

TRANSKEI & CISKEI DISEASE PATTERN SURVEY:

by Dr. E. Rose, Miss E. Dowler, Dr. Guy Daynes &
Miss G. Westcott

Introduction

A survey was instituted in January 1972 after pilot studies had been undertaken among twelve hospitals in the Transkei and Ciskei by members of the Transkei and Ciskei Research Society. The aim was to establish patterns of diseases in the Transkei and Ciskei at the present time, relating them to district and social groups. It was thought this would serve as a basis for any discussion upon the relative frequency or rarity of particular diseases in the region. We visualised repeating this study in a few years' time so that any changes in the patterns can be observed. The survey also provides useful information for studies of the causation of diseases by showing the groups and areas in which particular types of ailments are most prevalent.

Methodology

Those hospitals who accepted our invitation to take part undertook to complete a recording form for each 'new' case seen in any period of two consecutive weeks during the months of January and February 1972. In addition to sex, age, and social group for all patients, their district of residence was recorded. Finally the presenting disease was recorded in code, as were other diseases present. A 'new' case was taken to be one that was seen on the occasion of the present complaint during the recording period; a new attack of a disease from which the patient had previously suffered and recovered was also counted as a new case.

The hospitals that took part in the survey, together with the name of the medical practitioner who was responsible for the conduct of the survey, and the number of patients for whom diseases were recorded is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 : Number of cases by hospital

Hospital	District	Male total	Female total	Total	M.O. responsible
1. Madwaleni	Elliotdale	281	411	692	Dr. Boer
All Saints'	Engcobo	270	414	684	Dr. Ingle
3. Holy Cross	Flagstaff	165	186	351	Dr. Jardine
4. St. Elizabeth	Lusikisiki	158	206	364	Dr. O'Hara
5. Mt. Ayliff	Mt. Ayliff	41	58	99	Dr. Fehrsen
6. Canzibe	Ngqeleni	183	250	433	Dr. Maarsingh
7. St. Barnabas	Libode	490	613	1103	Dr. Lutwybe
8. St. Lucy's	Tsolo	445	885	1330	Dr. Daynes
9. Sir Henry Elliot	Umtata	554	872	1426	Dr. Daynes
10. Ritvlei	Umzimkulu	111	125	236	Dr. ter Haar
11. Glen Grey	Lady Frere	566	805	1371	Dr. Solleder
12. Mount Coke	King Williamstown	232	363	595	Dr. Adendorff
Total		3496	5188	8684	

Presenting diseases were recorded separately from other diseases which were found to be present. The total number of diseases recorded for Transkei and Ciskei separately are shown below.

Table 2 : Total diseases recorded

	Presenting Diseases		Other Diseases		Total		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Transkei	2698	4020	642	825	3340	4845	8185
Ciskei	798	1168	262	332	1060	1500	2560
Total	3496	5188	904	1157	4400	6345	10745

A total of 8684 patients, 3496 males and 5188 females was recorded in the survey and their completed forms were dispatched to Pretoria for analysis by computer. This was very kindly undertaken for us by Dr. Fellingham and Mr. G. J. Van der Merwe of the Division of Medical Statistics and Epidemiology of the Medical Research Council.

Age Structure of Patients

Table 3 : Transkei - Age & Sex - Distribution of Patients

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70+		
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Males	1763	65	265	9.8	132	4.9	149	5.5	154	5.7	106	3.9	90	3.3	39	1.5	2698
Fe-males	1675	42	487	12	611	15	491	12	338	8.4	338	8.4	156	3.9	51	1.3	4020

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There were approximately twice as many females as males in each age group. This proportion tallies well with the sex and age distribution of the whole Transkei as taken at the 1960 census (de facto) (see table 6), so that we feel it was a fairly representative sample as far as age was concerned and the same holds for the small numbers seen in the Ciskei.

