DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS Cases Number	Rate	PNEUMONIA Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	2,594	781.6	1,435	432.4
AOMORI	491	495.3	216	217.9
IWATE	801	577.5	421	404.5
MIYAGI	560	435.7	457	355.6
AKITA	638	630.8	333	329.2
YAMAGATA	556	530.2	587	559.7
FUKUSHIMA	596	374.0	563	353.3
IBARAKI	272	172.6	472	299.5
TOCHIGI	352	293.8	618	515.9
GUMMA	545	440.4	1,233	996.4
SAITAMA	978	589.7	2,088	1,259.0
CHIBA	509	308.0	527	318.8
TOKYO	4,090	843.4	1,441	297.2
KANAGAWA	1,533	797.5	1,275	663.3
NIIGATA	615	323.4	813	427.5
TOYAMA	635	814.7	1,229	1,576.7
ISHIKAWA	316	427.2	174	235.2
FUKUI	469	806.8	293	504.0
YAMANASHI	155	247.3	223	355.7
NAGANO	881	553.3	898	563.9
GIFU	579	485.2	581	486.8
SHIZUOKA	1,089	570.3	571	299.0
AICHI	1,745	666.1	751	286.7
MIE	551	488.0	336	297.6
SHIGA	311	467.4	430	646.2
KYOTO	964	680.6	465	328.3
OSAKA	2,721	913.0	732	245.6
HYOGO	1,360	531.8	533	208.4
NARA	260	440.6	88	149.1
WAKAYAMA	356	469.1	175	230.6
TOTTORI	202	345.5	105	226.4
SHIMANE	340	482.2	79	112.0
OKAYAMA	573	446.4	476	370.8
HIROSHIMA	758	471.2	377	234.4
YAMAGUCHI	551	462.8	149	125.1
TOKUSHIMA	246	362.5	114	168.0
KAGAWA	429	586.9	316	432.3
EHIME	459	390.3	441	375.0
KOCHI	305	451.7	171	253.3
FUKUOKA	1,802	660.7	765	280.5
SAGA	560	766.8	419	573.7
NAGASAKI	796	626.0	306	240.7
KUMAMOTO	613	434.1	506	358.3
OITA	374	386.3	179	184.9
MIYAZAKI	470	557.3	292	346.2
KAGOSHIMA	565	405.3	293	210.2
*Feb 1951	36,365	565.7	24,946	388.1
*Jan 1951	29,400	457.3	20,371	316.9
*Feb 1950	31,267	486.4	19,960	310.5

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA Cases Number	INFLUENZA Cases Rate	POLIOMYELITIS Cases Number	POLIOMYELITIS Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	501	151.0	8	2.4
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	1	0.8	7	5.4
AKITA	-	-	1	1.0
YAMAGATA	4	3.8	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	0.6	1	0.6
IBARAKI	104	66.0	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	15	12.1	4	3.2
SAITAMA	43	25.9	12	7.2
CHIBA	25	15.1	2	1.2
TOKYO	17	3.5	12	2.5
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	1.6
NIIGATA	752	395.5	4	2.1
TOYAMA	27	34.6	-	-
ISHIKAWA	1	1.4	-	-
FUKUI	4	6.9	5	8.6
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	1	0.6
GIFU	968	811.1	3	2.5
SHIZUOKA	345	180.7	4	2.1
AICHI	27	10.3	-	-
MIE	9	8.0	2	1.8
SHIGA	4	6.0	1	1.5
KYOTO	1	0.7	3	2.1
OSAKA	4	1.3	25	8.4
HYOGO	6	2.3	1	0.4
NARA	2	3.4	6	10.2
WAKAYAMA	13	17.1	1	1.3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	-	-	3	2.3
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	12	10.1	1	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	14	19.2	-	-
EHIME	9	7.7	3	2.6
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	2	0.7
SAGA	-	-	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	31	24.4	-	-
KUMAMOTO	4	2.8	3	2.1
OITA	11	11.4	-	-
MIYAZAKI	4	4.7	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	1.4
*Feb-1951	2,959	46.0	125	1.9
*Jan 1951	2,464	38.3	128	2.0
*Feb 1950	11,443	178.0	114	1.8

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	TETANUS Cases		PUERPERAL INFECTION Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	11	3.3
AOMORI	-	-	1	1.0
IWATE	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	2	2.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	3	2.9
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	0.6
IBARAKI	3	1.9	-	-
TOCHIGI	4	3.3	2	1.7
GUMMA	2	1.6	3	2.4
SAITAMA	5	3.0	3	1.8
CHIBA	9	5.4	1	0.6
TOKYO	5	1.0	2	0.4
KANAGAWA	1	0.5	-	-
NIIGATA	4	2.1	2	1.1
TOYAMA	-	-	3	3.8
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1.4
FUKUI	-	-	1	1.7
YAMANASHI	2	3.2	2	3.2
NAGANO	1	0.6	7	4.4
GIFU	1	0.8	2	1.7
SHIZUOKA	3	1.6	2	1.0
AICHI	5	1.9	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	4	6.0
KYOTO	4	2.8	-	-
OSAKA	3	1.0	3	1.0
HYOGO	2	0.8	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	1.4
OKAYAMA	1	0.8	1	0.8
HIROSHIMA	1	0.6	5	3.1
YAMAGUCHI	2	1.7	1	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	3	4.4	-	-
KAGAWA	1	1.4	-	-
EHIME	3	2.6	-	-
KOCHI	2	3.0	-	-
FUKUOKA	8	2.9	-	-
SAGA	3	4.1	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	5	3.5	-	-
OITA	1	1.0	-	-
MIYAZAKI	5	5.9	1	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	5	3.6	1	0.7
*Feb 1951	97	1.5	65	1.0
*Jan 1951	109	1.7	53	0.8
*Feb 1950	91	1.4	69	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	RABIES Cases Number	RABIES Cases Rate	ANTHRAX Cases Number	ANTHRAX Cases Rate	LEPROSY Cases Number	LEPROSY Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.6
AKITA	-	-	-	-	3	3.0
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	2	1.3
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	2	1.7
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
SAITAMA	1	0.6	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-	1	0.5
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	1	1.6
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	1	1.6
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	4	2.1
AICHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
MIE	-	-	-	-	1	0.9
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	4	2.8
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.3
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	3	1.2
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	1.5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	3	4.1
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	1	0.4
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	1.0
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	0.7
*Feb 1951	1	0.0	-	-	37	0.6
*Jan 1951	6	0.1	1	0.0	29	0.5
*Feb 1950	6	0.1	-	-	31	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA Cases Number	Rate	INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA Cases Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	537	161.8	-	-
AOMORI	267	269.3	-	-
IWATE	310	297.9	-	-
MIYAGI	230	179.0	-	-
AKITA	344	340.1	-	-
YAMAGATA	84	80.1	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	237	148.7	-	-
IBARAKI	116	73.6	-	-
TOCHIGI	59	49.2	-	-
GUMMA	159	128.5	-	-
SAITAMA	223	134.5	-	-
CHIBA	160	96.8	-	-
TOKYO	243	50.1	-	-
KANAGAWA	143	74.4	-	-
NIIGATA	185	97.3	-	-
TOYAMA	105	134.7	-	-
ISHIKAWA	19	25.7	-	-
FUKUI	106	182.3	-	-
YAMANASHI	138	220.1	-	-
NAGANO	239	150.1	-	-
GIFU	102	85.5	-	-
SHIZUOKA	126	66.0	-	-
AICHI	387	147.7	-	-
MIE	53	46.9	-	-
SHIGA	50	75.1	-	-
KYOTO	170	120.0	-	-
OSAKA	93	165.4	-	-
HYOGO	612	239.3	-	-
NARA	45	76.3	-	-
WAKAYAMA	172	226.6	-	-
TOTTORI	391	843.0	-	-
SHIMANE	59	83.7	-	-
OKAYAMA	150	116.9	-	-
HIROSHIMA	203	126.2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	20	16.8	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	29	42.7	-	-
KAGAWA	143	195.6	-	-
EHIME	127	108.0	-	-
KOCHI	36	53.3	-	-
FUKUOKA	509	186.6	-	-
SAGA	124	169.8	-	-
NAGASAKI	76	59.8	-	-
KUMAMOTO	98	69.4	-	-
OITA	65	67.1	-	-
MIYAZAKI	101	119.8	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	52	37.3	-	-
*Feb 1951	8,297	129.1	-	-
*Jan 1951	6,219	96.7	5	0.1
*Feb 1950	9,385	146.0	10	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS Cases		FILARIASIS Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	26	41.5	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	1.2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	2.2	-	-
SAGA	-	-	2	2.7
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	1.4
OITA	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	4	2.9
*Feb 1951	34	0.5	9	0.1
*Jan 1951	16	0.2	7	0.1
*Feb 1950	31	0.5	16	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Monthly Report - 24 February 1951
Continued

