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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Bulgaria	REPORT NO.	<input type="text"/>	
SUBJECT	Miscellaneous Medical Information	DATE DISTR.	4 January 1954	
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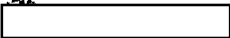


Medical Education

1. Only 200 students enrolled in the medical school of the University of Sofia in 1953, as compared with 300 in 1952; 550 were graduated in 1952. The number of medical students has decreased because of the low salaries of physicians as well as the appointment of physicians to remote villages. Only 100 students enrolled in the Plovdiv medical school in 1953, and the university administration authorized 200 students from the agronomic course to transfer to the medical course. Students are now admitted with "credit 3," i.e. sufficient, whereas much higher grades were previously required.
2. A graduate physician may not choose his place of employment but is assigned by a special committee of the Ministry of Health. Students admitted to the medical schools in 1953 have been warned that they will "be liable" for work in the field of hygiene after graduation. Although physicians of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior are not responsible to the Ministry of Health, the Army and the Ministry of the Interior are allotted the physicians they require. In September 1953, eighty young physicians were sent to the officers' school in Turnovo for a 4-month course. In 1952, two hundred doctors were appointed to the Army.

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Hospitals and Drugs

7. There are blood banks at the Aleksandrovska, ISUL (Institut za Spetsializatsiya i Usuvurshenstvuvane na Lekarite Kadri; Physicians' Specialization Institute), and Military Hospitals in Sofia. Other hospitals receive the blood they require from the Aleksandrovska Hospital. Natrium Citri is used for the preservation of the blood in the banks. Direct transfusions are carried out at every hospital.
8. The hospital at Pernik (now Dimitrovo) has 420 beds. A new hospital with 500 beds is being erected in Pernik and will be completed by 1954. The building is financed by the Ministry of Health but is claimed by the Ministry of Defense.
9. Dibazol is administered for lumbago, angina pectoris, polio, and other paralyses. This drug can be obtained without difficulty. According to various physicians, the effects of Dibazol are not as miraculous as published.

Medical Data Given to Lecturers of the Communist Party

10. There are 265 hospitals in Bulgaria; the number of beds is four times larger than in 1939. They include 132 village and small town hospitals with 2,000 beds, 38 tuberculosis hospitals with 6,000 beds, 1,130 dental clinics, and 1,900 medical personnel (physicians, dentists, and nurses) attached to industrial enterprises.
11. Vaccination against tuberculosis has been administered to 900,000 children.
12. A penicillin factory is being erected at Ruse and will start production in 1954. According to the head of the Medical Supply Section in the Pharmacologic Department of the Ministry of Health, this enterprise will produce 10 times the present requirements of the country.
13. The budget of the Ministry of Health is 180,000,000 leva.

Salaries of Medical Personnel

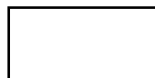
14. The following are monthly salaries of personnel in medical institutions:

	<u>Seniority in Medical Profession</u>		
	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>	<u>Over 10 years</u>
Physicians: Heads of departments, laboratories, dispensaries	600	640	680
Dentists: Heads of departments and clinics	600	640	680

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	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>	<u>Over 10 years</u>
Senior general practitioners	560	600	660
General practitioners	540	580	640
Dentists	480	540	600
Nurses, laboratory workers	380	412	440

15. The head of a municipal dispensary receives an additional 60 leva per month. The head of a zone village hospital receives an extra 60 leva per month, and the head of a zone village clinic receives an additional 40 leva per month.
16. The following are monthly salaries of heads of medical institutions (hospitals) in cities and industrial towns:

	Number of beds					
	<u>35</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>250</u>	<u>400</u>	<u>Over 600</u>
Head physician	680	720	760	840	920	1,000
Acting head physician	-	-	640	720	780	880
Acting head of clinic	-	-	640	720	780	880
Acting head physician, administration	-	-	-	580	620	680

17. The following monthly allowances are given:

- One child, 12 leva;
- Two children, 28 leva;
- Three children, 56 leva;
- Four children, 96 leva;
- Five children, 136 leva; and
- Additional children, 48 leva each.

