

Report for 1954. Ndanda Leprosy Colony, Tanganyika Territory.

This report is detailed and informative. 539 patients remained from 1953, 215 were newly admitted, and discharges were 125, 41 absconded and 7 died, 581 remained at the end of the year. Of the 7 deaths, three were due to pulmonary tuberculosis, which has presented a problem.

Of the 581 patients under treatment, 508 have been treated with sulphones, and a few with T.B.1 and Isoniazid. Old debilitated patients and some very weak newcomers are treated with hydnocreol.

The sulphones used included sulphetrone injections and D.D.S. Good results are reported. The outbreak of new lesions is recorded in a few tuberculoid cases under treatment. Of six lepromatous cases started on sulphetrone in 1949, two have absconded, one was discharged as negative, and three are in very good condition, but smears are still positive. Dimness of vision after sulphetrone injections (two cases) and mental disturbance after D.D.S. (one case) are recorded. T.B.I has been used in 5 patients with striking response in some. One patient who had become allergic to sulphone has responded well to T.B.I, but a single dose of 2 c.c. of sulphetrone accidentally given caused immediate recurrence of signs of sulphone sensitivity.

Leprous reaction is not uncommon in the treated cases. In a few cases it is severe and persistent and antihistamine and phenacetin and aspirin are found useful.

Of 30 patients readmitted during the year, 16 had previously had sulphone, six of them having been treated for two years before discharge, and the remainder for shorter periods. The relapses appear to have been most common in tuberculoid cases.

The report gives details of farming and social, building and educational activities. The operating theatre provided by a grant from BELRA has been very useful.