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS Cases Number	SYPHILIS Cases Rate	GONORRHEA Cases Number	GONORRHEA Cases Rate
HOKKAIDO	388	116.9	907	273.3
AOMORI	74	74.7	105	105.9
IWATE	44	42.8	58	55.7
MIYAGI	89	69.3	129	100.4
AKITA	70	69.2	42	41.5
YAMAGATA	131	124.9	78	74.4
FUKUSHIMA	130	81.6	223	139.9
IBARAKI	84	53.3	67	42.5
TOCHIGI	70	58.4	131	109.3
GUMMA	105	8[illegible].9	123	99.4
SAITAMA	85	51.3	146	88.0
CHIBA	113	68.4	130	78.7
TOKYO	373	76.9	971	200.2
KANAGAWA	537	279.4	1,689	878.7
NIIGATA	171	89.9	205	107.8
TOYAMA	138	177.0	220	282.2
ISHIKAWA	94	127.1	126	170.3
FUKUI	71	122.1	165	283.8
YAMANASHI	40	63.8	24	38.3
NAGANO	119	74.7	168	105.5
GIFU	147	123.2	205	171.8
SHIZUOKA	247	129.3	277	145.1
AICHI	264	100.8	401	153.1
MIE	78	69.1	138	122.2
SHIGA	53	79.7	91	136.8
KYOTO	167	117.9	370	261.2
OSAKA	481	161.4	456	153.0
HYOGO	241	94.2	455	177.9
NARA	36	61.0	129	218.6
WAKAYAMA	92	121.2	178	234.5
TOTTORI	86	185.4	131	282.4
SHIMANE	38	53.9	27	38.3
OKAYAMA	116	90.4	187	145.7
HIROSHIMA	244	151.7	776	482.4
YAMAGUCHI	210	176.4	526	441.8
TOKUSHIMA	23	33.9	46	67.8
KAGAWA	35	47.9	84	114.9
EHIME	79	67.2	78	66.3
KOCHI	68	100.7	140	207.3
FUKUOKA	748	274.3	2,417	886.2
SAGA	164	224.6	234	320.4
NAGASAKI	442	347.6	506	398.0
KUMAMOTO	122	86.4	318	225.2
OITA	76	78.5	135	139.4
MIYAZAKI	104	123.3	146	173.1
KAGOSHIMA	87	62.4	175	125.5
*Feb 1951	7,374	114.7	14,333	223.0
*Jan 1951	5,567	86.6	12,054	187.5
*Feb 1950	10,855	168.9	12,972	201.8

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID Cases		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM Cases	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
HOKKAIDO	30	9.0	1	0.3
AOMORI	8	8.1	-	-
IWATE	3	2.9	-	-
MIYAGI	--	-	-	-
AKITA	1	1.0	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	1.9	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	11	6.9	1	0.6
IBARAKI	10	6.3	-	-
TOCHIGI	9	7.5	-	-
GUMMA	13	10.5	-	-
SAITAMA	8	4.8	-	-
CHIBA	14	8.5	-	-
TOKYO	94	19.4	4	0.8
KANAGAWA	220	114.4	3	1.6
NIIGATA	11	5.8	-	-
TOYAMA	11	14.1	1	1.3
ISHIKAWA	8	10.8	-	-
FUKUI	9	15.5	-	-
YAMANASHI	1	1.6	-	-
NAGANO	4	2.5	-	-
GIFU	24	20.1	-	-
SHIZUOKA	18	9.4	1	0.5
AICHI	25	9.5	-	-
MIE	15	13.3	1	0.9
SHIGA	22	33.1	-	-
KYOTO	77	54.4	6	4.2
OSAKA	81	27.2	2	0.7
HYOGO	42	16.4	1	0.4
NARA	28	47.4	1	1.7
WAKAYAMA	13	17.1	1	1.3
TOTTORI	10	21.6	-	-
SHIMANE	1	1.4	-	-
OKAYAMA	22	17.1	-	-
HIROSHIMA	55	34.2	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	12	10.1	2	1.7
TOKUSHIMA	2	2.9	-	-
KAGAWA	4	5.5	-	-
EHIME	12	10.2	1	0.9
KOCHI	16	23.7	-	-
FUKUOKA	171	62.7	-	-
SAGA	17	23.3	1	1.4
NAGASAKI	56	44.0	1	0.8
KUMAMOTO	9	6.4	-	-
OITA	6	6.2	-	-
MIYAZAKI	2	2.4	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	7	5.0	-	-
*Feb 1951	1,214	18.9	28	0.4
*Jan 1951	1,041	16.2	18	0.3
*Feb 1950	1,308	20.3	47	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

FOOTNOTES:

There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera, plague, yellow fever, glanders, or tsutsugamushi disease. There was one case of dengue fever in February 1950. with a rate of 0.0.

The monthly reports refer to four and five week periods: one asterisk (*) indicates a four week period and two asterisks (**) a five week period.

Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population per annum. The rates are based upon the estimated population of July 1950.

A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.

A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT, JANUARY 1951

Number of Hospitals: The average number of hospitals operating in Japan continued to increase. The number for January 1951 (3,437) was only slightly higher than the figure (3,395) reported for December, but was 9 percent greater than the average (3,154) in January 1950. There were 332 tuberculosis sanatoria operating this month, compared with 327 last month, and the current total was 12 percent higher than in January last year (296). The number of mental hospitals increased slightly from 133 to 134, and was currently 8 percent above the average for the same month last year (124). There continued to be 13 leprosaria operating in Japan. There were 90 infectious disease hospitals (figures for which first become available with this report) and 2,868 other and general hospitals operating in Japan during January 1951. The combined total for infectious disease and other hospitals was 2,958, or 9 percent more than the total (2,721) for January 1950.

Bed Capacity: During January the average bed capacity (277,716) was slightly higher than in December (274,512) and 9 percent above the average (254,703) for January 1950. There were over 1,000 more beds available in tuberculosis sanatoria this month (66,563) than last month (65,480), and a numeric increase of nearly 10,000 (17 percent) over the January average last year (56,973). The total number of beds available for tuberculosis patients including those in general hospitals, rose from 101,158 in December to 102,913 in January, and was currently 22 percent above the average (84,139) for January last year. The average bed capacity for mental hospitals increased slightly over last month (from 17,676 to 17,803) and 11 percent over the corresponding month last year (16,041). The total number of beds available for mental patients, including those in general hospitals increased slightly, from 19,930 in December to 20,090 in January, and 13 percent from January 1950 (17,825). The bed capacity of leprosaria increased slightly from 8,889 in December to 8,795 in January, but was slightly below the average (9,037) for January 1950. The bed capacity of infectious disease hospitals was 6,564, and the total bed capacity for infectious diseases, including infectious disease wards (exclusive of tuberculosis) in general hospitals was 10,990. The bed capacity for other hospitals was 177,811. Of this total, 20 percent (36,350) were reserved for tuberculosis patients, 2 percent (4,426) for infectious disease patients, and 1 percent (2,287) for mental patients. The combined bed capacity for infectious disease hospitals and other hospitals was 184,375. Reservations for tuberculosis patients amounted to 20 percent of this total, the same as in December but more than in January 1950 (16 percent) while reservations for mental patients were 1 percent all three months.

In-Patient Load: The average in-patient load for all hospitals increased slightly from 203,788 last month to 204,518 this month and was currently 25 percent higher than the average (164,093) for January 1950. The number of patients in tuberculosis sanatoria (61,763) was 4 percent higher than last month (59.623) and was more than a fourth above the corresponding figure for last year (48,517). The total number of tuberculosis in-patients, including those in general hospitals, was 99,785, three percent higher than in December (96,660) and a third above the January 1950 total (74,510). For mental hospitals the inpatient load increased 3 percent from 16,588 in December to 17,120 in January. The current average was 27 percent above the corresponding 1950 figure (13,448). The total number of in-patients, including those in general hospitals, was also 3 percent higher in January (19,209) than in December (18,597) and 28 percent above the average (15,012) for January 1950. The average daily in-patient load for leprosaria increased slightly from 8,805 in December to 8,913 in January. The current figure was 5 percent higher than that (8,511) in January 1950. The in-patient load for infectious disease hospitals in January was 1,054, and the total including infectious disease wards of general hospitals was 1,626. The combined total in-patient load for infectious disease hospitals and other and general hospitals was 116,722, a decrease of percent from the December total (118,772) but 25 percent above the corresponding figure (93,617) for last year.

