

CLASSIFICATION

SECRETCENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USSR

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1949

SUBJECT Sociological - Public health

DATE DIST. 2 May 1949

HOW
PUBLISHED Weekly newspaper

NO. OF PAGES 2

WHERE
PUBLISHED MoscowDATE
PUBLISHED 6 Apr 1949SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

LANGUAGE Russian

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U. S. C. 31 AND 32, AND AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE MeditsinaMy Rabotnik, No 14 (826), 1949.RURAL FIGHT AGAINST CANCER SHOWS PROGRESSL. Tsatnarovskiy
Valki, Khar'kov Oblast

Medical personnel and farm community inhabitants have been waging a successful fight against cancer. Good progress against this disease has been reported by workers in Valki Rayon, Khar'kov Oblast. In this area the mass examination of women is going into its second year. Sosnovskiy, chief surgeon of the Rayon Hospital, urges that this mass examination be continued throughout the oblast in 1949. He also suggests that many benefits can result from training middle medical personnel to recognize cancer symptoms and give simple treatment. At present, gynecologists and obstetricians from 23 regions are gathering at Valki for an intensive 2-week course on cancer therapy and prophylaxis.

There is good cooperation between the urban specialists and doctors, and the rural obstetrical and gynecological stations. The former make frequent trips into the country to act as consultants in difficult cases.

The chief difficulty lies in the preparation of rural populations for mass examinations. Most of the small industries and sovkhoses employ women almost exclusively and they generally cooperate in these programs. Mass examinations of kolhoz personnel is somewhat more difficult because they are generally more reticent to report for examinations and are unwilling to discuss the subject.

Authorities are endeavoring to avoid resorting to official action to force people to submit to examinations. Several other methods, primarily propaganda literature, are being circulated and some good results have been obtained. For example, at Zamis' village the local obstetrician examines the women in their own homes and at the times most convenient for them. Thus, without causing any trouble, she examined 115 women, of whom 22 showed

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	DISTRIBUTION									
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI										

SECRET

50X1-HUM

evidence of possible cancer and were sent to a specialist for further observation.

In 1948 a plan in which all women above 35 were required to register was put into effect. Cards were made out on those who showed pathologic changes. These cards have served to yield considerable data on the disease rate among women. In April, 673 women were examined; three were found to have cancer in the initial stages. In May, 1,346 women were examined and again three cases of initial-stage cancer were discovered. The records for September show that out of 562 women examined, two had cancer. In October, 768 women were examined and one case of cancer was determined. At the same time, women were checked for other disorders. This method proved successful in 1948 and is going to be repeated this year.

The results of methods employed in the Valki area have been so satisfactory, that the Khar'kov Institute of Oncology has decided to use this system throughout the oblast.

- E N D -

- 2 -

SECRET