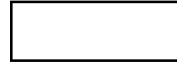
18. The following are monthly salaries of personnel in town and village pharmacies, with educational requirements for the position:

	<u>Education</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Head of pharmacy	high	560-800 leva*
Assistant head of pharmacy	high	600-640 leva*

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	<u>Education</u>	<u>Salary plus Seniority</u>		
		<u>5 yrs</u>	<u>10 yrs</u>	<u>More</u>
"Magistar" (Master Pharmacist)	high	500	540	600
Head of village pharmacy	secondary pharmaceutic	500	600	640
Assistant pharmacist	secondary pharmaceutic	380	412	440

*The salary is tied to the number of prescriptions and general turnover of the pharmacy.

19. The following are monthly salaries of personnel in pharmacies attached to hospitals:

	<u>Seniority</u>		
	<u>5 years</u>	<u>10 years</u>	<u>Over 10 years</u>
Head of pharmacy	580	620	680
Head of pharmacy (assistant pharmacist)	420	480	520

Medical Regulations in Municipal and District Hospitals

20. The following regulations are in effect in municipal and district hospitals:

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. General practitioners: T.B., surgery, gynecology, ear, throat and nose, contagious diseases, (adults) | one physician for 25 beds |
| b. General practitioners: Nervous diseases, contagious diseases (children), urology, pediatrics, psychiatry, stomatology | one physician for 20 beds |
| c. Psychiatry (dull) | one physician for 40 beds |
| d. Venereal diseases and pediatrics (children over three) | one physician for 30 beds |
| e. Physicians in laboratories and X-ray | one physician for 150-180 beds |
| f. Physicians in physiotherapy | one physician for 250 beds |
| g. Physicians visiting patients at home | one physician for 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants (industrial town) |
| | one physician for 5,000 to 7,000 inhabitants (non-industrial town) |

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Ministry of Health

21. For medical administration, Bulgaria is divided into 14 districts, sub-districts, zones, and points. Large cities have their own separate medical network, directly responsible to the head of the district medical administration. The Ministry of Health controls all these medical organizations through the intermediary of territorial controllers. The district, sub-district, zone, and point physicians are appointed by the appropriate municipal committee but must be confirmed by the Ministry of Health.
22. The following is the legend for the sketch of the breakdown of the Ministry of Health, pages 8 and 9:

Ministry of Health

Advisory Committee

Committee of Specialists

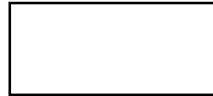
Scientific Committee

1. Supreme Sanitary Inspection.
2. Bacteriological Control Institute.
3. Water control inspection.
4. Purity of air control inspection.
5. Soil control inspection.
6. Town planning inspection.
7. Foodstuff control inspection.
8. Inspection for health planning in industry.
9. Transport control inspection.
10. Rest-home control inspection.
11. Industrial enterprise control inspection.
12. Sanitary Branch.
 13. Sanitary Section.
 14. Accommodation control.
 15. Foodstuff hygiene.
 16. School hygiene.
 17. Anti-Epidemic Section.
 18. Epidemic.
 19. Malaria.
 20. Disinfection.
 21. Vaccinations and sera.
 22. Personnel (cadres).
 23. Planning.
24. Prophylactic Medicine Branch.
25. Town Hospitals Section.

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26. Village Hospitals Section.
 27. Prophylactic medicine.
 28. Administrative control.
 29. Planning.
30. Assistance to Workers in Enterprises Section.
31. Anti-Tuberculosis Section.
 32. Tuberculosis hospitals.
 33. Prophylactic (tuberculosis).
 34. Methods.
35. Stomatology Section.
 36. Venereal diseases.
 37. Psychiatry.
 38. Oncology.
 39. Sport control.
 40. Planning.
 41. Personnel.
42. Mother and Child Branch.
43. Medical Assistance to Children Section.
 44. Medical service in schools.
 45. Prophylactic institutions (children).
 46. Pediatric institutions.
47. Mother Section.
 48. Maternity assistance.
 49. Gynecological assistance.
50. Medical Education Branch.
 51. Methods Committee.
 52. High Education Section.
 53. Specialization Section.
 54. Planning.
 55. Secondary medical education.
 56. Personnel.
57. Financial Planning Branch.
 58. Rationalization Commission.
 59. Mobilization Section.
 60. Administrative Economic Control Section.