Out-Patient Load: The average daily number of out-patients for all hospitals continued its normal seasonal decline, decreasing 8 percent from 298,642 in December to 274,354 in January. However, the current figure was 6 percent greater than that (258,208) in January 1950. The current out-patient load for tuberculosis sanatoria (6,088) was more than one-fifth above the average for last

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month (4,980) and about four-fifths more than in the preceding January (3,365). Out-patients for mental hospitals increased 13 percent from 484 in December to 548 in January, and were currently 35 percent above the figure (406) in January 1950. The number of out-patients treated by leprosaria was 16 in January 1951, 9 in December 1950, and 18 in January 1950. There were 276 out-patients treated by infectious disease hospitals and 267,424 by other and general hospitals. The current figure for infectious disease and other hospitals combined was 267,702, nine percent less than in December (293,169) but five percent higher than in January of last year (254,419).

Bed Occupancy: The daily bed occupancy ratio in total hospitals continued its usual seasonal decline. The current ratio was 73.6, slightly below the figure last month (74.2), but 14 percent above the ratio (64.4) in January last year. Three-fourths (34) of the prefectures had ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 4 were higher and 8 lower. The highest ratio (89.5) was reported by Hokkaido, and was 22 percent above the national average. The lowest ratio (58.9) was reported by Yamanashi, and was 20 percent below the national average.

The current bed-occupancy ratio for tuberculosis sanatoria (92.8) was slightly higher than last month (91.1), and nine percent higher than the ratio (85.2) in January last year. The proportion of all tuberculosis beds occupied (97.0) was slightly higher than last month (95.6), and nine percent higher than in January 1950 (88.6). For sanatoria, 39 prefectural ratios were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, five were lower and two higher. The lowest ratio, 73.1 in Gunma Prefecture was slightly more than 20 percent below the national average, and the highest, 113.7 in the neighboring prefecture of Niigata, was 23 percent above.

The January bed-occupancy ratio in mental hospitals (96.2) was 3 percent higher than in December (93.8) and 15 percent higher than in January of last year (83.8). The proportion of all beds occupied by mental patients, including those in general hospitals, rose slightly from 93.3 in December to 95.6 in January, and was currently 14 percent above the ratio in the same month last year (84.2). For mental hospitals, there were 18 prefectures with ratios within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 15 were higher and 11 lower. The two remaining prefectures have no mental hospitals. Three prefectures reported bed-occupancy ratios about 75 percent above the national average, Iwate (166.8), Fukui (168.6), and Yamanashi (167.3). At the other extreme, ratios in Mie (59.8), Nagasaki (64.3), and Aomori (66.7) were more than 30 percent below the national average.

The bed occupancy ratio for leprosaria was about the same in January (99.3) as in December (99.1), but 5 percent above the ratio (94.2) in January 1950.

For the 10 prefectures having leprosaria, ratios ranged from 67.7 in Yamanashi to 120.3 in Shizuoka Prefecture.

The bed occupancy ratio for infectious disease hospitals was 16.1 in January. The ratio for all infectious disease beds, including those in general hospitals, was 14.8. Only one prefectural ratio was within 10 percent of the national average. Three were higher, 26 were lower, and 15 prefectures have no infectious disease hospitals. The remaining prefecture, Akita, had no in-patients in the infectious disease hospital in January. The ratio in Kyoto Prefecture (78.0) was nearly five times the national average, that in Nagasaki (44.7) was more than two and a half times as high, and that in Tokyo (29.9) was 86 percent above. At the other extreme, there were no in-patients for the infectious disease hospital in Akita Prefecture and ratios less than 0.1 in Yamaguchi and Ehime.

The ratio of beds occupied in general and other hospitals was 65.1 currently. Ratios within the 10 percent plus or minus range of the national average were reported by 24 prefectures, higher ratios by 7, and lower by 15. The ratio in Hokkaido Prefecture (93.9) was 44 percent above the national average while no other prefectural ratio was more than 20 percent above the national average. The lowest ratio, 33.8 in Saitama, was 48 percent below, and ratios in Ehime (44.4) and Yamanashi (47.2) were about 30 percent below.

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For infectious disease and other hospitals combined, the bed-occupancy ratio was 63.3 in January 1951, 3 percent below the ratio for the preceding month (65.1), but 17 percent above the January 1950 ratio (54.2).

Patient Turnover: A new index has been added to the Japanese Hospital Report this month as a measure of patient turnover. The index reports the total number of in-patient days divided by the average number of admissions and discharges during the month. A smaller turnover of in-patients results in a larger index number for in-patient turnover.

The index of patient turnover for tuberculosis sanatoria was 596.1 in January. Only 6 prefectural ratios were within a range of 10 percent plus or minus the national average, 26 were higher and 12 lower. Indices more than double the national average were reported by Kochi (1,370.2), Shizuoka (1,248.9) and Toyama (1,238.3). At the other extreme, Yamaguchi, Nara and Saitama Prefectures reported indices (253.2, 266.6 and 284.1 respectively) less than half as large as the national average. The index of patient turnover for all tuberculosis patients, including those in general hospitals, was 352.2.

For mental hospitals the index of patient turnover in January was 276.1. Only 9 prefectural indices were within a range of plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 20 were lower and 15 higher. The two remaining prefectures have no mental hospitals. The index in Miyagi Prefecture (657.7) was well over twice the national average. At the other extreme, the index in Kyoto Prefecture (104.1) was more than 60 percent below the national average. The index of patient turnover for all mental patients, including those in general hospitals, was 230.1.

The index of patient turnover for leprosaria in January was 7,783.6. There were no admissions or discharges for leprosaria in Yamanashi Prefecture, therefore no index can be calculated. For the remaining nine prefectures having leprosaria indices varied from 3,796.7 in Shizuoka to 16,109.5 in Gumma Prefecture.

The index of patient turnover was 36.0 for infectious disease hospitals in January. Only 3 prefectures reported indices within a range of 10 percent plus or minus the national average, 4 were higher and 23 lower. There were no in-patient in the infectious disease hospital in Akita Prefecture during January and there are no infectious disease hospitals in the 15 remaining prefectures.

The four prefectures with high indices were Kyoto (134.5), Nagasaki (53.0), Okayama (41.8), and Ishikawa (40.3). The lowest index was reported by Ehime Prefecture (8.0), and was nearly 80 percent below the national average. The index of patient turnover for all infectious disease patients, including those in general hospitals, was 32.3.

The index of patient turnover for general and other hospitals was 43.9 in January. Indices within 10 percent of the national average were reported by 21 prefectures, higher by 13 and lower by 12. The highest, about three-fourths above the national average, was reported by Hokkaido Prefecture (77.5). The lowest, 48 percent below the national, was reported by Oita Prefecture (22.9).

