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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS ON HEALTH AND SANITATION
IN HUNGARY

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SELECTED TRANSLATIONS ON HEALTH AND SANITATION IN
HUNGARY

[Following are the translations of two articles on health and sanitation in Hungary, titles below, published in Nepegéssegügy, Vol XLI, No 10, Budapest, November 1960.]

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REPORT OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH ON THE INCIDENCE OF
CONTAGEOUS DISEASES IN HUNGARY SEPTEMBER 1960

[Following is the translation of an article in
Nepegeszsegugy (Public Health), Vol XLI, No 10,
Budapest, November 1960, page 338.]

The incidence of contagious diseases in general became less evident as the months went by; there was no nationwide epidemic.

The number of abdominal typhus victims was greater in September than in August. In general, these were scattered cases, only in Gyula did a group infection occur due to contagion.

There was an increase in the occurrence of dysentery also. Not counting the capital city, the Bacs-Kiskun district reported the greatest number of cases; there the town of Baja had a large local epidemic, and all patients were bedridden.

The established low incidence rate of poliomyelitis continued. During the month of September 1959 there were 365 cases of poliomyelitis and from July to September 1959 there were 1,454. This year there was just one case in September and during the third quarter of this year only four. However, these four cases were diagnosed as poliomyelitis only on the basis of clinical observation; the laboratory tests were negative.

The two tables below contain numerical data of occurrence of those contagious diseases that have to be reported as prescribed by law.

TABLE I

ACUTE CONTAGEOUS DISEASES REPORTED IN HUNGARY FROM 1955
TO 1960 DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Diseases	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960*
Abdominal Typhus	161	100	158	85	74	89
Paratyphoid	7	14	14	16	13	6
Gastroenteric salmonellosis	-	-	-	-	30	53
Dysentery	2154	1821	3036	1332	2017	1778
Epidemic hepatitis	1358	1833	2072	1613	1669	1442
Anterior acute poliomyelitis	105	266	265	13	365	1

Diphtheria	74	60	58	27	12	33
Scarlatina	1263	2458	1092	2582	1485	1270
Morbilli (measles)	1211	1464	1421	595	1041	726
Pertussis	637	946	1115	432	222	199
Influenza with complications	1	7	79	14	18	22
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	28	32	42	30	22	18
Serosa meningitis	172	205	154	100	77	97
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	1	10
Epidemic encephalitis	7	6	4	6	16	10
Malaria	-6	-2	-	-	3	2
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	3	2	1	3	1	2
Brucellosis	5	2	-	2	1	3
Tetanus	55	48	26	30	26	23

*Partially checked preliminary data.

TABLE II

ACUTE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES REPORTED IN HUNGARY FROM JULY TO SEPTEMBER 1960

(Partially checked, preliminary data)

Diseases	July	August	September
Abdominal Typhus	46	81	89
Paratyphoid	25	28	6
Gastroenteric salmonellosis	76	61	53
Dysentery	968	1245	1778
Epidemic hepatitis	1122	1300	1442
Anterior acute polio-myelitis	1	2	1
Diphtheria	21	28	33
Scarlatina	613	726	1270
Morbilli (measles)	2730	933	726
Pertussis	274	251	199
Influenza with complications	5	15	22
Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis	24	28	18

Serosa meningitis	105	118	97
Leptospirosis	7	49	10
Epidemic encephalitis	24	12	10
Malaria	3	-	2
Typhus fever	-	--	-
Anthrax	2	2	2
Brucellosis	1	1	3
Tetanus	22	15	23

TRAINING COURSE FOR MEDICAL SANITARY OFFICERS

[Following is the translation of an article in Nepegeszsegugy (Public Health), Vol XLI, No 10, Budapest, November 1960, page 338.]

A training course for medical sanitary officers will begin on January 3, 1961. The duration of this course will be six months and it will consist of two parts: a four-month course, which requires those from out of town to live in the hospital, will consist of theoretical and practical hospital training; and a two-month course consisting of practical field work (mainly at the Public Health Epidemiologic Stations and also at assigned health organizations and institutions).

The students will receive their training in public premises away from their regular working places, in order to better organize the field practice and the exchange of experiences.

The course will close in June 1961 with a final examination.

The main institutions in charge of teaching these courses are: OKI (Orszagos Kozegeszsegugyi Intezet -- National Public Health Institute) ONI (?) and OETI (Orszagos Elelmezes Tudomanyi Intezet -- National Food Science Institute).

The students must be paid their salary without change during the training period. Free lodging will be furnished at the hospital for out-of-town participants and board will be obtainable, also at the hospital, at a charge. Free transportation for out-of-town students will be provided for the round trip to the place of origin plus one home leave per month after the second month, with the exception of the penultimate. These privileges are extended not only to students from the provinces, but also to Budapest residents who receive their training away from the city.

The personnel and economic problems that may arise in connection with finding substitutes for those taking the training course must be solved by each employer organization.

To qualify for this program, a person must primarily be a health-service worker, or an aspirant to the rank of specialist, who has practical experience but requires additional training as a prerequisite for his official certification. (See 35/1958 (Health Communications 17) Health Order Number M, referring to qualifications for specialists.)

Candidates for this course must be physicians and they are required to furnish their curriculum vitae and be recommended by the medical director of Budapest, the district medical director, the chief physician for city and district, or the university rector, who must support their recommendations in detail. The above documentation has to be submitted to the Advanced Medical Training Institute (33 Szabolos Street, Budapest 13) by 12 November 1960.