

# MORBIDITY AMONG KOREANS LIVING IN THE SEOUL AREA\*

By

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This paper is an attempt to classify the various types of diseases seen in the out-patient and in-patient services at the S. U. M. C., which draws its clientele from the city of Seoul, where 251, 288 Koreans live, and the province of Keiki, in which there is a population of 1,902,861 (1930). A few also are from distant parts of Korea. The method of compiling them was to take the in-patient diagnoses over a period of four consecutive years and classify them according to the method approved by the China Medical Association several years ago. It was hoped that they would total approximately 10,000 cases. After deducting cases in which no diagnosis was made and non-Korean cases, the number was found to be deficient and sufficient diagnoses were added from the next following year. Thus the cases studied cover a period from April 1, 1927, to July 3, 1931. Due to minor corrections the number of cases is not exactly 10,000 as we had planned.

For comparison it was also desired to get 10,000 cases in the O. P. D., so the diagnoses made in each department during 1931 were compiled and added together. During the course of this work secondary diagnoses were also compiled, but it is thought that these are of no value for statistical purposes. The number of cases in the year beginning January 1, 1931, was 16,436. Dr. Ludlow has shown that the distribution of cases both in the Out-patient Department and in our hospital corresponds closely with the age-sex distribution of the population as revealed in the 1925 census. We are thus dealing with cross section of the population in general. Dental Department statistics have not been included.

These statistics are subject to the usual discrepancies, such as faulty or deficient diagnoses while the addition of those not included for various

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reasons might slightly alter the percentages. It is only because no such statistics are available that I am presenting them in their present form.

The doctors making them included nine trained in schools in North America, one each in Europe, Australia, China and Tokyo Imperial University, and the rest in Semmon Gakko, mostly our own graduates.

The original idea in doing this work was to get comparative figures showing (1) the relative incidence of common diseases in hospital and dispensary; (2) by tabulating *all* diseases to be able to note what diseases were absent or rare; (3) to check up on preconceived ideas of the relative frequency of various diseases and be able to answer students' questions about such matters. It is interesting to note that the health division of the League of Nations is interested in the morbidity statistics of Eastern Asia and at the present time have a representative in Shanghai collecting and tabulating such information. Our hospital is planning to cooperate in this work.

### CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES IN KOREANS

Outpatients (1931)		Inpatients				
Secondary Diagnosis	Primary Diagnosis	Primary Diagnosis				
		Apr. 1, 1926- Mar. 31, 1927	Apr. 1, 1927- Mar. 31, 1928	Apr. 1, 1928- Mar. 31, 1929	Apr. 1, 1929 to July 3, 1930	Secondary Diagnosis 2 years only

#### I. DISEASES DUE TO ANIMAL PARASITES

1	19	A. Protozoal					
	18		1. Amebic Dysentery	6	15	14	12
	27		Amebic Abscess of the liver	7	2	1	2
2	42		2. Other Protozoal bowel infections				
			3. Malaria	7	7	23	20
	1		4. Kala-azar				6
15	65	B. Metazoal	5. Lambliasis				
			1. Cestodes				
			Tenia		6	9	7
4	55		2. Trematodes				29
			Paragonimus	3	11	6	3
			Schistosoma Japonicum				12
1			3. Nematodes				
			Trichuris				207
			Ascaris	5	24	124	86
70	128		Ankylostoma	157	280	261	284
89	181		Oxyuris				1
11	44		Trichostrongylus Orientalis				5
			4. Filariasis		2	1	1
			4. Filariasis				4
21	648	C. Ticks, Insects and Flies	Scabies				
			Pediculosis				
	2						