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TABLE - 1

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/TOTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/Number of Hospitals	2/Bed Capacity	3/In-Patients	4/Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	3,437	277,716	204,518	274,354	73.6
Hokkaido	257	17,286	15,479	20,036	89.5
Aomori	39	3,844	2,962	2,964	77.1
Iwate	55	4,567	3,606	5,979	79.0
Miyagi	79	7,045	5,269	5,715	74.8
Akita	44	3,113	2,223	3,873	71.4
Yamagata	32	3,200	2,308	2,973	72.1
Fukushima	62	4,306	3,001	5,069	69.7
Ibaraki	70	5,042	3,258	3,856	64.6
Tochigi	49	3,630	2,482	376.1	68.4
Gumma	45	4,457	3,320	2,185	74.5
Saitama	111	4,909	2,977	3,823	59.7
Chiba	99	8,570	6,443	4,185	75.2
Tokyo	278	31,897	25,349	28,084	79.5
Kanagawa	119	11,681	8,630	13,625	71.6
Niigata	82	6,315	5,147	6,700	81.5
Toyama	66	4,505	3,299	4,103	73.2
Fukui	30	2,056	1,555	2,563	75.6
Yamanashi	26	1,342	790	1,122	58.9
Nagano	76	5,145	3,506	2,867	68.1
Gifu	57	3,471	2,510	4,006	72.3
Shizuoka	67	6,160	4,402	5,116	71.5
Aichi	159	11,045	7,264	12,384	65.8
Mie	71	5,281	3,188	4,123	60.4
Shiga	30	1,900	1,474	2,020	77.6
Kyoto	85	9,304	6,188	6,655	66.3
Osaka	188	19,182	12,920	18,341	67.4
Hyogo	140	10,368	8,191	11,773	79.0
Nara	19	1,172	765	1,307	65.3
Wakayama	28	1,768	1,176	1,969	66.5
Tottori	18	1,752	1,376	1,392	78.5
Shimane	22	2,038	1,586	1,179	77.8
Okayama	81	6,893	5,422	4,312	78.7
Hiroshima	94	6,668	4,847	6,584	72.7
Yamaguchi	80	5,573	3,749	5,560	67.3
Tokushima	32	2,491	1,813	1,943	72.8
Kagawa	30	3,085	2,195	2,467	71.2
Ehime	50	3,380	2,079	3,181	61.5
Kochi	39	2,043	1,413	1,986	69.2
Fukuoka	146	14,019	10,450	21,350	74.5
Saga	56	3,307	2,749	3,526	83.1
Nagasaki	67	4,927	3,169	6,193	64.3
Kumamoto	71	5,709	4,437	4,798	77.7
Oita	30	3,043	2,111	1,451	69.4
Miyazaki	42	2,217	1,556	2,446	70.2
Kagoshima	56	4,566	3,793	1,711	83.1

1/All hospitals of 20 beds or more, including mental hospitals, leprosaria, sanatoria, and infectious disease hospitals.

2/Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/Average of daily count.

4/Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

5/The average daily number of in-patients per 100 beds of official rated capacity. The ratio will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Source: Monthly Hospital Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE - 1 - Cont'd
JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/ TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIA

Area	2/Number of Hospitals	2/Bed Capacity	3/In-Patients	4/Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	332	66,563	61,763	6,088	92.8
Hokkaido	16	3,116	2,772	171	89.0
Aomori	4	1,040	825	69	79.3
Iwate	3	770	707	37	91.8
Miyagi	4	1,500	1,456	159	97.1
Akita	4	700	593	42	84.7
Yamagata	3	356	324	24	91.0
Fukushima	4	931	763	67	82.0
Ibaraki	8	1,850	1,563	56	84.5
Tochigi	4	1,143	1,020	53	89.2
Gumma	7	1,029	752	126	73.1
Saitama	10	1,675	1,544	461	92.2
Chiba	16	3,641	3,250	238	89.3
Tokyo	37	7,304	7,365	577	100.8
Kanagawa	13	2,364	2,285	138	96.7
Niigata	10	1,639	1,863	97	113.7
Toyama	2	950	919	28	96.7
Ishikawa	6	1,020	953	43	93.4
Fukui	2	665	596	22	89.6
Yamanashi	1	150	152	4	101.3
Nagano	8	1,409	1,206	85	85.6
Gifu	6	1,078	1,030	34	95.5
Shizuoka	3	1,097	1,068	51	97.4
Aichi	11	2,940	2,455	211	83.5
Mie	6	1,188	1,012	77	85.2
Shiga	5	521	520	33	99.8
Kyoto	9	2,328	2,033	129	87.3
Osaka	12	4,102	3,938	1,571	96.0
Hyogo	25	3,023	2,770	382	91.6
Nara	2	180	155	8	86.1
Wakayama	2	212	212	5	100.0
Tottori	1	70	57	1	81.4
Shimane	1	580	479	14	82.6
Okayama	5	1,044	1,015	20	96.3
Hiroshima	10	2,140	1,947	115	91.0
Yamaguchi	8	1,448	1,323	259	91.4
Tokushima	2	930	849	27	91.3
Kagawa	2	245	246	9	100.4
Ehime	3	993	947	53	95.4
Kochi	2	231	221	13	95.7
Fukuoka	25	3,405	3,193	196	93.8
Saga	4	854	834	75	97.7
Nagasaki	5	316	295	73	93.4
Kumamoto	4	1,274	1,267	60	99.5
Oita	6	770	727	34	94.4
Miyazaki	2	545	566	10	103.9
Kagoshima	9	1,787	1,696	131	92.9

1/ Tuberculosis sanatoria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Average of daily count.
4/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.
5/ The average daily number of in-patients for 100 beds of official rated capacity. The ratio will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Source: Monthly Hospital Report. Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE - 1 - Cont'd
JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/ MENTAL HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ In-Patients	4/ Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/ Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	134	17,803	17,120	548	96.2
Hokkaido	7	573	442	28	77.1
Aomori	1	72	48	4	66.7
Iwate	1	80	135	-	168.8
Miyagi	2	236	244	-	103.4
Akita	1	150	142	5	94.7
Yamagata	1	125	128	3	102.4
Fukushima	2	158	199	6	125.9
Ibaraki	2	181	211	2	116.6
Tochigi	4	321	234	28	72.9
Gumma	1	340	410	16	120.6
Saitama	4	480	518	60	107.9
Chiba	4	633	556	20	87.8
Tokyo	12	3,572	3,571	55	100.0
Kanagawa	6	896	795	10	88.7
Niigata	2	236	316	21	133.9
Toyama	3	165	211	28	127.9
Ishikawa	4	340	290	39	85.3
Fukui	1	105	177	7	168.6
Yamanashi	1	52	87	4	167.3
Nagano	3	254	233	1	91.7
Gifu	1	275	285	7	103.6
Shizuoka	4	390	405	21	103.8
Aichi	7	725	626	10	86.3
Mie	2	343	205	4	59.8
Shiga	1	167	184	1	110.2
Kyoto	3	399	316	2	79.2
Osaka	6	1,851	1,658	24	89.1
Hyogo	6	1,161	992	16	85.4
Nara	2	208	204	8	98.1
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	1	75	81	7	108.0
Shimane	2	69	77	1	111.6
Okayama	1	196	267	-	136.2
Hiroshima	6	351	458	5	130.5
Yamaguchi	2	133	127	10	95.5
Tokushima	1	154	225	-	146.1
Kagawa	1	108	75	4	69.4
Ehime	1	200	200	6	100.0
Kochi	2	174	167	16	96.0
Fukuoka	7	626	516	31	82.4
Saga	3	441	448	24	101.6
Nagasaki	3	115	74	1	64.3
Kumamoto	2	173	183	-	105.8
Oita	3	174	121	14	69.5
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	5	316	279	9	88.3

1/ Mental hospitals of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Average of daily count.
4/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.
5/ The average daily number of in-patients per 100 beds of official rated capacity. The ratio will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Source: Monthly Hospital Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE - 1 - Cont'd

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/ LEPROSARIA

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ In-Patients	4/ Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/ Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	13	8,975	8,913	16	99.3
Hokkaido	-	-	-	-	-
Aomori	1	625	606	-	97.0
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	560	510	-	91.1
Akita	-	-	-	-	-
Yamagata	-	-	-	-	-
Fukushima	-	-	-	-	-
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	1	1,050	1,039	-	99.0
Saitama	-	-	-	-	-
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	1	1,200	1,141	-	95.1
Kanagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Niigata	-	-	-	-	-
Toyama	-	-	-	-	-
Ishikawa	-	-	-	-	-
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	1	65	44	-	67.7
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	-	-	-
Shizuoka	2	305	367	16	120.3
Aichi	-	-	-	-	-
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	-	-	-	-	-
Kyoto	-	-	-	-	-
Osaka	-	-	-	-	-
Hyogo	-	-	-	-	-
Nara	-	-	-	-	-
Wakayama	-	-	-	-	-
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	-	-	-	-	-
Okayama	2	2,350	2,403	-	102.3
Hiroshima	-	-	-	-	-
Yamaguchi	-	-	-	-	-
Tokushima	-	-	-	-	-
Kagawa	1	650	640	-	98.5
Ehime	-	-	-	-	-
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	-	-	-	-	-
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kumamoto	2	1,220	1,191	-	97.6
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	950	972	-	102.3

1/ Leprosaria of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Average of daily count.
4/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.
5/ The average daily number of in-patients per 100 beds of official rated bed capacity. The ratios will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Sources: Monthly Hospital Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE - 1 - Cont'd

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/ INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS

