

# Poster Presentations History

**P-368**

## Leprosy in Turkey

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**Introduction :** The history of Leprosy in Turkey will give in this article. **Methodology :** The history and experiences of leprosy works in Turkey will collect and present as a poster. **Results :** During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, a prominent doctor of the Ottoman era, Zambako Pasha has looked into this subject but has given exaggerated estimated results. For example, he has suggested the number 600,000. Associate Professor Dr. Etem Utku from Ankara estimated 40,000 patients. There are 3 leprosy hospital in country and all of them has been realised under the title of **National Leprosy Control Program**, through using the facilities of Association for Fighting Leprosy, Ministry of Health and Faculty of Medicine of Istanbul and joint use of resulting data and by receiving consultancy services from the World Health Organization The number 2,500 has been reached during the 2000's after starting off with 10,000 records, eliminating a lot of deaths and correcting a number of wrong diagnose and double recording. There are a few new diagnoses each year. **Conclusions :** According to the official records, 2599 patients exist during 2007. The number of diagnosed cases during 2006 are 7. **Key Words :** Leprosy, Turkey.

**P-369**

## The Star : Informing the World About Leprosy

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On March 10, 1941, the National leprosarium in Carville, Louisiana (USA) started to administer dapsone to ten volunteers who resided on the 350-acre facility surrounded by a large meandering river and a swamp full of alligators. One of the volunteers eventually published the results of this [Miracle at Carville](#). However, it was the monthly reporting by The STAR that residents of other leprosaria also surrounded by menacing rivers and other barriers learned about this wonderful cure. This display is designed to show how a resident operated magazine, spearheaded by Stanley Stein, crossed international boundaries and offered hope to others affected by leprosy. On the eve of the 68th anniversary of the day which helped to eliminate the "chaulmoogra salute" (residents with bent arms in an upright position after receiving their injection of chaulmoogra oil), everyone at the Congress should have an opportunity to witness once more a replica of the bottle used to hold this unique white pill.

**P-370**

## Leprosy and Immigration : A Study on the Occurrence of the Disease in Foreigners in Sao Paulo – Brazil 1924 - 1943

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Leprosy is a disease, which incidence in Brazil can be traced since colonial times. Strong stigmatization and fear of infection contributed for the search of ways to segregate the patients from society by the government. However, only in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the real confinement took place through the compulsory confinement politics. The fast growth in number of patients in the State of Sao Paulo coincided with a period of great economic growth and arrival of a great number of immigrants during the first decades of the century, forcing the creation of a system of asylums big enough to accommodate all the infected people. Those asylums were run with strict organization and rigorous physical as well as bureaucratic control. The objective of this research was to analyze that disease's path and its incidence on different groups of immigrants. **Methodology :** We analyzed the specific bibliography on leprosy and immigrational movements, and medical articles. More than 7,000 medical records concerning patients admitted to hospitals in the State of Sao Paulo between 1924 and 1945 were analyzed. The incidence of the disease among different nationalities, gender and clinical form was also analyzed, and the data, compared to the one referred to the natives from the country. **Results :** We verified that leprosy would affect mostly the foreigners and their descendents born in Brazil, being those two groups responsible for 48% of the cases during that period; that the highest incidence was on males, which group was multibacillary in their majority. **Keywords :** leprosy, immigration, epidemiology.