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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

MEDICAL CARE IN YUGOSLAVIA IMPROVES

SLOVENIAN FACILITIES IMPROVED -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 73, 25 Mar 50

Three years ago, Slovenia had 176 dispensaries and polyclinics; in 1949 it had 230. In 1947 these health centers examined 2,300,000, and in 1949 over 3 million people.

After the liberation, Slovenia had 4,366 hospital beds at its disposal and in 1949, 4,927 beds.

During the first year after the liberation, 63,628 persons were treated in Slovenian health centers; last year over 1,300,000 persons received treatments there.

The daily caloric value of the food served in hospitals has risen to 3,200 and in some cases to 4,800 calories.

In 1945, only 450 tubercular patients were able to get accommodations in hospitals, whereas in 1949 hospitals had room for 924 such patients. At the end of 1950 up to 1,442 tuberculosis patients will be able to receive treatment in Slovenian hospitals. Before the war, 6,000 to 7,000 persons suffered from typhoid fever, dysentery, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. The number of such patients was reduced five to six times in 1950. After the liberation, 1,530 persons suffered from typhus, 526 from dysentery, and 1,744 from diphtheria. The number of cases suffering from these diseases diminished greatly in 1950. After the liberation, 7,760 people suffered from trachoma in the Prekomurje alone. Of these, about 5,000 have been cured thus far.

In Sezana a large tuberculosis hospital for 167 patients will be completed and fully equipped this year. In St. Peter near Gorizia a 160-bed hospital for bone tuberculosis will be completed soon. The hospital also will take care of accident and surgical patients. Large dispensaries are being constructed in Komno, Kobariq, Bovec, Skofja Loka, Jesenice, and Zagorje. A new pavilion for 52 beds is being built in Topolscica. The tuberculosis hospital in Novo Mesto near the Kamen castle will be completed this year.

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7.5 MILLION EXAMINED IN 1948 -- Rad, No 64, 16 Mar 50

In 1939, only 122,882 medical examinations were given in Yugoslav dispensaries and polyclinics, while in 1948 7,500,000 persons were examined in these health centers. In antituberculosis dispensaries 212,623 persons were examined in 1939, while over one million persons were examined in these clinics in 1948.

In 1939, dental clinics examined some 75,000 persons, while in 1948 over one million persons were examined and treated in these clinics.

The increase in examinations in 1948 as compared to 1939 occurred even though a smaller number of medical personnel was available in 1948. The 1939 medical budget was 382,963,207 dinars, while the 1948 budget was 3,920,600,000 dinars. Expenditures for medical schools as well as other expenditures were not included in the above 1948 budget. The 1949 medical budget was 4,307,000,000 dinars. In 1939 Yugoslav hospitals had 26,522 beds, while in 1948 they had 35,758 beds.

In 1939, only two orphanages existed in Yugoslavia, while at the beginning of 1949 there were 106. In 1939, Yugoslavia had 40 child clinics; at the beginning of 1949 it had 98 clinics. In 1939, there were three children's kitchens in Yugoslavia, and in 1949 there were 27.

YUGOSLAVIA BEGINS MANUFACTURE OF PYRAMIDONE -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 74, 27 Mar 50

The technology department of the Administration for Medical Production in Belgrade began the production of pyramidone, on 24 March 1950.

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