Area	2/ Number of Hospitals	2/ Bed Capacity	3/ In-Patients	4/ Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/ Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	90	6,564	1,054	278	16.1
Hokkaido	12	550	9	4	1.6
Aomori	2	96	7	-	7.3
Iwate	-	-	-	-	-
Miyagi	1	104	1	-	1.0
Akita	1	41	-	10	*
Yamagata	2	77	1	-	1.3
Fukushima	2	54	1	-	1.9
Ibaraki	-	-	-	-	-
Tochigi	-	-	-	-	-
Gumma	-	-	-	-	-
Saitama	6	239	37	113	15.5
Chiba	-	-	-	-	-
Tokyo	9	1,426	427	50	29.9
Kanagawa	2	394	31	-	7.9
Niigata	1	100	9	-	9.0
Toyama	2	94	2	-	2.1
Ishikawa	1	45	5	-	11.1
Fukui	-	-	-	-	-
Yamanashi	-	-	-	-	-
Nagano	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	1	51	1	14	2.0
Shizuoka	3	284	3	-	1.1
Aichi	7	234	32	-	13.7
Mie	-	-	-	-	-
Shiga	1	32	1	-	3.1
Kyoto	1	295	230	43	78.0
Osaka	8	1,909	93	-	10.2
Hyogo	4	206	29	21	14.1
Nara	1	20	2	-	10.0
Wakayama	1	62	1	-	1.6
Tottori	-	-	-	-	-
Shimane	1	34	3	-	8.8
Okayama	1	46	5	-	10.9
Hiroshima	2	113	9	-	8.0
Yamaguchi	5	126	0	-	0.0
Tokushima	1	53	3	-	5.7
Kagawa	-	-	-	-	-
Ehime	1	90	0	-	0.0
Kochi	-	-	-	-	-
Fukuoka	7	470	11	-	2.3
Saga	-	-	-	-	-
Nagasaki	2	197	88	23	44.7
Kumamoto	1	100	11	-	11.0
Oita	-	-	-	-	-
Miyazaki	-	-	-	-	-
Kagoshima	1	22	2	-	9.1

* No in-patients, ratio cannot be calculated.

1/ Infectious disease hospitals of 20 beds or more.

2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.

3/ Average of daily count.

4/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.

5/ The average daily number of in-pateints per 100 beds of official rated capacity. The ratio will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Source: Monthly Hospital Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

TABLE - 1 -Cont'd

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/OTHER HOSPITALS

Area	2/Number of Hospitals	2/Bed Capacity	3/In-Patients	4/Out-Patient Treatment Visits	5/Bed Occupancy Ratio
All Japan	2,868	177,811	115,668	267,424	65.1
Hokkaido	222	13,048	12,256	29,833	93.9
Aomori	31	2,011	1,476	2,892	73.4
Iwate	51	3,717	2,765	5,943	74.4
Miyagi	71	4,644	3,059	5,556	65.9
Akita	38	2,222	1,488	3,816	67.0
Yamagata	26	2,642	1,855	2,947	70.2
Fukushima	54	3,163	2,038	4,996	64.4
Ibaraki	60	3,011	1,484	3,798	49.3
Tochigi	40	2,167	1,228	3,680	56.7
Gumma	36	2,038	1,119	2,043	54.9
Saitama	91	2,595	878	3,188	33.8
Chiba	80	4,296	2,637	3,926	61.4
Tokyo	218	18,396	12,845	27,402	69.8
Kanagawa	98	8,026	5,249	13,477	65.4
Niigata	70	4,340	2,958	6,582	68.2
Toyama	42	2,125	1,230	3,042	57.9
Ishikawa	55	3,099	2,051	4,021	66.2
Fukui	28	1,287	782	2,534	60.8
Yamanashi	23	1,075	507	1,114	47.2
Nagano	65	3,482	2,067	2,781	59.4
Gifu	49	2,067	1,194	3,952	57.8
Shizuoka	55	4,084	2,559	5,029	62.7
Aichi	134	7,145	4,150	12,163	58.1
Mie	63	3,750	1,972	4,041	52.6
Shiga	23	1,180	769	1,986	65.2
Kyoto	71	6,313	3,609	6,481	57.2
Osaka	161	12,310	7,231	16,746	58.7
Hyogo	105	5,978	4,401	11,355	73.6
Nara	15	764	404	1,290	52.9
Wakayama	25	1,494	962	1,964	64.4
Tottori	16	1,607	1,237	1,384	77.0
Shimane	18	1,355	1,028	1,163	75.9
Okayama	72	3,246	1,731	4,292	53.3
Hiroshima	76	4,065	2,433	6,464	59.9
Yamaguchi	64	3,865	2,298	5,292	59.5
Tokushima	28	1,354	737	1,915	54.4
Kagawa	34	2,082	1,233	2,454	59.2
Ehime	45	2,097	932	3,122	44.4
Kochi	35	1,639	1,025	1,967	62.5
Fukuoka	107	9,518	6,729	21,123	70.7
Saga	49	2,011	1,468	3,427	73.0
Nagasaki	57	4,299	2,713	6,095	63.1
Kumamoto	63	2,942	1,785	4,738	60.7
Oita	24	2,099	1,263	1,402	60.2
Miyazaki	40	1,672	990	2,436	59.2
Kagoshima	40	1,491	843	1,572	56.5

1/ Other Hospitals of 20 beds or more.
2/ Average of count made on the first and last day of each month.
3/ Average of daily count.
4/ Average of daily number of treatment visits to the hospital, including treatment visits to homes by hospital physicians.
5/ The average daily number of in-patients per 100 beds of official rated capacity. The ratio will exceed 100.0 where the number of beds set up and occupied is greater than that recommended.

Source: Monthly Hospital Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

TABLE - 2 -

JAPANESE HOSPITAL REPORT JANUARY 1951

1/ INDEX OF PATIENT TURNOVER

Area	2/ KIND OF HOSPITAL				
	Tuberculosis Sanatoria	Mental	Leprosaria	Infectious Disease	All Other
All Japan	596.1	276.1	7,[illegible].6	36.0	43.9
Hokkaido	855.1	176.9	-	15.6	77.5
Aomori	496.7	228.5	12,520.0	20.3	29.2
Iwate	952.2	278.6	-	-	47.1
Miyagi	527.9	657.7	7,900.5	16.7	44.5
Akita	817.6	251.0	-	-	37.1
Yamagata	477.8	240.5	-	27.3	44.5
Fukushima	487.8	167.1	-	12.8	42.1
Ibaraki	1,101.0	140.9	-	-	40.3
Tochigi	665.9	158.0	-	-	49.6
Gumma	790.0	334.3	16,109.5	-	40.0
Saitama	284.1	226.3	-	28.0	24.3
Chiba	618.1	277.9	-	-	63.0
Tokyo	551.5	527.2	5,894.3	31.9	35.8
Kanagawa	708.3	340.0	-	25.7	39.3
Niigata	700.0	337.9	-	20.3	41.4
Toyama	1,238.3	303.5	-	20.0	34.3
Ishikawa	984.6	375.0	-	40.3	47.1
Fukui	710.3	333.2	-	-	46.1
Yamanashi	628.1	167.9	*	-	37.6
Nagano	997.3	118.2	-	-	41.6
Gifu	912.0	299.5	-	25.3	42.8
Shizuoka	1,248.9	314.1	3,796.7	24.0	51.4
Aichi	714.7	154.6	-	36.4	38.4
Mie	847.8	152.9	-	-	45.3
Shiga	871.9	254.0	-	13.3	35.9
Kyoto	724.4	104.1	-	134.5	50.9
Osaka	733.2	305.0	-	26.3	41.2
Hyogo	366.9	285.9	-	17.8	42.4
Nara	266.6	234.2	-	33.5	55.6
Wakayama	627.1	-	-	14.5	47.6
Tottori	590.0	359.0	-	-	52.9
Shimane	723.6	206.1	-	26.0	61.1
Okayama	1,032.1	394.4	9,313.0	41.8	30.3
Hiroshima	583.1	338.1	-	21.1	44.6
Yamaguchi	253.2	231.9	-	12.0	52.8
Tokushima	1,169.2	436.3	-	27.0	42.3
Kagawa	1,091.3	113.6	3,970.0	-	49.0
Ehime	979.1	233.9	-	8.0	31.2
Kochi	1,370.2	369.3	-	-	49.5
Fukuoka	5[illegible]3.9	256.0	-	19.4	52.8
Saga	833.6	380.5	-	-	61.0
Nagasaki	397.8	138.1	-	53.0	43.4
Kumamoto	346.0	405.3	7,384.6	33.2	41.2
Oita	563.1	136.6	-	-	23.9
Miyazaki	403.3	-	-	-	53.9
Kagoshima	404.5	227.8	10,040.0	30.4	43.5

1/ The ratio of in-patient days for all patients this month to the average of admissions and dischargesduring the month.