Table 4 : Ciskei - Age & Sex - Distribution of Patients

	0-9		10-19		20-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60-69		70+		
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Males	477	60	109	14	58	7.3	30	3.8	30	3.8	25	3.1	35	4.4	34	4.3	798
Fe-males	513	44	173	15	154	13	107	9.2	68	5.8	68	5.8	46	3.9	45	3.9	1168

There were fewer cases from the Ciskei (only 2 hospitals participated). The preponderance of females was slightly more than that in the Transkei.

Table 5 : Transkei - Population by Age & Sex (1970 Census)

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	Total
M	219812	148340	56923	45653	44286	34204	22317	11326	571535
F	213351	167698	140399	103865	77624	49584	33887	18230	804638

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Social Group of Patients

Transkei people can be divided into "Blanket People", those who abide by their traditional customs only; "School", those who go to school, are dressed in European-type clothes and have taken on some of the European habits, and "Urbanised", i.e. those who have discarded most of their traditional customs and live more like Europeans.

One of the aims of this survey was to attempt to estimate whether some diseases were related to any one of these groups. The social structure does vary in different areas and this will be discussed below.

Table 6* : "Blanket people", by age & sex in Transkei showing percentages of total cases seen in each age group for Transkei

	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-69	70+	Total
M	806 46%	74 28%	188 43%	104 53%	15 38%	1187 44%
F	710 42%	102 21%	671 47%	203 55%	23 45%	1709 43%
	1516	176	859	307	38	2896

*Age divisions have been foreshortened because we believe that 20-49 will be adults with same habits and customs, and similarly those in the 50-69 (ageing adults) and the 70+ group (aged adults).

Table 7 : "Urbanised" people by age & sex for Transkei showing percentage of total cases seen in each age group

	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-69	70+	Total
M	94 5%	10 3.7%	28 6.4%	5 2.5%	3 7.6%	140 5.1%
F	95 6%	20 4.1%	60 4.1%	10 2.7%	3 5.8%	188 4.6%
						328

Less than 10% of people are urbanised. "Blanket" and "School" people on the average were divided evenly except in the 10-19 age group where the school people predominated. (This was to be expected with such an arbitrary division and this age group nearly all actually at school).

Table 8 : "Blanket people" by age & sex for Ciskei showing percentage of total patients in each age group.

	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-69	70+	Total
M	226 47.7%	21 19.2%	43 36.4%	37 61.6%	24 70.5%	351 43.9%
F	234 51.5%	30 17.3%	142 43.1%	67 62%	34 75.5%	507 43.4%

Table 9 : "Urbanized people" by age & sex in Ciskei showing percentage of total patients in each age group

	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-69	70+	Total
M	7 1.4%	0	8 6.7%	1 1.6%	1 2.9%	17 2.1%
F	9 1.7%	2 1.1%	16	1 0.9%	-	28 2.3%

It is probably not wise to draw conclusions from the Ciskei figures which are insufficient but the picture resembles very much that of the Transkei, "Blanket" people being high in the 0-9 group; lowest in the school-going group but increasing with increasing age. Urbanisation is less than 6% in any group.

Results and Analysis

Diseases were classified according to the I.C.D. code, and for convenience were put into 20 main categories (as in Table 10). The numbers in each disease group for males and females separately are given in Tables 10 to 15, and the breakdown into particular diseases for certain groups in Tables 17 to 20. Table 16 gives the social composition of each group.

A brief summary of some of the findings follows. The most prevalent disease groups are:

for males: 1. Diseases of the Digestive System;

2. Communicable Diseases;
3. Diseases of the Respiratory System;
4. Skin and Cellular Diseases;
5. Poison and Accident.

for females 1. Diseases of the Respiratory System;

2. Diseases of the Digestive System;
3. Communicable Diseases;
4. Genito-Urinary Diseases;
5. Skin and Cellular Diseases.

The three most important disease groups - Digestive, Respiratory and Communicable - together form 63% of all male presenting diseases and 55% of all female.

