

World Health Organization

From the official records of the Proceedings (No. 169), the following information is taken.

Monsieur Jarison (*Madagascar*) (p. 45) referred to the 150,000 leprosy patients newly registered in tropical Africa as the result of the work of mobile diagnostic teams. Fear had hitherto kept many from openly admitting that they had leprosy.

In *India* (p. 50), leprosy continued to pose serious problems, especially in Madras and Andhra Pradesh. W.H.O. stimulates and co-ordinates research into different aspects of the disease.

Uganda (p. 96) acknowledged the help of W.H.O. in the despatch of a leprosy consultant to assess the present status of leprosy control services and to make recommendations.

The delegate from *Cameroon* (p. 119) admitted that leprosy, a "social" disease, continued to

cause anxiety, linked as it is with economic underdevelopment.

Kenya (p. 137) requested advice from W.H.O. on a disease that not only brings suffering and crippling to individuals, but also creates administrative problems in the allocation of funds and the determination of priorities.

Ceylon (p. 139) expressed thanks for the services of a W.H.O. consultant who reassessed the leprosy situation. There are 4,413 known cases of leprosy in Ceylon, with 15,000 contacts.

In *Burma* (p. 188), leprosy is a serious public-health problem, but the Government is placing its hopes on prevention and control and expects the whole country to be covered by its programme in 5 years.

Dr. Payne, Assistant Director-General of W.H.O. (p. 290), referred to the work of W.H.O. in stimulating and organizing a critical appraisal