2/ Hospitals of 20 beds or more.

* No admissions or discharges, index cannot be calculated.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Mrs. allen

KANAGAWA
Typhus Report

10 January 1951
1430

Name: Nishida, Teruji 28 male

Address: Yanagibashi Barge

Onset date: 7 January 1951

Reported: 10 January 1951 1130 (1st consultation)

Hospitalized: 10 January 1951 1330
Manji Hospital

Symptom:

On 6 January 1951	chills
On 7 January 1951	headache
On 10 January 1951 at Manji	fever and chills (38°) C but no eruption

Others:

1. He was vaccinated 3 times (also dusted)
   1 December '50
   23 December '50
   30 December '50
2. He worked usually at the Custom House on Harbor Laborer.
3. His home is 22-1, Sakuramoto-cho, Kawasaki but living in the barge and went to PESO for job every-day.
4. Found louse in clothing.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

13 Jan. 51

The results of the New Subway Vagrant-raid are as follows:

1. Dusted:

1st time	79
Over twice	315
	384

Immunized:

1st time	79
2nd time	164
	243

2. Louse Survey:

		26 louse-bearing persons	
non-dusted	105		10 found lousy
dusted 1 time	67		8
" 2 "	71		4
" 3 "	44		5
" 4 "	30		1
" 5 "	25		2
" 6 "	9		0
" 7 "	6		1
" 8 "	5		0
	361	31	8.6%

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

L

10 Jan 1951

UENO SEBWAY SHOPS SECTION

(Vaccination and Dasting)

Persons Vaccinated	21 Dec.		22 Dec.	
	1st Injection	2nd Injection	1st Injection	2nd Injection
Kosaikai (retired railwaymen's org.)	302		18	
Nihon Shokudo (restaurant)	25		28	
Keisei Railway Station	127		31	
Underground railway station	50		95	
Ueno Shokudo(restaurant)	5		9	
Chikatetsu Saikan (the Subway Restaurant)			1	
Shops	20		10	
Vagrants	46	58		
Total	575	58	192	
	633			

** Vaccine used On 21 Dec. 660 cc.

Vaccine used on 22 Dec. 240 cc.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

UENO SUBWAY SHOPS SECTION

(Vaccination and Dusting)

Persons Vaccinated	26 Dec.		27 Dec.	
	Lst Injection	2nd Injection	1st Injection	2nd injection
Kosaikai (retired railwaymen's org.)	3	89	2	106
Nihon Shokudo (restaurant)	6	41	1	15
Underground railway station	7	27	4	89
Azuma Society (the East S'ty)	3	18		
Movie House	10	2		
Restaurant C		3		
Chikatetsu Saikan (restan.)	2	3		
Shops	3	64	6	28
Keisei Railway Station	2	16		73
Vagrants(in the Park)	103			
Others				1
Total	151	267	13	313
	418		326	

** Vaccine used on 26 Dec. 480 cc

Vaccine used on 27 Dec. 340 cc

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

3

The UENO SUBWAY VAGRANTS

(Vaacinated and Dusted) On 21 Dec. 50.

Prefecture (1st vac'd & dusted)	1949	1950	Total
Hokkaido		3	3
Miyagi		1	1
Fukushima		1	1
Ibaragi		1	1
Tochigi		1	1
Gumma		1	1
Saitama		1	1
Tokyo		86	86
Kanagawa	1	1	2
Nagano		1	1
Shizuoka		1	1
Toyama		1	1
Gifu		2	2
Osaka		1	1
Fukuoka		1	1
Total	1	103	104
Vac'd and dusted more than twice			43
Total			147

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THE UENO SUBWAY VAGRANTS
(Vaccinated and Dusted) On 21 Dec. 50.

Of vagrants first vac'd & dusted only.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
12		1	36	2	
13	1		37	2	
14	1		38	3	
15	1		39	4	
16	1		40	2	1
18	1				
19	2	1	41	2	
20	4		42	3	1
			43		1
21	4		44		
22		1	45	1	
23	2		47	1	
24	5		48	1	
25	4		49	2	
26	5		50	1	
27	3	1			
28	5		53	1	2
29	1	2	59		1
30	5	1			
			61	1	
31	1	2	62		1
32	2	1	63	2	
33	2		64	1	
34	2	3	66		1
35	1	1			
				82	22

Total 104

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THE UENO SUBWAY VAGRANTS
(Vaccinated and Dusted) On 28 Dec. 50.

Prefecture (1st vac'd&dusted)	1944	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
Karafuto			1				1
Hokkaido						6	6
Aomori						3	3
Miyagi						1	1
Akita						4	4
Fukushima						3	3
Ibaragi	1					8	9
Tochigi						6	6
Gumma						5	5
Chiba					1	9	10
Saitama						9	9
Tokyo						71	71
Kanagawa		1		1	3	12	17
Shizuoka					2	4	6
Yamanashi		1					1
Nagano						3	3
Niigata						2	2
Toyama						1	1
Aichi						4	4
Nara						2	2
Osaka						3	3
Hyogo						4	4
Fukuoka						2	2
Oita						1	1
Miyazaki						1	1
Nagasaki				1			1
Manchuria						1	1
Totals	1	2	1	2	6	165	177
Vagrants vac'd and dusted more than twice							410
Total vagrants vac'd and dusted							587

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

THE SUBWAY VAGRANTS AT UENO
(Vaccinated and Dusted) On 28 Dec. 50.

Of vagrants first vac'd and dusted only.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
16	1		41	3	1
18	3	2	42	3	1
19	4	1	43	3	
20	8	2	44	2	
			45	2	
21	10	2	46	2	1
22	5	1	47	1	
23	10	2	48	1	
24	5		49	2	
25	13	1	50		1
26	7				
27	10		51	1	
28	7	1	52	3	
29	2		54	1	
30		1	56	3	
			57	1	
31	3		58		1
32	4		59	1	
33	1	2	60	1	1
34	3				
35	4		62	2	
36	5	1	63	1	
37	2		64		1
38	2				
39	4		73	2	
40	5		77	1	
			Total	154	23
			G. Total		177

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THE UENO PARK SHACKS VAGRANTS
(Vaccinated and Dusted) On 26 Dec.50.

Prefecture 1st vac'd& dus'd)	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Total
Siberia				1		1
Sagalien	1					1
Hokkaido		1		1		2
Miyagi					2	2
Fukushima				1		1
Yamagata	1					1
Ibaragi					3	3
Tochigi					2	2
Chiba				1	5	6
Saitama				1	7	8
Tokyo					58	58
Kanagawa				2	3	5
Toyama			2			2
Ishikawa					1	1
Gifu					1	1
Kyto					1	1
Osaka		1			3	4
Fukuoka					2	2
Korea					1	1
Manchuria	1					1
Total	3	2	2	7	89	103
Vagrants vac'd and dusted more than twice						45
Total vagrants vac'd and dusted.						148

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VAGRANTS OF THE UENO PARK
(Vaccinated and Dusted) On 26 Dec. 50.

Of vagrants first vaccinated and dusted only.

Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
4		2	31	1	4
8	1		32	3	
9	2	1	33	1	1
			34	4	1
11	2		35	3	2
12	1	1	36	3	1
15	2		37	2	
16	1		38	2	
18	1				
19	1		41	3	1
20		1	42	2	
			44	1	1
21	1		45	1	1
22	2	4	46	1	
23		3	47	1	
24	3	2	48	1	
25	3		50	2	
26	2				
27	3	2	52	3	
28	3		53	2	
29	3		55	1	
30	2	2	58	1	
			62	1	
			71	1	
				73	30
Total				103	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

LOUSE INFESTATION SURVEY On 28 Dec. 50.

A louse infestation survey was carried out of the vagrants vaccinated and dusted at the Ueno Subway on 28 Dec. 50. Of the total 587 vagrants 177 were first vaccinated and dusted and 410 more than twice.