Digestive diseases. The incidence of this group is high because of the particularly high rates in the 0-9 age group where gastro-enteritis is the commonest disease in the group in all social classes (76% of males and 63% of females). The second most important is dental caries (6% of males and 18% of females in the group).

Respiratory Diseases. This is the most common type of complaint in all age groups after the 0-9 group, for both sexes. The most common illnesses in this group are diseases of the upper respiratory tract, namely colds, pharyngitis, laryngitis etc., in all social classes (34% of males and 45% of females), and bronchitis and emphysema (31% and 27% respectively).

Communicable Diseases. In males the high incidence of this group is due partly to large numbers of cases in the 0-9 group, but in females it is consistently high in all groups. Communicable Diseases include TB, and other bacterial, spirochaetal, viral and parasitic infections of which Tuberculosis makes up the greatest proportion (47% males and 48% females, and 9% and 7% respectively of the total number of diseases). Of TB cases Pulmonary TB is most common. Measles comes second in the group (14.5%) and 10% had worms, round worms being the most common. Dysentery had fourth place.

Nutritional Diseases. On account of the high incidence of pulmonary TB and respiratory disease we looked at nutritional status. Nutritional Diseases as a whole account for 4.2% of the male and 3.9% of the female cases and are sixth in importance for both; kwashiorkor, malnutrition and pellagra are

the really significant diseases in this group, but not scurvy. Malnutrition appears less often as a presenting disease, but rather as a disease found present in those coming with some other complaint. It is interesting to note that nutritional disease affects males chiefly in the 0-9 age group, but the highest incidence in females is in the 20-49 group

Kwashiorkor is relatively more frequent in males and pellagra in females (see Table 20). In the social groups it would appear that nutritional diseases are relatively more frequent in 'Blanket' and 'School' people compared with the 'Urban Group' and asthma and other metabolic diseases particularly diabetes relatively more frequent in the 'Urban' group, although the small numbers in the latter group allow of no firm inference.

Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System. These were 8th in importance for males but 4th for females with extremely high incidence in the 20-49 age group. An Analysis of the disease group showed that by far the largest number of cases fell into an unidentified category: 'Other', which included a large proportion of school people. This might include diagnoses other than those listed but is also likely to consist of undiagnosed urinary infections. Cystitis came next in importance, 18% of males and 21% females in the group. This high rate in females is interesting in view of the high rate of cervix cancer in the Transkei.

Obesity is also found more frequently in women though of much less importance than the above. There is no case presented in men, though a few appear as secondary diseases.

Poison and Accident is a much more frequent occurrence among men (fifth place). Eye problems, mental diseases and allergies all occupy a higher place for men than for women.

Some diseases are more often discovered as secondary diseases than presented. These relatively hidden diseases - the ones people do not notice or do not bother to take to hospital - are for men: nutritional, circulatory and blood diseases, obesity and mental disorder; for women, nutritional circulatory and blood diseases (though for all these a higher proportion is presented than for men), and mental diseases, particularly in the oldest age-group where incidence is in any case high. All these diseases probably occur with greater frequency relative to other complaints than is indicated by these findings.

Age Group Pattern. There is a particularly strong concentration in the 0-9 group for digestive, nutritional and blood diseases and ear conditions. For women, however, there is also a higher incidence of nutritional and digestive diseases in the middle years. Genito-Urinary diseases affect chiefly the middle groups as do poison and accident and nervous diseases. Diseases of the elderly are, as expected, those of bones and joints and of the circulatory system. Mental illness is also high in this group.

Analysis of Disease Pattern by Area

There are considerable variations in the disease patterns of different areas; the analysis has been carried out by comparing the percentage of total diseases in an area accounted for by a particular disease group. Ideally we should like to relate disease incidence to population as a whole, but the variation in the extent of coverage from district to district makes this impossible. However it can be shown that patients are on the whole a good cross section of the population, so our inferences about the relative frequency of a disease in different areas should be unbiased.^I

We can distinguish groups of areas with fairly distinct disease patterns:

1. Lusikisiki and surroundings, Port St. Johns', Ngqeleni and Elliotdale.

All these districts have over 50% 'Blanket' people, and a very high proportion of the population are under 10 years old. Perhaps due to this large child population, there is a high incidence of digestive diseases (over 15% of all diseases for females).

