

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Population: 656,129

Area: 23,000

An estimate is made by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) that less than 200 cases exist.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. Consultas. Bol. Of. San. Panamer. Año 19, May, 508-509.

GUATEMALA

Population: 3,284,269

Area: 45,452

An estimate is made by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) that less than 200 cases exist in Guatemala.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. Consultas. Bol. Of. San. Panamer. Año 19, May, 508-509.

HONDURAS

Population: 1,105,504

Area: 44,275

According to Hernandez (1935) the number of cases is not known, but there is a focus of the disease in the southern part of the country.

An estimate is made by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) that less than 200 cases exist.

HERNANDEZ, C.

1935. The problem of leprosy in Honduras. Thesis. Abstract in Internat. J. Leprosy, 1937, 5, 112.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. Consultas. Bol. Of. San. Panamer. Año 19, May, 508-509.

HONDURAS, BRITISH

Population: 61,068

Area: 8,598

Muir (1942) states that according to available information leprosy as an endemic disease is of little importance in this country.

MUIR, E.

1942. Leprosy in the British West Indies and British Guiana. Internat. J. Leprosy, 10, 96-106.

NICARAGUA

Population: 1,013,946

Area: 60,000

An estimate of the existence of less than 200 cases is made by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940).

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. Consultas. Bol. Of. San. Panamer. Año 19, May, 508-509.

PANAMA

Population: 635,836*Area:* 33,667

Courtney (1939) reports that there were 109 patients in the Colony at the time of his study. "Since 1907, there have been 188 cases of leprosy, isolated and admitted to the Colony, in addition to the 109" Estimating the population of Panama at 500,000, a rate of 0.26 active cases per 1,000 can be arrived at with a known number of 130 active cases. "In an analysis of the records with regard to places of origin of the 109 cases in the Colony, it was found that 49 of them, or 45 per cent, originated from the four towns of Las Tablas, Los Santos, Bocas del Toro, and Taboga, which represent a total population of not over 25,000 people. The remaining 60 cases originated from numerous other towns scattered throughout the Republic with a total population of about 450,000."

Hurwitz and Anderson (1936) state: ". . . Panama has a leprosy index about 100 times that of the United States over a three decade period, counting segregated cases only." In the past 30 years, 320 lepers have been segregated, a rate of 0.71 per 1,000, while the rate in the States is roughly 0.007 per 1,000. Only 3 of these 320 lepers gave the Canal Zone as their birthplace. In 1935 the Palo Seco Leper Colony had 108 patients, who had the following types of the disease: cutaneous, 2; neural, 17; mixed, 89.

COURTNEY, K. O.

1939. Leprosy in Panama. A study of its origin and spread. *Internat. J. Leprosy*, 7, 29-40.

HURWITZ, E. and ANDERSON, H. H.

1936. Leprosy in Panama—first thirty years of segregation. *Am. J. Trop. Med.*, 16, 353-369.

SALVADOR

Population: 1,829,816*Area:* 13,176

An estimate by the Oficina Sanitaria Panamericana (1940) is made of less than 200 cases in Salvador.

OFICINA SANITARIA PANAMERICANA.

1940. Number of lepers in the world. *Consultas. Bol. Of. San. Panamer.* Año 19, May, 508-509.