Of	49	vagrnats	dusted	first time	12	found infested. (non-dusted before)
"	44	"	"	second time	10	" "
"	41	"	"	third time	4	" "
"	26	"	"	fourth time	3	" "
"	18	"	"	fifth time	1	" "
"	14	"	"	sixth time	0	" "
"	7	"	"	Seventh time	0	" "

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

SANITATION GENERALITIES

ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION ..... includes:

Atmospheric pollution	Sewerage & Sewage Treatment
Water Supply	Insects & Rodents
Food Sanitation	Garbage & Refuse
Milk Sanitation	Stream pollution
Housing & Clothing	Industrial wastes

BASIC STATISTICS OF SANITATION IN JAPAN ..... includes:

82,200,000. inhabitants

5.	Cities 1,000,000. and over
55.	Cities 100,000. and over
1070.	Cities 10,000. and over
234.	Water plants in areas 10,000 and over
604.	Water plants in areas under 10,000.
2000.	Simple ester plants
1,000,000.	Individual wells
1,000,000.	Garbage piles
1,000,000.	Benjo's
63.	Cities with sewerage systems
6.	Cities with sewage treatment plants
164,000,000.	Rats (according to Vets)
?	Files
?	Mosquitoes
?	Lice
?	Mites

It has been calculated that a pair of rats living on an average of 2½ years and producing eight young every three months would, with interbreading finally account for 2,621,440. individuals. (Gestation period normally 21 days with breeding season about nine months of the year). Rats carry diseases that are said to have killed more people than all wars in history. Losses by contamination of food products and destruction to property are also enormous. Rats will average 20 grams/day of consumed food .... U. S. cost estimates are 1½ cents per day.

Dr. Herms, Prof. of Parasitology, U. of Cal ... states that a pair of flies beginning operations in April may be progenitors, if all were to live of 191,000,000,000,000,000,000. flies by August. Then allowing 1/8th of a cubic inch to a fly, this number would cover the earth 47 feet deep.

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

Results of a China Night Soil Fertilizer Reclamation Plant: Analysis of night soil samples in a fresh state and after 3 months of field pit strage indicates that over one half the total nitrogen has been lost. Data for an average of five such tests are:

Total N % - 0.62 fresh night soil to 0.26 after pit storage
NH_3 % - 0.20 " " " " " " " "

On the other hand with properly controlled aerobic and anaerobic bacteriological diestion in a night soil fertilizer plant, these nitrogen losses can be kept below 20%.

The raw excrete is more than 90% water depending on the amount of urine present. However, a digested and dried sludge contains only about 40% water. Hence, a dried sludge can be transported 6 or more times as cheaply, and obviously with less difficulty than the raw night soil. Similarly, the dried sludge can be stored easily until it is needed for application to the fields and with little fertilizer loss from leaching or evaporation of ammonia.

Chlorine computation: $R = \frac{G \times 8.34 \times 24 \times D}{1{,}000{,}000 \times H}$

G-Gals pumped/day
D-Required dosage inpasts per million
H-No. of hours pumped per day
R-Chlorinator setting in lbs/hr

(1ppm - 8.34 lbs/1,000,000 gals/day or 1 kilogram/1000 tons/day)

NEUCLEUS OF SANITATION ACTIVITIES:

46 Prefectural Public Health Departments
46 Insect & Rodent Control Officers (Prefectural)
704 Health Centers (30 cities authorized health centers within their public health departments)
1250 Environmental Sanitary Inspectors in Health Centers
4593 Assistant Environmental Sanitary Inspectofs (1 for each rural area between 2000 and 13,000)
2620 Sanitary Teams, 1 for each 13,000 and over
15,720 Sanitary Team members, 6 men to a team with five laborers and 1 assistant inspector as leader
2363 Food inspectors and veterinarians

REFERENCE:

SCAPIN 48 - 22 Sept. 1945 - Public Health Measures
SCAPIN 920 - 4 May 1946 - Appointment of I&RC Officers
SCAPIN 2011 - 28 May 1949 - Prevention & Control of Typhus
Health Center Law No. 101, 5 Sept. 1947
Health Center Organizational Chart
PH&W Bull. 149, 1-15 Feb 50 - Yearly Sanitation Program
(Ei Hatsu #174 - 6 March 1950)

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

PH&W Bull. 152, 15-20 Mar 50 - Insect Control & Use of Insecticides (Ihatsu #342 - 22 April 1950)
PH&W Bull. 156, 15-31 May 50 - Dysentery Control - Role of Sanitary Team - Inspector Organization
Civil Affairs Letter to Regions, 24 May 50 - Additional Information on Barn Spraying Program (Hi Hatsu 322-2 - 17 April 50)
PH&W Bull. 154, 5-30 April 50 - Rural Sanitation
National Infectious Disease Law, 1 April 1897 and Amendments.

References for Coordination with Occupation:

Water & Sewage:
Ar 420-425-1 19 July 1949 Water & Sewage in General Chlorine and Swimming pools
T B Med 229 18 Jan 49 Sanitary Control of Water Supplies for fixed Installations
Cir. 85 17 Nov. 49 8th Army water supply
TB Med 163 May 1945 Sanitary Control of Army Swimming pools

Insect & Rodent Control:
GHQ-FEC Cir 39, 9 Oct 48
8th Army Cir 73, 3 Oct 49
8th Army Cir 5, 19 Jan 50
TM 5-632, Oct 47
T/A 10-100-12, WD Memo, 5 Aug 49

Garbage & Wastes:
8th Army Cir 66, 6 Oct 48
SCAPIN 1548 27 Feb 47
SCAPIN 1915 1 July 48

8th Army Cir 34 5 June 1950

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 12065 SECTION 3-402/NNDG NO. 775 013

January 17, 1951.

To: Mr. C. W. Allen,
Kanto Civil Affairs Region
(Public Health Section)

Subject: Petition for Extending Framework of Bond Issue for Sewerage Construction Work

Dear Sir:

On September 22, 1950, a conference was held in the City of Yokohama under the auspices of the Kanto Branch of the Water-works Association to discuss about the financial sources for setting up sewerages in several cities of the Kanto District.

At present sewers of every city are left to ruins as a result of the World War II, and thus these sewers have been turned into a source of epidemics. Though we desire to improve the existing condition, it is impossible in view of the stringency of local finance to carry out their rehabilitation work with an independent city budget, unless we resort to the State subsidy and the floatation of loans.

However, the progress of the rehabilitation work is greatly retarded, because the Government authorization for the floatation of loans is so limited. Meantime, the condition of the outbreak of varied epidemics in every city during the period between April, 1949, and August, 1950, (as per the annexed paper), is truly a matter for deep concern. Such being the case, for the purpose of establishing city sanitation, we have made every effort to complete our sewers, taking every opportunity of asking the authorities concerned to help us in our project.

We should be grateful to you, if you would kindly give your consideration to our situation as mentioned above, and suggest to the Government authorities that they would extend the framework of bond issue so that we can start the said rehabilitation work.

Faithfully Yours,

Kyoichi Ishikawa

Kyoichi Ishikawa,
Mayor of Yokohama,
Chief of the Kanto Branch
of the Water-works Association.

representing
Tokyo Metropolis, Yokohama City,
Kawasaki City, Yokosuka City,
Kawaguchi City, Chiba City and
Chichibu City.

(1) Record of Bond Issue for Drain Works

Name of City	Total Amount of Business Expenses for 1950.	Amount Demanded for Bond Issue (A)	Authorized Amount (B)	B/A %	Total Amount of Business Expenses for 1951	Amount Demanded for Bond Issue
	yen	yen	yen		yen	yen
Tokyo	1,350,000,000	1,350,000,000	54,000,000	4%	1,200,000,000	1,200,000,000
Yokohama	136,677,260	100,500,000	17,250,000	17%	497,800,000	361,234,000
Kawasaki	67,064,000	59,782,000	34,450,000	58%	274,860,000	249,400,000
Yokosuka	14,000,000	14,000,000	3,000,000	21%	30,100,000	30,100,000
Chiba	20,000,000	11,830,000	5,000,000	43%	64,000,000	64,000,000
Kawaguchi	26,183,000	20,000,000	13,000,000	65%	27,000,000	22,000,000
Chichibu	200,000	-	-	-	-	-
Gyoda	7,000,000	5,000,000	3,500,000	70%	15,520,000	9,000,000

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(2) Record of Condition of Outbreak of Epidemics

Name of Epidemic / Year / Name of City	Dysentery			Typhoid			Japanese "B" Encephalitis			Remarks
	1949	1950	Percentage	1949	1950	Percentage	1949	1950	Percentage	
Tokyo	3742	5128	192%	1350	699	88%	248	741	247%	As for 1950, the numbers indicate the conditions as of August.
Yokohama	317	642	300%	122	87	78%	51	158	388%	
Kawasaki	90	222	246%	16	59	368%	3	59	1966%	
Yokosuka	24	131	540%	27	17	63%	9	21	230%	
Chiba	23	76	330%	20	10	50%	2	11	550%	
Kawaguchi	150	112	287%	16	13	93%	5	14	280%	
Chichibu	7	19	271%	1	8	800%	0	3	300%	
Gyoda	8	61	760%	2	7	350%	2	2	100%	

(Note) The percentages indicate the conditions during April and August, 1949 and 1950 respectively.

