

There has been no field work done on Yap by USN personnel during the past month due to the fact that the satellite islands were visited.

A period of 11 days from December 30, 1946 to January 9, 1947 was spent at Ulithi atoll in making a tuberculin and helminth survey besides giving routine treatments. All the people available on the islands of Asor, Falalop, and Mog-Mog were tuberculin tested by the intradermal injection of 0.1cc of vaccine containing 0.1 mg of O.T. The results were read in 48 to 72 hours. Stool specimens were examined for ova by the brine floatation method on Asor and Falalop. The results were as follows:

| <u>Island</u> | <u>Available Population</u> | <u>Positive Reaction</u> | <u>Positive Stools</u> |
|---------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Asor | 41 | 66% | 12% |
| Falalop | 99 | 91% | 11% |
| Mog-Mog | 65 | 63% | |

The remaining populated islands were not surveyed due to foul weather and lack of time. On Falalop, 3 patients were given 200,000 units of penicillin each; two for open yaws and one for suspected pneumonia. On Fassarai, there is a woman with a large fungating lesion of the left breast. She had been treated on Pontangeras for yaws, with many injections of mapharsen and over one million units of penicillin with little or no avail. Carcinoma of the breast is suspected.

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The general sanitation on Asor and Falalop is poor; on Mog-Mog fair; and on Fassarai good.

REPORT OF FIELD TRIP TO NGULU ISLAND:

(1) Insects:

There are very few mosquitoes. There is another insect resembling the American gnat that is plentiful

(2) Rodents:

It is claimed by the native chief that rats and mice are a great nuisance. During the whole time spent on the island, two rats have been noticed. Since the natives have a lot of poultry, some "Red Squill" would probably be a great help.

(3) Garbage Disposal:

All garbage is disposed of by feeding to pigs.

(4) Human Waste:

Urine is disposed of by the bush system and fecal matter by tide.

(5) Cemeteries:

There are no cemeteries on Ngulu. The body is placed in a box which is placed on a very sturdy raft and floated outside the reefs and turned loose.

(6) Food:

The three main dishes in the diet here are fish, pork, and poultry. Their ways of butchering hogs could be improved a great deal.

(7) Summary:

All in all, the natives on Ngulu and the island itself are much cleaner than Yap.

Medical Report:

(a) There was found one female of about 20 years of age, who had been stricken to bed for approximately two months with the cough and vomiting of blood. The patient was transferred to Peleliu aboard the USS LSM #436.

(b) Penicillin was administered to two patients with yaws. One, a male of 14, 100,000 units was given in each buttocks for lesions on all limbs. The other, a female of 55, whose nose has been eaten away completely, was given the same dose.

(c) There have been no births since the last field trip to Ngulu.

(d) There have been three deaths since the last survey. All three were females.

(1) One about 45 years old died 20 January 1947. The only information that can be obtained on the cause of death is that she had trouble breathing, coughed up blood, and was sick about $1\frac{1}{2}$ months before death.

(2) The second was 27 years of age and died approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ months prior to the first. The cause is unknown; just pains in the abdomen.

(3) The third, a child of 4 months was ~~tr~~ treated on the last visit to Ngulu. She died two weeks after.