

WEST INDIES**ANTIGUA***Population:* 34,523*Area:* 108

Muir (1942) cites an estimate that there were at that time about 50 cases of leprosy in Antigua. "There is a Leper Home with 38 patients. Of these only 18 were found to be open or infectious cases."

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

BARBADOS*Population:* 197,956*Area:* 166

Muir (1942) says: "There are at present no reliable data for calculating the amount of leprosy in the Colony or for estimating whether or to what extent it is diminishing under the present methods used for its control." In the "Lazaretto", an asylum situated some three miles north of Bridgetown, there were 57 patients in 1941. He cites Rose's estimate that there were not less than 200 existing cases.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

CUBA*Population:* 4,199,952*Area:* 44,164

Cot Lesmes (1941) estimates that there were from 2,000 to 4,000 cases, but does not give the basis on which this estimate is made. In a detailed report on 105 cases observed by him, he tells of finding leprosy persons employed as hairdressers, cooks, and in other occupations in which personal service is rendered.

Lopez Fernandez (1937) finds that the number of cases of leprosy in Cuba has increased considerably in recent years. "Most of them are living in promiscuity with healthy families, always trying to escape the attention of the sanitary authorities."

COT LESMES, V.

1941. La lepra en Santiago de Cuba (Reporte de 105 casos). *Rev. méd.-quir. de Oriente. Santiago de Cuba*, **2**, 168-171. Abstract in *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **1942**, **10**, 161.

LOPEZ FERNANDEZ, F.

1937. El problema sanitario de la lepra en Cuba. *Med. Hoy*, **2**, 565. Abstract in *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **1939**, **7**, 576.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Population: 1,760,163

Area: 19,322

Muir (1942) accepts an estimate that ". . . in Dominica there is said to be a certain amount of leprosy, probably not less than 50 cases . . ." A leprosarium was opened about 1937.

A report by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) states that there were less than 200 cases in this country.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. *Consultas, Bol. Of. San. Panamer.*, Año 19, May, 508-509.

GRENADA

Population: 90,085

Area: 133

Muir (1942) states that there were 12 known cases in Grenada at the time of his visit.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

GUADELOUPE

Population: 304,209

Area: 583

Sorel (1939) gives the established number of cases according to the latest reports of the colonial administration: In 1938 the number known was 546; but it is estimated that there must have been at least 700 in existence on the island at that time.

Delinotte (1939) reports that in 1935, 391 cases were known. New cases since then brought the total to 546 (265 in males and 281 in females).

Sorel (1938) states that the leprosarium on the islet of Désirade is shared by Guadeloupe and Martinique. There were 44 patients segregated there in 1937.

DELINOTTE, H.

1939. The fight against leprosy in the French overseas territories. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **7**, 517-547.

SOREL, F. P. J.

1938. Prophylaxie de la lèpre dans les colonies Françaises. *Bull. Office internat. d'hyg. pub. (suppl. to no. 6)*, pt. 1, **30**, 1-21.

1939. Die Leprabekämpfung in den französischen Kolonien, Besitzungen und Mandaten. *Deutsche med. Wchnschr.*, **65**, 676-678.

HAITI

Population: 3,000,000

Area: 10,204

A report by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) states that there were an estimated 200 cases.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. *Consultas, Bol. Of. San. Panamer.*, Año 19, May, 508-509.

JAMAICA

Population: 1,241,420

Area: 4,450

Muir (1942) reports that 177 cases of leprosy were in segregation in the Asylum, situated on the outskirts of Spanish Town, the old capital. Some 80 more cases outside were known to the Public Health Department. He considers the actual prevalence to be much higher, with perhaps 500 cases existing.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

MARTINIQUE

Population: 246,712

Area: 385

Delinotte (1939) reports that there were 390 cases of leprosy in 1938. A new leprosarium was to be constructed at Pointe des Carrières, about seven kilometers from Fort-de-France; the old inadequate one will be destroyed. Some patients are segregated at Désirade, which is shared by Martinique and Guadeloupe.

DELINOTTE, H.

1939. The fight against leprosy in the French overseas territories. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **7**, 517-547.

PUERTO RICO

Population: 1,869,255

Area: 3,435

Doull *et al* (1941) report: "From the investigations so far made it is not possible to state the prevalence of leprosy in Puerto Rico with accuracy. It is certain that more than 100 cases exist and that for the most part these persons are in advanced stages of the disease. From general knowledge of the disease it is fair to assume that there are at least as many unrecognized cases. If so, the prevalence rate would be about 11 per 100,000 of the population The reported cases in recent years have averaged about eleven per year On September 15, 1940 there were in the Leprocomio 47 patients Of these, 18 were classified as cutaneous, 15 as neural, and 14 as mixed cutaneous and neural The disease is widespread over the island with a predilection for the sea coast municipalities. Naguabo, Patillas, and Vega Baja have been focal centers and apparently this is still true. San Juan and Ponce are centers of higher than average prevalence."

DOULL, J. A. *et al.*

1941. A note on leprosy in Puerto Rico. *Bol. Assoc. med. de Puerto Rico*. No. 6, **33**, 217-223.

ST. KITTS and NEVIS

Population: 33,642

Area: 150

Muir (1942) cites an estimate of Rose that in St. Kitts and Nevis, (Leeward Islands) there were about 80 cases. He found 48 patients in the Leper Home, 27 open, 19 closed, and 2 without leprosy. He notes that 21 patients were allowed to live outside. "In St. Kitts leprosy has been apparently a more serious menace than in Antigua."

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

ST. LUCIA

Population: 71,222

Area: 233

Muir (1942) cites Rose's estimate of 50 cases in St. Lucia (Windward Islands). He found 29 patients in the Leper Home in St. Lucia, 21 of the lepromatous type.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

ST. VINCENT

Population: 47,961

Area: 150

Muir (1942) states that there were 18 known cases in St. Vincent.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

TRINIDAD

Population: 506,316

Area: 1,864

Muir (1942) reports that there were 399 patients isolated in Trinidad, and quotes Rose's estimate of 1,000 cases in all. Leprous patients are isolated at Chacachacare, an island 20 miles from Port of Spain.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 96-106.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Population: 24,889

Area: 133

The following statements are taken from the report of Saunders and Guinto (1942) on their recent survey of these islands. "A field study of leprosy in the Virgin Islands has demonstrated that the disease is about ten times as prevalent in St. Croix (10 to 14 per 1,000) as in St. Thomas (1 to 1.5 per 1,000), and previous reports indicate that for at least 100 years the relative frequency has been much the same Leprosy is about equally prevalent in females and males in the Virgin Islands, a condition similar to that found in West African natives, but in marked contrast to that found in the Philippines and most other areas Leprosy was found to be more prevalent in Negroes than in other racial groups Lepromatous leprosy comprises less than 30 per cent and neural leprosy more than 70 per cent of all cases in the Virgin Islands. These proportions were found to be essentially the same in males as in females."

SAUNDERS, G. M. and GUINTO, R. S.

1942. A field study of leprosy in the Virgin Islands of the United States. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, **10**, 20-37.