These predominantly 'blanket' areas have a below average proportion of communicable diseases, and all but Ngqeleni are below average for respiratory diseases as well. Perhaps the poor communications with which more prevalent 'blanket' culture is linked also inhibit the spread of infection.

Nutritional diseases tend to occur more frequently than the average for the Transkei, for both men and women. Poison and accident cases are remarkably low, especially for men. These areas do not have the higher incidence of genito-urinary diseases for women observed in some areas except for Port St. Johns' for which the sample in any case is small.

2. Glen Grey and Indwe, Cala and St. Mark's.

This area also has a high proportion of 'blanket' people, Glen Grey and Indwe over 50%, and it shares some of the characteristics of the previous group; it has a high proportion of the population under 10, high numbers of digestive diseases. However respiratory diseases are relatively more important and communicable diseases notably high. Nutritional diseases have a relatively unimportant place. Genito-Urinary diseases for women are among the lowest proportions of all districts. In general areas with the highest blanket populations have a low incidence of genito-urinary diseases and vice versa. The exceptions are Port St. Johns' and Ngqaduli. Mt. Frere, from whom only school patients were seen, had the highest proportion of female

I. The analysis is by district except where the sample in a given district is too small to make reliable inferences (less than about 100 of each sex.) In this case they have been combined where possible with another district similar in social composition, geography and tribal character. As individual areas, Port St Johns', Mount Ayliff, Mount Frere and Qunbu are still too small to give reliable proportions and the latter three have been combined in some cases despite their differing social composition.

cases in this group.

3. Mount Ayliff, Mount Frere, Qumbu, Tsolo and Nganduli

This is a somewhat heterogeneous group, all with a majority of school people, and ratio of males to females of below 6:10 in all but Mount Ayliff. Incidence of communicable diseases is average to high, except Nganduli. It is particularly high in Qumbu where a very large proportion of adult men are absent. Poison and accident cases are above the average proportion, for most districts markedly so. The highest incidence of Genito-urinary diseases occur in Mount Frere and Nganduli.

4. Untata

There is an overwhelming preponderance of school people (II 'school' to I 'blanket' in men - and a high ratio of men to women, due perhaps to the greater opportunities for male employment in the capital.

Communicable diseases are markedly low, as are nutritional diseases. This is what one would expect from a higher standard of health knowledge, and higher incomes due to there being more men in local employment.

Untata is peculiar in being the only district with a low proportion of 'blanket' cases to have a high proportion of its cases under the age of 10, and digestive diseases have also a high incidence. Genito-urinary diseases are particularly frequent. Poison and accident cases are not prominent.

Other areas have disease configurations of diseases and further research is needed to isolate the factors responsible for particular complaints.

T A B L E S

Table 10 : Presenting diseases of males in total survey (Transkei & Ciskei) in order of frequency showing number and percentage of cases in each age group

