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WORLD HEALTH
ORGANIZATION
INTERIM COMMISSION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE
DE LA SANTÉ
COMMISSION INTÉRIMAIRE

WHO.IC/82
WHO.IC/Mal./5
ADDENDUM

22 July 1947.

REPORT OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE
MALARIA RESEARCH LABORATORY, TULCEA, ROUMANIA

The Executive Secretary begs to communicate herewith an extract from a letter just received from Professor M. CIUCA, Deputy Director of the Cantacuzène Institute at Bucharest and member of the Expert Committee on Malaria. This letter supplements the information already supplied to members of the Interim Commission in Document WHO.IC/82:

"During this malaria season, the Directorate of the Hygiene Service of the Ministry of Health has to administer treatment to more than 600,000 registered patients, not counting a considerable number of cases of relapse who eluded the control service owing to transport difficulties and personnel shortage in rural areas. To do all this, the Ministry of Health has in stock only the following quantities of anti-malaria preparations: quinine and totaquine, 4,046 kgs; atebrine, 1,600,000 tablets; quinoplasmine, 285,000 tablets; plasmoquine, 815,000 tablets. On the basis of "necessity" doses for one year (treatment of primary infection, and at least two relapses), these amounts would cover the needs of only 250,000 patients.

The Ministry of Health would be infinitely grateful if you would kindly contact international institutions for mutual aid and assistance, in order to obtain the schizonticide and gametocide preparations required in the treatment of about 350,000 malarial cases. The high proportion of cases of infection with P. falciparum and especially the epidemic outbreaks in the Tulcea district justify our proposal possibly to give preference, among the schizonticide preparations, to paludrin.

In support of my appeal during the discussion in the Expert Committee, may I recall that the epidemic foci of malaria in Roumania also threaten adjacent and even more distant countries, possibly owing to the transport of parasite carriers (infected men and anopheles). When I was in Prague, my Czech colleagues told me that these aborigines of malaria are to be found in Bohemia and Moravia, where malaria did not previously exist. The possibility that malaria was brought in by Russo-Roumanian troops or by German prisoners who became infected in Africa, should not be discounted.

(Signed) Dr. M. CIUCA"

The contents of this letter, together with Document WHO.IC/82, have been communicated to the League of Red Cross Societies.