,115 children 10-14 years of age 116,117	local production of vaccine59
infant	whooping cough
with and without medical	yellow fever
certification	Vaccine
Statisticians	local production of
Statistics, general vital 1-22	triple
Supplies, water	Venezuela
Syphilis	Veterinarians
cases and rates	number of, and rates
serologic tests for	Virgin Islands (Br.)
System(s):	Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)
reporting, for communicable diseases43	Viscerotomy posts, yellow fever 69
sewage disposal	Vital statistics, general1-22
water supply 70-73	
number of and estimated popu-	W
lation connected to	Water supplies
	Water supply systems 70-73
T	number of and estimated population connected to
Tests for syphilis, results of	Whooping cough 13,17,43,65,66,67,103
serologic	cases and rates
Tetanus	immunization
Toxaemias of pregnancy and puerperium .39	Windward Islands
Toxicosis	World Health Organization68,86
Trinidad and Tobago 53,68,76,93	
Tuberculosis 13,34,43,61-63	X
cases and rates	X-ray
control programs, specific activities in	
Typhoid fever	Y
cases and rates	Yaws
Typhus fever	cases and rates67
epidemic and endemic65	cases, treatment and type of
cases and rates	program
	eradication of
Ŭ	estimated population of area
1.70	affected with
United Nations	Yellow fever
United States	eradication of
92,93,94,97,99,103	vaccinations
Uruguay	viscerotomy posts
4- mb-m) , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	,,,