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Digestive	689	88.3	30	3.85	45	5.77	15	1.92	1	.13	780
Respiratory	512	69.75	61	8.31	104	14.17	44	6.00	13	1.77	734
Communi- cable	449	66.13	63	9.28	97	14.29	56	8.25	14	2.06	679
Poisoning/ accident	64	22.38	95	33.22	99	34.62	19	6.64	9	3.15	286
Skin & cel- lular	150	64.66	41	17.67	30	12.93	8	3.44	3	1.29	232
Genito- urinary	19	17.12	26	23.42	45	40.54	17	15.32	4	3.60	111
Ur	82	73.87	14	12.61	9	8.11	5	4.50	1	0.90	111
Nutritional	88	84.61	2	1.92	10	9.62	3	2.88	1	0.96	104
Bones/joints	6	12.77	6	12.77	17	36.17	14	29.79	4	8.5	47
Eye	17	39.53	7	16.28	8	18.60	9	20.93	2	4.65	43
Nervous system	13	30.23	5	11.63	16	37.21	6	13.95	3	6.98	43
Circulatory	4	10.26	4	10.26	8	20.5	16	41.03	7	18.00	39
Allergies	11	46	1	4.2	10	2.0	2	8.3	-		24
Neoplasm	1	4.55	-		6	27.2	9	41.0	6	27.2	22
Mental dis- order	1	5.9	1	5.9	7	41.0	4	23.6	4	23.6	17
Endocrine	1	12.5	2	25.	3	37.6	2	25.	-		8
Obesity											0
Blood disease											0
ongenital malformation	8	73	2	18.3	1	9.1					11
Diseases of early infancy	41	100									41
Undiagnosed	84	51.2	14	8.55	38	23.2	27	16.5	1	.61	164
	2240	64.07	374	10.59	553	15.82	256	7.32	73	2.09	3496

Table 11 : Diseases other than presenting disease of males in total survey in order of frequency showing number and percentage of cases in each age group

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Communi- cable	180	76.27	14	5.93	25	10.59	12	5.08	5	2.12	236
Digestive	130	76.9	7	4.14	15	8.87	12	7.10	5	2.96	169
Respiratory	110	90.9	4	3.31	5	4.14	1	.826	1	.826	121
Skin & cel- lular	77	83.7	6	6.512	5	5.42	4	4.35	-		92
Nutritional	55	69.6	7	8.86	7	8.86	8	10.1	2	2.53	79
Ear	37	84.1	5	11.4	-		2	4.55	-		44
Poison/ accident	2	6.76	6	20.0	17	56.6	4	13.3	1	3.34	30
Circulatory	4	14.8	2	7.4	5	18.5	8	29.6	8	29.6	27
Eye	15	57.7	1	3.84	3	11.5	4	15.4	3	11.5	26
Genito- urinary	8	42.15	-		5	26.4	5	26.4	1	5.3	19
Mental disorder	2	15.4	1	7.7	3	23.1	2	15.4	5	38.6	13
Blood diseases	7	54	3	23	1	7.7	2	15.4	-		13
Bones & joints	-		-		2	25	5	62.5	1	12.5	8
Nervous system	1		1		3		-		-		5
Allergies	2		1		-		-		-		3
Neoplasms	-		-		1		1		-		2
Obesity	1		-		1		-		-		2
Endocrine	-		-		-		1		-		1
Congenital malformation	2		2		-		-		-		4
Diseases of early infancy	9		-		-		-		-		9
Not diagnosed-	-		-		1		-		-		1
Total	642	71.10	60	6.64	99	10.96	71	7.862	32	3.54	904

Table 12 : Total numbers of diseases of males in total survey in order of frequency showing percentage of cases in each age group

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Digestive	819	86.30	37	3.90	60	6.322	27	2.845	6	.632	949
Communicable	629	68.74	77	8.415	122	13.33	68	7.432	19	2.076	915
Respiratory	622	72.75	65	7.602	109	12.748	45	5.263	14	1.637	855
Skin & Cellular	227	70.06	47	14.50	35	10.80	12	3.70	3	.926	324
Poison/accident	66	20.89	101	31.96	116	36.71	23	7.28	10	3.16	316
Nutritional	143	78.1	9	4.92	17	9.28	11	6.01	3	1.64	183
Ear	119	76.8	19	12.26	9	5.81	7	4.52	1	.645	155
Genito-urinary	27	20.8	26	20.0	50	38.5	22	16.9	5	3.8	130
Eye	32	46.4	8	11.6	11	16.0	13	18.9	5	7.25	69
Circulatory	8	12.2	6	9.1	13	19.7	24	36.4	15	22.8	66
Bones and joints	6	10.9	6	10.9	19	34.6	19	34.6	5	9.1	55
Nervous system	14	29.2	6	12.5	19	39.6	6	12.5	3	6.25	48
Mental disorder	3	10.0	2	6.67	10	33.3	6	20.0	9	30.0	30
Allergies	13	48.0	2	7.4	10	37.0	2	7.4	-	-	27
Neoplasms	1	4.17	-	-	7	29.2	10	41.7	6	25.	24
Blood diseases	7	54.	3	23.	1	7.7	2	15.4	-	-	13
Endocrine	1	11.1	2	22.2	3	33.4	3	33.4	-	-	9
Obesity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformation	10	66.6	4	26.6	1	6.66	-	-	-	-	15
Diseases of early infancy	50	100.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Undiagnosed	84	50.91	14	8.48	39	23.64	27	16.36	1	.606	165
Total	2882	65.50	434	9.86	652	14.82	327	7.432	105	2.386	4400