## II. SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

		A. Acute					
	105	1. Typhoid Fevers	23	67	108	106	
	16	2. Typhus	1		1	7	
		3. Relapsing Fever					
		(a) 4. Small Pox					
	9	5. Chicken Pox		1	1	2	
	9	6. Scarlet Fever	5	14	40	18	
	7	7. Measles	4	6	8	5	
		8. German Measles			1		3
2	44	9. Mumps	6	3	2	3	
	144	10. Whooping Cough	5	7	4	3	
1	47	11. Influenza	2	16	34	57	
		12. Dengue					
		13. Infectious Jaundice					
		14. Cerebrospinal Fever			1		
	38	15. Pneumonia-Lobar	8	20	46	41	4
	12	16. Diphtheria	18	15	28	35	
5	60	17. Erysipelas	13	6	18	17	4
		18. Septicaemia	3	1	9	8	4
	20	19. Rheumatic Fever	4	3	2	6	
		20. Cholera					
		21. Plague					
	2	22. Bacillary Dysentery	6	1	2	2	
		23. Undulant Fever					
	1	24. Hydrophobia	1				
		25. Tetanus		1	1	2	
		26. Glandular Fever					
		27. Sand Fly Fever					
		28. Rat Bite Fever					
	201	Colds and Undiagnosed Fevers	3	9	12	13	
		B. Sub-acute and Chronic					
	1	1. Anthrax	1		1		
		2. Actinomycosis					
	23	3. Syphilis Congenital			1	4	
	6	Primary	1		2	3	
6	125	Secondary	2	3	3	3	
8	79	Condyloma					
3	124	Tertiary	6	15	9	13	13
		4. Gonorrhea (except genital in-					
		fections)					
2	24	Arthritis	11	4	8	9	
		Fibrositis					
		5. Tuberculosis Meninges	2	2	4	10	
22	502	Pulmonary	23	43	75	114	3
7	11	Laryngeal	3	3	4	8	
	6	Pleurisy	2	3	8	5	
	1	Tuberculous empyema			3	5	
20	49	Peritonitis	6	7	16	30	
8	9	Intestinal	1	5	3	7	
	7	Kidney	1		4	6	
	5	Cystitis	3		3	10	
1	3	Testicle		1	2	6	
2	5	Mesenteric	4	6	3	7	
3	74	Glandular-cervical	2	5	6	10	
3	5	axillary	1		2	3	
	1	inguinal		1	1		
6	84	Bone	11	16	21	21	
	26	Joints	14	19	14	17	
	9	Hip	2	6	3	8	
	7	Knee	2	3	2	1	
	1	Ankle					
	1	Shoulder	1				
1	5	Elbow		1			
1	2	Wrist					
5	4	Cold Abscess		1	2	2	

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21	24 320 11	6. Leprosy 7. Focal infection Blastomyces 8. Skin tuberculosis		1	2  1			

## III. CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES

	4 11 6 16 1 1	1. Leg 2. Mouth 3. Nose 4. Ear 5. Arm 6. Infantile sex organ 7. Bicornuate uterus 8. Night blindness 9. Neck	1 8    1	3 6 2 2 1  1	4 4      1	1 8 2      1
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## IV. INJURIES

	51	1. Fractures-simple-arm	13	20	11	10	
	14	leg	21	18	8	16	
	3	ribs	3	2	3	1	
		skull	3	6	1	1	
	12	other	5	6			
	7	Fractures-compound-arm	1	3			
	3	leg	2	11	4	3	
	1	ribs					
		skull		1			
		other		1			
1	142	2. Wounds Contused	45	43	43	42	5
1	72	Incised	6	2	2	5	
2	91	Lacerated	25	22	18	27	7
	7	Punctured		3	2	4	
	2	Gun shot	2			1	
1	8	Stab		5	2		
	3	Hematoma	2	1	12	8	
	1	Rupture of Hollow Viscus					
	7	3. Other Traumata					
	2	Dislocations-Shoulder	1	2	1	1	
	4	Elbow		1		1	
	6	Hip	3	2	4	2	
		Other joints					
	25	Sprains					
2	121	Burns	12	9	15	22	
	2	Contractures from Burns		4	1	1	
	18	Other contractures and scars	5	11	8	7	
	49	Frost bite	1	3		1	
	29	Foreign bodies in tissues	2	1	2	3	
		Gangrene from compound fracture	1	1	2		
	2	Concussion of brain	3	8	2	4	7
		Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	3	6	6	

## V. NEW GROWTHS AND CYSTS

		A. Benign					
	3	1. Lipoma		1	1	3	
	14	2. Fibroma		3	4	6	
		Mole					
		Keloid					
	3	3. Chondroma		1			
		4. Osteoma					
		5. Maxillary tumors dental origin					
	6	6. Myxoma	2	1			
		7. Myoma		1	1		
2	5	8. Nueromo			1	2	
	1	9. Angioma					
2	2	10. Lymphangioma	1	1			
		11. Haemangioma					
		B. Malignant					
	10	1. Sarcoma			4	17	
	2	2. Epithelioma	10	5	7	2	
		3. Carcinoma					
		Bladder		1	1	2	
	13	Uterus	3	4	2	5	2
2	48	Stomach	8	14	27	32	
1	12	Liver	4	10	13	18	
	10	Breast	2	4	3	6	
1	57	Other	12	6	12	16	
	23	4. Ovarian cyst	7	14	9	16	
	86	5. Other	18	19	11	28	

## VI. DISTURBANCES OF METABOLISM

16	154	1. Beri-beri	1		5	6	
		2. Scurvy		1			
	13	3. Diabetes mellitus	1	4	5	13	
		4. Diabetes insipidus			1		1
		5. Osteomalacia					
		6. Rickets					
1	32	7. Keratomalacia					
		8. Rheumatoid arthritis	1	2	10	5	
		9. Gout					
		10. Metabolism test			2		
1	1	11. Obesity	2	5			
	2	12. Marasmus				5	

