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USSR MEDICAL NEWS

The Pyatigorsk Brucellosis Station and Hospital had a meeting to celebrate its tenth anniversary.

Foundations have been laid for a new hospital at Chelyabinsk to serve workers of local Thermo-Electric Centrals.

A fluorograph has been installed at the Penza Oblast Tuberculosis Dispensary. X-ray equipment with its own portable power supply has been installed at the Sosnovobor, Golovinskhin, and Lunin hospitals.

There are now four hospitals and 21 medical points in the medical service network in Priluzkiy Rayon, Lomi ASSR.

At the Tenth Conference of the Communist Party held recently in Tashkent, problems were discussed concerning public health in Uzbekistan. In 1948, some 656 million rubles' worth of medical supplies were dispensed by the public health services. At present, the Republic has 568 hospitals, 1,150 polyclinics and dispensaries, 255 gynecopediatric consultation stations, a well-developed network of obstetrical and gynecological points, and child welfare centers. In 1948, 87 rayons in the Republic had access to specialized services. It is expected that in 1949 this network will embrace some 120 rayons. There are also 40 sanatoriums and rest homes in Uzbekistan.

The Public Health Service of Uzbek SSR has several very important tasks, the most important of which is the elimination of all sources of malarial infection within the next 3 to 4 years.

At a recent meeting of the oblast department of the All-Union Hygienic Society in Molotov, Prof G. F. Yershov read a report, "Duties of the Sanitation Service in Connection with the Planned Development of People's Economy in Molotov Oblast."

There are three cities in Molotov Oblast, in addition to the city of Molotov, which have organized definite sanitation plans. At the end of the present Five-Year Plan, Molotov Oblast will be the main source of hydroelectric

- 1 -

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power for the whole of the Ural region. A total of 300 small hydroelectric stations have been built on small rivers throughout the oblast. However the various state sanitation inspection organizations have repeatedly failed to establish sanitation zones to insure sanitation and hygienic conditions for water reservoirs.

Production conferences have proven very effective in improving the quality of USSR public medical aid. In 1948 some 82 percent of the proposals submitted at 18,620 conferences were adopted. It was due to such a conference that the city of Leningrad revamped the organization of its public health department.

At one of the conferences held at the Hospital "B Pamyat' 25 Oktyabrya" Prof I. P. Vinogradov, Chief Hospital Physician, decided that otorhinolaryngological and neuropathological patients should be admitted to the polyclinic. The Polyclinic may now make use of the bed space in the hospital.

The Chair of Infectious Diseases of the State Order of Lenin Institute for the Improvement of Doctors imeni S. M. Kirov is starting a clinic in the Hospital imeni Botkin. The hospital's assistant director, who, at the same time, is organizer for the Chair of Infectious Diseases, recommended at a recent production conference held by the Chair of Infectious Diseases that the duties of therapist and infectionist be combined under a single specialty, and that these new specialists stress home treatment. This was put into effect and has produced excellent results. Now doctors assigned to hospitals can make use of the facilities of polyclinics, thus making it possible to diagnose many of the infectious diseases in the early stages.

Subjects most frequently under discussion at the State Institute for the Improvement of Doctors (GIDUV) are erroneous diagnosis and therapy, and new methods for the control of disease.

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- 2 -

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