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11 January 1950

Report of Mass Outbreak of Dysentery

1. Location: c/o "Kikusui" Dormitory of Fujikura Rubber Co., # 194, Ohi-Samezu, Shinagawa-ku.

2. No. of Cases:

On 27	Dec. '50	8
29	" "	4
5	Jan. '51	1
8	" "	1
		14

3. This dormitory consist out of 3 building and living 58 families, total 228 person.

4. The inhabitants are using well water and common washing places.

5. The onset date of the 1st patient is 13 Dec. (a 8 years old boy)

6. Out of 14 patients, there were found 4 cases with Komagome B_3 type organism by the examination of Nihon Medical University Laboratory but there were found only 2 cases with Komagome B_3 type by the Tokyo Bacteriological Institute.

7. Tokyo-To has checked up all of the inhabitants of the domitory and found 4 carriers on 9 Jan. '51.

8. Disinfection of the dormitory was done.

9. Tokyo-To is now trying to gather detailed reports.

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Planned toilet construction (Apr. to Mar. 1951 / 1950) 25,000.
Construction completed by 10 Nov. 28,000.
Additional construction planned 15,000.
Additional sum required 100,000,000 Yen

7,000

Additional sum requested in the Supplimentary Budget in Sept. 70,000,000 Yen
for another 10,000 toilets.

4,300 persons

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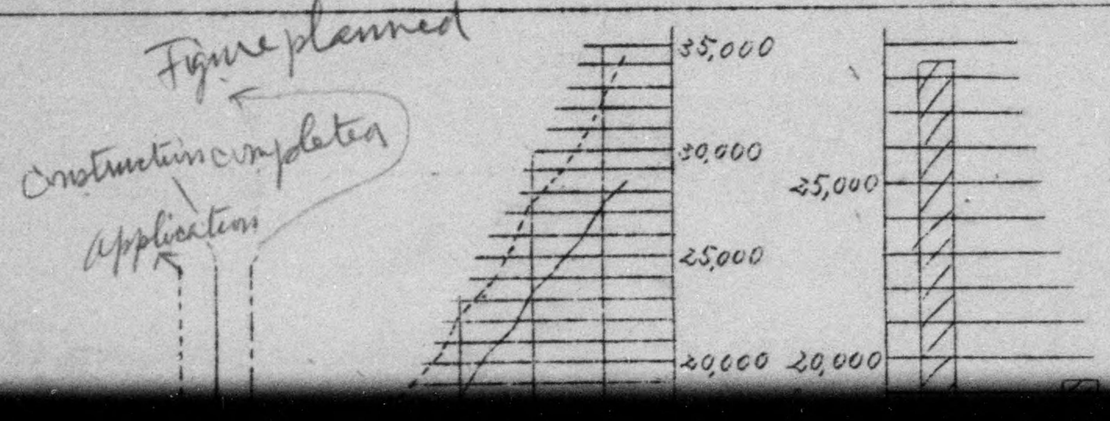
NO. XV

水洗便所普及状況旬報 1950, 11, 上旬

	No. of Application 申請を受付けた個数 First 10 days 本旬 Nov.	Running Total 累計	Toilets Completed 施設の出来上った個数 First 10 days 本旬 Nov.	Running Total 累計
Savage Office Branch				
第一下水出張所 No. 1	952	16,446	789	14,467
第二下水出張所 No. 2	954	10,996	124	8,348
第三下水出張所 No. 3	237	6,921	144	5,625
合計 Total	2,143	34,363	1,117	28,440
Self-constructed 自施設	589	9,977	347	9,085
Instalment payment 分納	1,545	24,199	763	19,203
Advance payment 予納	0	3	0	0
Totally subsidized 全額助成	9	184	7	152



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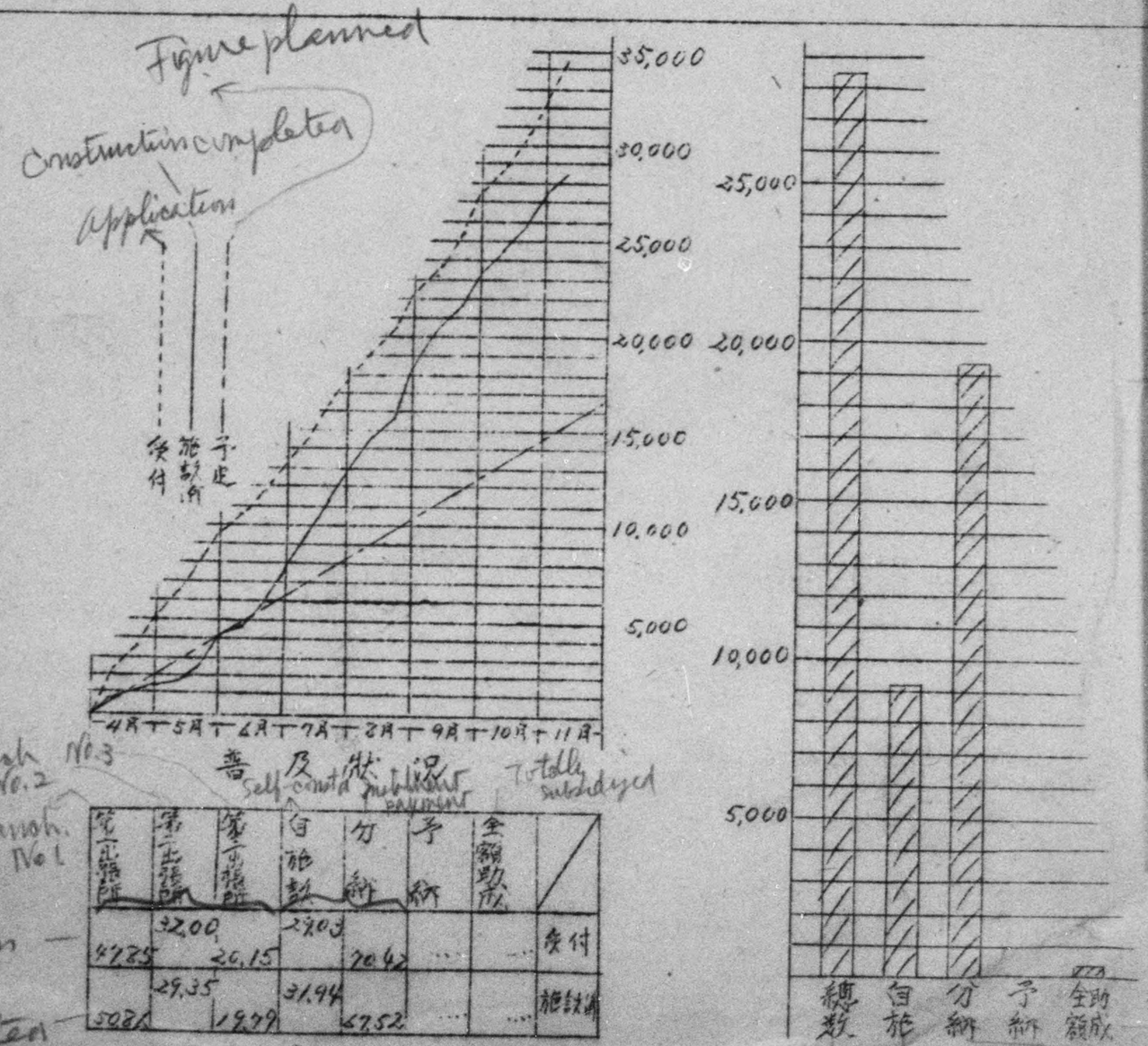
Totally subsidized 全額助成 — 9 184 7 152