CH/Malaria/184
Addendum 2

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

HEALTH ORGANISATION

Geneva, October 14th, 1932

RESOLUTION OF THE REPORTING-COMMITTEE ON MALARIA IN SIAM.

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The Malaria Commission, having examined and accepted the detailed report of Dr. Anigstein, is of opinion that the pratical conclusions to be drawn from it are the followinf :

1) Primarily it is necessary ro organise a special anti-malarial Unit which would undertake to continue the study of the problem, to ensure the teaching of the methods to be applied and to supervise the working of the local services.

2) Thus Unit should be composed of full-time trained specialists whouwould act as instructors in methods of malaria control and who would be assisted by efficient officers in charge of ressarch and training, a medical entomologist, a sanitary engineer, laboratory assistants and selected sanitary inspectors who would have to be trained for the service requested of them.

3) This personnel should be first of all concentrated in the hyperendemic region of Bayab. Each trained worker should be in charge of a malaria sector where he would know all the inhabitants, care for the sick according to the instructions given to him and wherehe would do everything possible to protect others by the propaganda of appropriate measures.

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4) The Anti-malaria Centre thus constituted would develop progressively with the training of the competent personnel. It would have to extend its activities to other areas and direct its special attention particularly to the epidemic foci.

5) In agreement with the author, the Commission lays special stress on the treatment of the sick. Quinine must be available gratuitously in all malarial regions and distributed intelligently by sanitary inspectors under the supervision of medical officers and its consumption controlled personally as far as possible.

It would be advisable that medical officers attached to the anti-malaria service should try total alkaloids and certain synthetic drugs recently recommended in order to ascertain if by this means a more efficient and less costly treatment should be obtained.

With regard to treatment by quinine, the Commission is of opinion that the quantity administered according to the Siamese Government's method is too great. It proposes to limit the Government's instructions to the following text and thus economise 36 grammes of quinine per person;

> "For the treatment of malaria, take 2 tablets of 0,2 gramme of quinine sulphate three times a day until the fever stops and then a further 7 days."

6) The Commission associates itself with the recommendations given by Dr. Anigstein in the conclusions of his report and is of opinion that the economic situation of the Northern populations and consequently their health would be notably relieved by the execution of the Government's scheme of bonification and irrigation of the plains situated in the valleys among the amountains.