Table 13 : Presenting disease in females for total survey (Transkei & Ciskei) in order of frequency showing numbers & percentage of disease in each age group

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
Respiratory	503	41.4	198	16.3	347	28.6	151	12.4	15	1.23	1214
Digestive	625	74.5	48	5.72	133	15.9	29	3.46	4	0.477	839
Communi- cable	482	60.5	77	9.66	169	21.2	61	7.65	8	1.00	797
Genito- urinary	8	1.47	81	14.92	426	78.45	23	4.236	5	.921	543
Skin & cellular	170	48.99	69	19.88	90	25.94	16	4.61	2	.576	347
Poison/ accident	40	18.18	48	21.82	106	48.18	22	10.00	4	1.82	220
Nutritional	56	38.1	10	6.80	66	45.1	13	8.85	2	1.37	147
Ear	83	65.5	19	15.0	21	16.6	4	3.16	0		127
Bones/joints	7	5.94	10	8.48	63	53.5	28	23.8	10	8.5	118
Circulatory	13	11.9	9	8.25	32	29.4	38	34.9	17	15.6	109
Eye	22	27.8	18	22.8	25	31.6	13	16.5	1	1.27	79
Nervous system	7	15.2	7	15.2	11	23.9	12	26.1	9	19.56	46
Neoplasm	3	6.8	1	2.27	22	50.0	13	29.6	5	11.4	44
Allergies	6	25.0	-		12	50.0	5	20.8	1	4.16	24
Blood disease	2	9.52	3	14.3	14	66.6	1	4.77	1	4.77	21
Mental disease	3	15.8	1	5.26	7	36.8	2	10.5	6	31.6	19
Obesity	-		1	6.66	9	60	5	33	-		15
Endocrine	-		2	33	2	33	2	33	-		6
Congenital malformation	5	100	-		-		-		-		5
Diseases of infancy	49	100	-		-		-		-		49
Undiagnosed	104	24.82	58	13.84	214	51.07	37	8.83	6	1.432	419
Total	2188	42.17	660	12.72	1769	34.10	475	9.16	96	1.85	5188

Table 14 : Diseases other than presenting disease in females of total survey in order of frequency showing number and percentage of cases in each age group.

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Communicable	181	70.4	18	7.00	36	14.0	16	6.22	6	2.34	257
Digestive	136	56.90	19	7.95	52	21.76	25	10.46	7	2.93	239
Respiratory	97	73.00	9	6.77	18	13.53	9	6.77	-	-	133
Skin & cellular	67	63.2	20	18.9	13	12.3	5	4.72	1	.94	106
Nutritional	54	55.1	6	6.125	23	23.5	12	12.2	3	3.06	98
Genito/urinary	3	3.45	13	14.9	65	74.7	6	6.90	-	-	87
Ear	38	80.8	3	6.38	5	10.6	1	2.13	-	-	47
Circulatory	1	2.33	3	6.98	10	23.3	21	49.0	8	18.6	43
Eye	19	54.3	6	17.1	6	17.1	4	11.4	-	-	35
Arteries & joints	1	5.	2	10.	5	25.	10	50.	2	10.	20
Poison/accidents	2	13.3	4	26.6	7	46.7	1	6.67	1	6.7	15
Mental disorders	2	13.3	-	-	4	26.6	3	20.0	6	40.0	15
Obesity	-	-	-	-	11	73.4	4	26.6	-	-	15
Blood diseases	8	66.7	-	-	3	25.	1	8.35	-	-	12
Nervous system	3	25.	1	8.35	3	25.	1	8.35	4	33.3	12
Allergies	-	-	-	-	2	40.	3	60.	-	-	5
Neoplasms	1	20.	-	-	2	40.	1	20.	1	20.	5
Endocrine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	100.	-	-	2
Congenital malformation	3	60.	1	20.	1	20.	-	-	-	-	5
Diseases of early infancy	5	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Not diagnosed	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	621	53.67	105	9.075	267	23.08	125	10.80	39	3.37	1157