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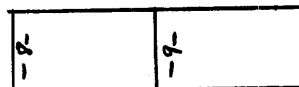
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- 61. Planning Section.
 - 62. Planning of medical production.
 - 63. Planning of personnel network.
- 64. Building Section.
 - 65. Committee of Specialists.
 - 66. Technical department.
 - 67. Building control and planning.
 - 68. Building.
 - 69. Upkeep.
 - 70. Legal department.
- 71. Health Education Section.
- 72. Organization and Control Section.
 - 73. Organization.
 - 74. Control.
 - 75. Complaints.
- 76. Medical Statistics Section.
 - 77. Methods.
 - 78. Research.
 - 79. Control and research of work of personnel.
 - 80. Discussions on epidemics.
- 81. Treasury Section.
 - 82. Central Accounts Department.
 - 83. Financial.
 - 84. Budgets.
 - 85. Prices (medicines).
 - 86. Staff establishment.
 - 87. Medical Drug Production Branch.
- 88. Pharmacies Branch.
- 89. Points and Health Resorts Branch.
- 90. General Supplies Branch.

NOTE: Numbers 87 through 90 are autonomous and have their own budgets.

ASSEMBLE SKETCH AS FOLLOWS:



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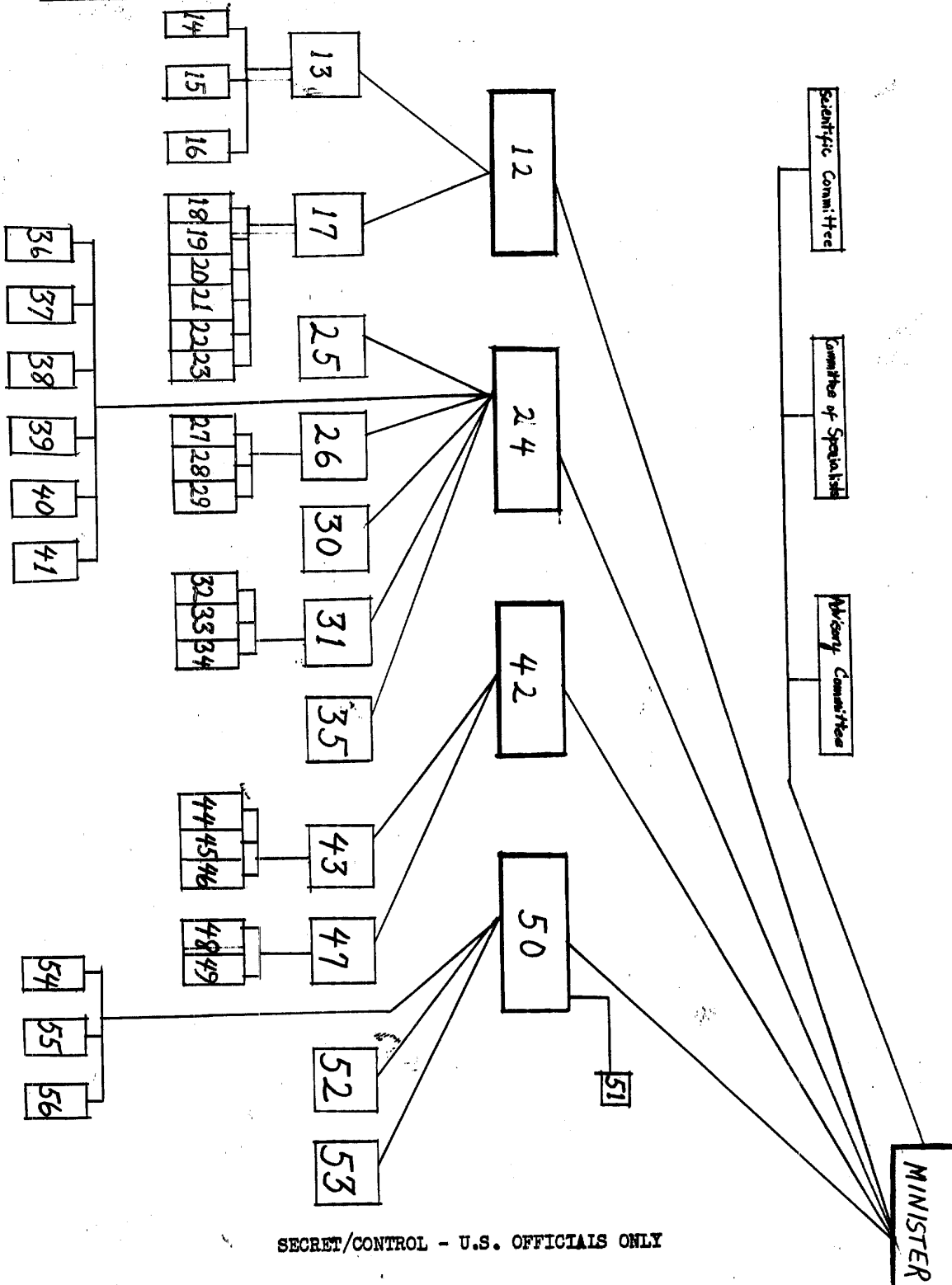
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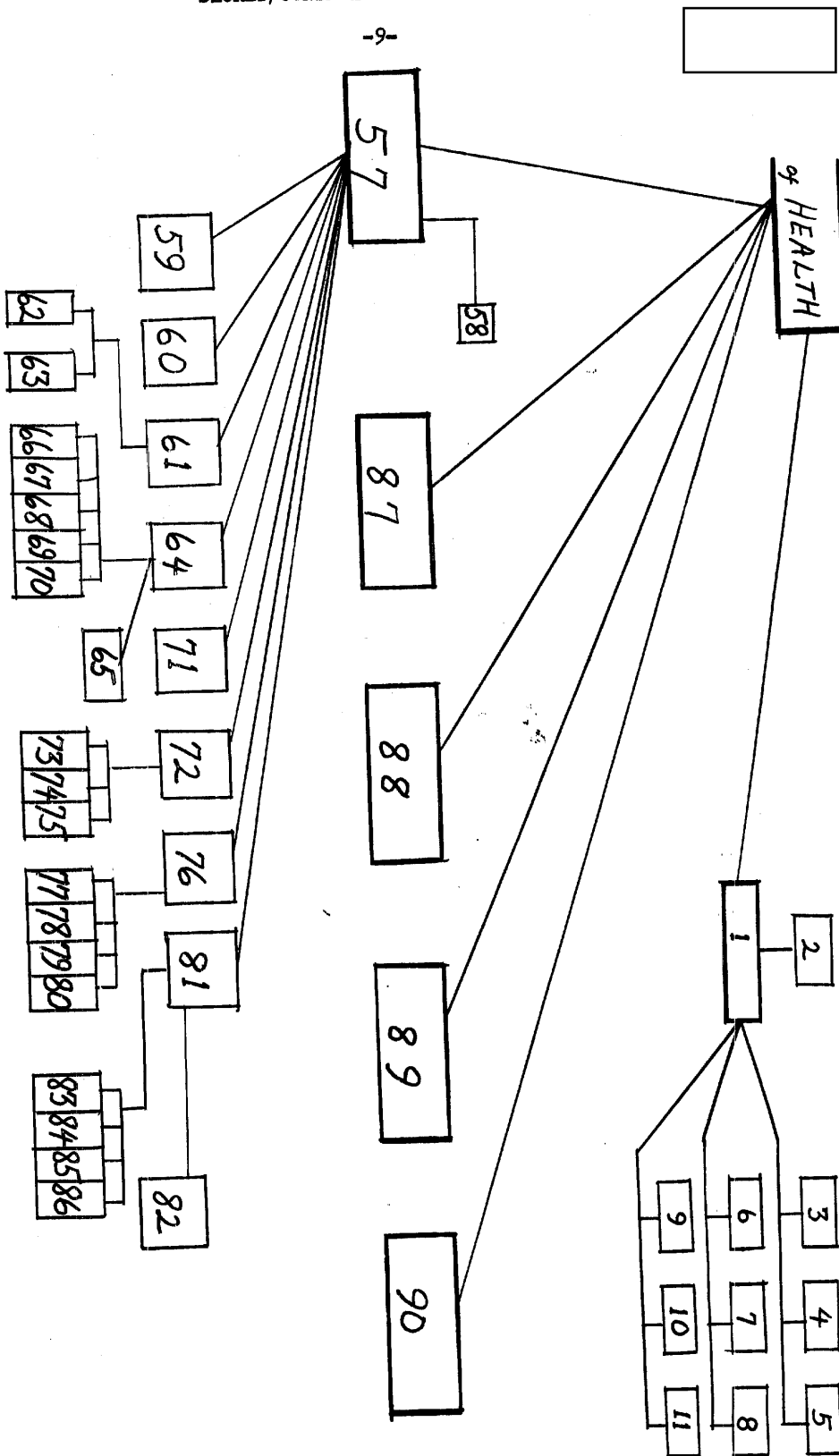


ORGANIZATION OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH - November 1953



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