

## Correspondence

C/o U.M.C.A.

LIULI,

VIA SONGEA,

TANGANYIKA.

14th November, 1935.

To The Editor,  
"Leprosy Review."

Dear Sir,

I beg to thank you for the 8lbs. Hydnocreol which arrived this month from Calcutta; we are most grateful for your kind help, not least for the "Leprosy Review" which comes regularly.

I wish some expert would be good enough to write in one number and explain what known connection there is between leprotic and T.B. manifestations, *e.g.*, in how far it is coincidence for a rather debilitated but otherwise healthy wife of an infectious leper to die of pulmonary tuberculosis, and for T.B. in general to be spreading in a district where leprosy is rampant.

Yours faithfully,

A. B. MOZLEY.

[Both leprosy and tuberculosis are predisposed to by any conditions, such as weakening diseases and deficient diet, which lower the general condition of the body. In both diseases infection is spread to a large extent by droplet infection and lack of sanitation. Leprosy is generally found at a more primitive stage of civilization than tuberculosis, but that is probably because leprosy has been in the villages for generations, whereas tuberculosis is of recent introduction. In other words, in African villages leprosy is indigenous and tuberculosis is exotic; but the soil is equally fertile physically, socially and economically, for the germs of both diseases. EDITOR.]