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Functions of Regional Sanitary-Epidemiological Stations

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AN EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCE

THE WORK OF THE RAYON SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STATION

We would like it very much if the comrades working at the rayon sanitary-epidemiological stations would share the experience of their work with us and relate their achievements.

We, the workers of the Dolzhan Rayon Sanitary-Epidemiological Station, will, in turn, tell of our work of two years -- from 1 August 1949 to 1 August 1951. We picked the period when Doctor G. D. Ledehev, an old, sufficiently experienced ^{physician} doctor in the field of sanitary-epidemiological work, was appointed to the post of head ^{physician} doctor of our sanitary-epidemiological station. Up till ^{that} this time the work of our station had proceeded under unfavorable conditions. Now, we have our own building consisting of two rooms; we have horse transportation consisting of two horses with a winter and summer ^{harness and vehicles} shift. We have our own room, a sanitary-bacteriological laboratory headed by a doctor-bacteriologist, and a complete staff of workers.

How did we organize our work?

The whole Rayon is divided into three medical sectors. Our workers are assigned to a definite medical sector where they ^{independently} perform sanitary-prophylactic and sanitary-education work, and control the work of the medical workers of the sector. Each medical worker keeps a journal in which he records the work completed and the results obtained. On Saturdays we hold meetings on the progress of our work. As a rule, each meeting ends with a lecture.

The topics for the lectures are chosen by the head ^{physician} doctor with an eye to the specialty of the lecturer. At least two lectures per month are given by ^{physicians,} the doctors, and this is, without question, of great benefit to the audience.

After the meeting, all the workers receive assignments for the current week.

In the fight against infectious diseases we keep track of the timely detection of all persons whom we suspect of having some infectious disease, and hospitalize and treat them in time. Those sick with typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and malignant anthrax are given ^{thorough} elaborate treatment.

As a result of such work we have once and for all wiped out parasitic typhuses, typhoid, paratyphoid, dysentery, and diphtheria. The ^{incidence} morbidity rate of scarlet fever has been reduced 65 percent, measles 50 percent, malaria six-fold, ^{influenza} grippe 48 percent, and cases of agricultural ^{traumatic} injuries 50 percent. The general sanitary condition of the rayon has, without a doubt, improved. Infant mortality has been reduced considerably.

The workers of the Sanitary-Epidemiological Station in Dolzhan Rayon, Orlov Oblast.