



WHO INTER-REGIONAL TECHNICAL MEETING ON MALARIA ERADICATION  
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A Short Communication

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by

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To Item 4. The role of rural health units in different phases of eradication program.

4.1. Types of health service in rural communities, auxiliary organizations, plans for further developments.

Much attention in the USSR is paid to public health in rural areas. The initial section of public health system in rural areas is represented by feldscher's units, feldscher-midwife's units and local rural hospitals. These medical institutions ensure the fulfillment of the whole complex of both therapeutic and prophylactic measures, including those for malaria control. The system of malaria control measures adopted in the Soviet Union combines measures for the detection, registration (the obligatory reporting of compulsory registration of malaria patients was introduced in 1920) and treatment of malaria patients with malaria mosquito control measures since the very first years of malaria control.

The rural medical institutions participate in this control program by carrying out surveys of the population for malaria treatment of the detected patients and follow-up. All rural hospitals include clinical laboratories which permits to make blood analysis for all persons suspect of malaria and all patients with fever, thereby securing timely detection of patients, hospitalization and treatment. The existing network of hospital beds in the USSR provides for a 100% hospitalization of all detected malaria patients for the whole period of treatment. The regional sanitary-epidemiological station renders the guidance and methodical and consultative assistance in the realization of these measures carry out the vector control measures. The staff of regional sanitary-epidemiological stations includes parasitologists doctors-parasitologists, technicians, auxiliary personnel and spraymen. The success achieved in the field of malaria control in the USSR is due to a considerable extent to the fact that all medical workers numbering in 1960 401,612 physicians and 1,388,300 paramedical personnel were enlisted for malaria control work.

The following table shows the numbers of physicians and paramedical personnel in six southern Union Republics as of 1960.

The Number of Physicians and Auxiliary Personnel  
in Six Union Republics

<u>Republic</u>	<u>Number of Physicians</u>	<u>Number of Auxiliary personnel</u>
The Uzbek SSR	11,255	38,500
The Tadjik SSR	2,440	8,400
The Turkmen SSR	7,816	10,600
The Azerbaijan SSR	8,737	26,100
The Armenian SSR	4,204	11,300
The Georgian SSR	13,453	30,700

Collective farms, state farms and public organizations render great help to local public health institutions enlisting the active participation of the population. Public sanitary commissioners, active workers of the