

a 60 696

UNITED NATIONS

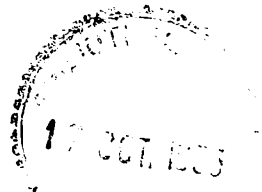
NATIONS UNIES

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ

CONFERENCE ON MALARIA IN AFRICA

Lagos, Nigeria
28 November - 6 December 1955



WHO/Ma.1/129 Corr.1 ✓
Lagos Conf./3 Corr.1
30 September 1955

ENGLISH ONLY

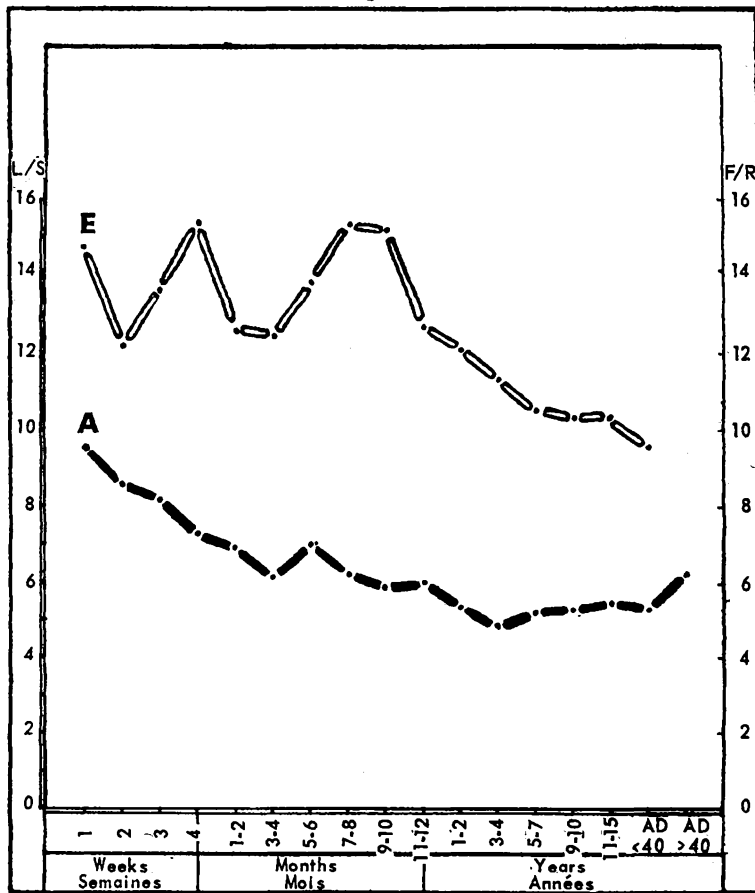
BIOMETRIC STUDY OF SPLEEN AND LIVER WEIGHTS IN AFRICANS AND EUROPEANS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ENDEMIC MALARIA

Corrigenda

- Page 4, paragraph 4, line 2: "Graphs 1-5" should read "Figures 1 to 4"
- Page 15, end of last line should read: "Fig. 6". This figure is attached hereto.
- Page 31, line 5: After "American" insert "Negroes"

The attached page 32 should be inserted between pages 31 and 32, and the original page 32 should be numbered page 33.

Fig. 6



Liver weight/Spleen weight ratio: Europeans (E) and Africans (A)

Rapport poids du foie/poids de la rate pour les Européens (E) et pour les Africains (A)

Table 13. Estimation of weights of enlarged spleens
in the child population 2-10 years of age

Spleen size according to:			Spleen weight in grams		
Hackett (1944)	Christophers (1914)	Darling (1926)	Christophers (India)	Darling Georgia, USA	Lagos, Nigeria (1934-1950)
0	Normal	Negative	50	75	60 ± 30
1	-	P.D.I. Palpable	-	90 105	90 ± 20
2	1 finger 2 fingers	1 f.b. 2 f.b.	100 160	125 150	135 ± 20
3	3 fingers 4 fingers	3 f.b. -	250 400	180 -	220 ± 40
4	Handsbreadth	-	550	-	430 ± 100
5	Umbilicus and beyond	Umbilicus	730+	220	

It can be seen from this table that the estimated weight of African children's spleens is very close to the figures reported by Christophers and by Darling from other parts of the world as far as the smaller values are concerned. When it comes to large and very large spleens our estimates for West Africa are generally lower, probably because of the rarity of these extreme values in African children. It must be also pointed out that the use of the umbilicus as a topographical point for Hackett's classification might be subject in West Africa to an error which is difficult to estimate, and due to the distension of abdomen of many African children as also to the great frequency of the umbilical hernia. This was recognized by Macdonald in Sierra Leone (1926) in his correction factor to Christophers method of triangulation of the apex of the spleen.