Table 15 : Total diseases in females of total survey in order of frequency showing number and percentage of cases in each age-group.

Disease	0-9		10-19		20-49		50-69		70+		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Respiratory	600	44.54	207	15.37	365	27.10	160	11.88	15	1.114	1347
Digestive	761	70.59	67	6.22	185	17.16	54	5.01	11	1.02	1078
Communi- cable	663	62.90	95	9.01	205	19.45	77	7.31	14	1.33	1054
Genito- urinary	11	1.75	94	14.9	491	78.0	29	4.60	5	.795	630
Skin & cellular	237	52.3	89	19.7	103	22.8	21	4.64	3	.662	453
Nutritional	110	45.0	16	6.53	89	36.4	25	10.2	5	2.04	245
Poison/ accident	42	17.9	52	22.2	113	48.1	23	9.7	5	2.13	235
Ear	121	69.5	22	12.6	26	14.95	5	2.88	-		174
Circulatory	14	9.2	12	7.9	42	27.6	59	38.9	25	16.5	1
Bones & joints	8	5.8	12	8.7	68	49.4	38	27.6	12	8.7	138
Eye	41	36.0	24	21.1	31	27.2	17	14.9	1	.88	114
Nervous system	10	17.2	8	13.8	14	24.2	13	22.4	13	22.4	58
Neoplasms	4	8.15	1	2.04	24	49.0	14	28.6	6	12.3	49
Mental dis- order	5	14.7	1	2.94	11	32.4	5	14.7	12	35.3	34
Blood diseases	10	30.3	3	9.10	17	51.5	2	6.05	1	3.03	33
Obesity	-		1	3.33	20	66.6	9	30.	-		30
Allergies	6	20.7	-		14	48.3	8	27.6	1	3.45	29
Endocrine	-		2	25.	2	25.	4	50.	-		8
Congenital malformation	8	80.	1	10.	1	10.	-		-		10
Diseases of early infancy	54	100.	-		-		-		-		54
Undiagnosed	104	24.76	58	13.81	215	51.19	37	9.81	6	1.43	420
Total	2809	44.27	765	12.06	2036	32.09	600	9.456	135	2.13	6345

Table 16: Proportions of cases in each disease group in each social class for males and females

Disease group	Proportion of cases					
	Blanket		School		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Digestive	44.0	39.4	51.5	56.0	4.6	4.6
Respiratory	43.8	44.6	52.5	52.2	3.8	3.3
Communi- cable	49.3	47.9	46.0	47.3	4.7	4.8
Skin & Cellular	42.5	35.0	51.9	60.8	5.6	4.3
Genito- urinary	37.7	36.0	60.8	60.2	1.5	3.8
Poison & Accident	39.0	42.9	55.8	52.8	5.2	4.3
Nutritional	59.3	56.2	37.4	40.9	3.3	2.9
Ear	42.9	38.0	52.0	56.3	5.2	5.7
Circulatory	44.5	40.0	49.2	54.7	6.3	5.3
Bones & joints	42.0	48.3	52.6	48.3	5.3	3.4
Eye	52.8	43.3	41.4	46.0	5.7	0.8
Nervous system	35.4	42.1	54.1	54.3	10.4	3.5
Diseases of early infancy	57.1	48.1	38.8	42.6	4.1	9.3
Neoplasms*	50.0	46.8	46.2	51.1	3.8	2.1
Mental dis- order	50.0	57.5	46.7	36.4	3.3	6.1
Allergies	50.0	14.3	37.6	82.1	12.5	3.6
Endocrine	25.0	13.5	41.6	70.2	33.4	16.3
Genital malformation	26.6	50.0	66.7	50.0	6.7	0
Total cases	45.2	43.0	50.3	52.7	4.5	4.3

