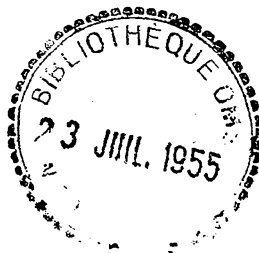


WORLD HEALTH  
ORGANIZATIONORGANISATION MONDIALE  
DE LA SANTÉCONFERENCE ON  
MALARIA IN AFRICAWHO/Mal/126-5-1 ✓  
Lagos Conf./1-5-1  
27 June 1955ENGLISH ONLY

The Chief of the Malaria Section  
has the honour to communicate hereunder  
the following note:

INFORMATION ON THE MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME  
IN NORTHERN RHODESIA (FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND)<sup>1</sup>

1. Present status of malaria control in the country

- 1.1 Recently estimated population of the country: 2,071,800
- 1.2 Number of inhabitants living in malarious regions: Cannot be estimated accurately.
- 1.3 Malaria morbidity and mortality statistics:

Hospital Records

	<u>Europeans:</u>		<u>Africans:</u>	
	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Admissions</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1939	749	5	Grouped with other infectious diseases	
1940	699	4	"	
1941	864	14	"	
1942	1,094	7	"	
1943	1,139	7	"	
1944	1,360	7	"	
1945	1,431	2	"	
1946	1,081	12	"	
1947	842	5	2,503	63
1948	826	3	3,258	64
1949	879	4	3,251	78
1950	1,108	13	4,084	82
1951	959	10	3,651	62
1952	1,211	2	4,827	81
1953	936	5	4,132	93

- 1.4 Total population directly protected against malaria, by any method of control, in 1953: 95,000 (approx.)

<sup>1</sup> From the report submitted on 20 January 1955 by the Director of Medical Services to WHO, AFRO



ANNEX I

1. Area of operations: Not given.
2. Number of houses and all other structures sprayed: ~~Accurate~~ information not available.
3. Population directly protected (i.e. living in sprayed structures): 300,000.
4. Population protected by other methods of control: The above figure includes this.
5. Number of sprayings in the year: Generally 2.
6. Insecticides used: total annual consumption:  
DDT and BHC. Total annual consumption not known.
7. Average dose of insecticide per square metre or per square foot, for each spraying: Accurate figures not available.
8. Types of sprayers used: Knapsack, compression and power sprayers.
9. Are all structures sprayed? If not, which are?: Houses, hospitals and schools.
10. Average superficial area sprayed during each spraying per inhabitant directly protected: Not known.
11. Cost of residual spraying operations  
Figures not available.
12. Cost of operations by other methods of anopheles control, if any  
Figures not available.
13. Cost of control operations by drug prophylaxis, if any  
Figures not available.