* The following disease groups are too small to give reliable proportions.

Table 17 : Breakdown of cases with diseases of the Digestive System

<u>Disease</u>	M %	F %	<u>Disease</u>	M %	F %
Dental caries	6.2	17.6	Other hernias	.7	.2
Dental abscess	.7	1.6	Volvulus/intersuscep.		.1
Stomatitis	6.7	4.8	Gastroenteritis	77.0	63.0
Sialadenosis	.2	.3	Constipation	1.4	2.6
Other salivary gland	.1	.4	Anal fissure & fistula & rectal abscess	.1	.3
Oesophagus		.1	Peritonitis, etc.	.2	.3
Peptic ulcer	.3	.2	Chirrhosis liver	.5	.4
Gastritis/duodenitis	1.9	3.6	Liver abscess	.4	.1
Appendicitis	.3		Cholecystitis cholelithiasis	.2	.1
Umbilical hernia	.2	.8	Other	2.9	3.3
			Total	100	100

Table 18 : Breakdown of cases with diseases of the Respiratory System

<u>Disease</u>	M %	F %	<u>Disease</u>	M %	F %
Colds, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, sinusitis, laryngitis, tracheitis	34.0	45.0	Empyema, pleural effusion, pleurisy, spontaneous pneumothorax, abscess of lung	1.6	.3
Influenza	3.4	5.7	Asbestosis		.1
Lobar Broncho) pneumonia	18.1	10.7	Transkei silicosis	1.1	2.1
Bronchitis & emphysema	31.2	27.6	Other pneumoconiosis & fibrosis	1.1	1.1
Hypertrophy tonsils) Peritonsillar abscess)	1.6	1.2	Bronchiectasis	.5	.3
Nasal polyp.) epistascis)	.5	.3	Other	7.7	5.7
			Total	100	100

Table 19 : Breakdown of cases with communicable diseases

<u>Disease</u>	<u>M</u> %	<u>F</u> %
Pulmonary TB, Pleural TB, Primary TB	42.0	43.0
TB Meningitis	.4	.4
Abdominal TB	.7	.5
TB spine, bones, joints	2.2	2.7
TB lymphatics and others	1.7	1.8
Total TB	47.2	48.3
Syphilis, gonococ. & V.D.	4.3	3.9
Typhoid, paratyphoid, amoebiasis & other dysentery	8.1	8.4
Erysipelas, sephcaemia, pyaemia	.1	.2
Diphtheria	.2	.2
Whooping cough	7.8	6.5
Meningococcal	.3	-
Leprosy, anthrax	-	-
Tetanus	.1	-
Poliomelitis	1.4	1.1
Measles, rubella	15.3	13.8
Chicken pox, herpes, zoster	1.7	2.4
Mumps	.2	.9
Infective hepatitis	.4	.1
Glandular fever, tickbite fever	-	-
Hydorid	-	.2
Typhus	.5	.3
Roundworm, tape, thread	9.4	10.6
Actinomycosis, malaria	-	-
Pediculosis	-	.1
Bilharzia	1.3	1.0
Other	1.4	1.9
	100	100

Table 20 : Breakdown of cases with nutritional diseases

<u>Disease</u>	<u>M</u> %	<u>F</u> %
Kwashiorkor	47	20
Pellagra	17	51
Scurvy	1	1
Osteoporosis	1	
Malnutrition	34	28
Total	100	100