## VII. INTOXICATIONS AND POISONS

	2	1. Drugs-chronic-alcohol	1		2	1	
		opium			2	1	
5	2	morphine	3	12	1	3	
		cincophen			1		
		2. Drugs-acute-opium		1	3	2	
		Delirium tremens					
	3	3. Phosphorus		4	4	4	
	2	4. Lead					
		5. Arsenic				2	
28		6. Acids and Alkalies (caustic soda)	19	12	13	20	
	2	7. Food poisoning					
		8. Bites and stings of insects, etc.	1	1		4	
		9. Sunstroke				1	
	3	10. Hay fever					

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## VIII. SENSE ORGANS

		A. Eye and Appendages				
1	5	1. Lids. Eczema				
42	41	Blepharitis				
11	40	Hordeolum				1
	22	Chalazion				
3	6	Entropion	1	3	4	12
	10	Ectropion		3		4
		Lagophthalmia				
	2	Ptosis				
		Symblepharon				
	176	2. Conjunctivitis. Acute				1
17	119	Chronic				
	75	Phlyctenular				
	17	Follicular				
	24	Gonorrheal	3	8	1	10
	1	Tubercular				
	1	Ophthalmia Neonatorum				
52	187	Trachoma	4	5	5	5
7	38	Pterygium			2	2
1	2	Xerosis		2		
		3. Lacrimal Apparatus				
	2	Occlusion of Puncta				
1	6	Dacryocystitis-Acute		2		
	2	Chronic				1
	8	Lacrimal abscess				
		4. Cornea				
	61	Ulcer Catarrhal	1	3		
2	15	Phlyctenular				
		Central				
	2	Hypopyon				
23	10	Perforating				1
2	35	Staphyloma	1			1
		Keratomalacia				
	6	Keratitis Lagophthalmo				
3	53	Interstitial Keratitis	1	1		5
		Keratactasia				
	28	Leucoma				2
		5. Iris				
		Iritis Syphilitic				
		"Rheumatic"				
	7	Plastic				
8	20	Irido-cyclitis chronic			1	1
	8	traumatic				
		6. Chorioid				
1	2	Disseminated Chorioiditis				
		Myopic				
		Rupture of Chorioid				
2	3	7. Panophthalmitis	5	10	8	8
	1	8. Lens. Dislocation		1		
	35	Cataract	7	9	21	11
4	16	Opacity				1
		9. Sclerotic. Episcleritis				
	14	Contusion				

## MORBIDITY IN THE SEOUL AREA

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		10. Retina. Embolism of Central Artery Thrombosis of Central Vein Detachment of Retina Retinitis-Syphilitic Albuminuric						1
	9							
	1	11. Optic Nerve. Atrophy Optic Neuritis Choked Disc		1				
	1							
	7							
	1							
	2	12. Orbit. Tumors	4	1				
2	2	13. Glaucoma		2	1			
1	145	14. Error of Refraction		1				
	2	15. Strabismus	2	2				
	28	16. Foreign body in eye						
		B. Ear						
		1. Auricle Trauma Otitis externa						
1	31							
11	76	2. External meatus furuncle foreign body wax polyp eczema	1		2		3	
	5							
	34							
	4							
3	34							
	2	3. Otosclerosis						
		4. Middle and Internal Ear Perforation of drum O.M.P.A. O.M.P.C.			4		2	
4	23							
	8							
7	154		7	5	6		10	8
1	7	Tinnitus						
2	7	Deafness						
2	39	Tubotympanitis						
1	9	5. Mastoid-Acute Mastoiditis Chronic "						
	4							
	22	6. Catarrh of Eustachian tube	20	18	15		17	
		C. Nose						
	3	Varicosity of septum						
4	7	Deviation of septum		2	3		5	
		Rhinitis	1	1	3			
9	98							
3	22	Nasal Polyp	1	2			1	
13	109	Hypertrophy of Turbinates	4	1	6		4	
	13	Sinusitis	7	7	12		7	
	8	Hemorrhage						
	2	Foreign body	2		3		8	1
							1	
5	29	Eczema						
	6	Ozena						
		D. Mouth						
		Stomatitis			1			
2	97							
3	22	Glossitis					2	
11	18	Pyorrhoea	4	4	7		1	
	9	Vincent's Angina	2	5	1			
	6	Noma	4	3	2		14	
1	22	Aphthous stomatitis						
		Salivary glands						
	4	Ranula						
	17	Parotitis						
		Pharynx						
14	57	Pharyngitis	1	1	6		6	2
	70	Retropharyngeal abscess	5	2	8		2	
		Tonsils						
	166	Tonsillitis Acute	7	6	12		5	1
29	86	Chronic	9	10	29		12	
9	57	Hypertrophy of T. and A.	14	17	25		25	
	70	Peritonsillar abscess	4	1	5		5	2

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## IX. ALIMENTARY SYSTEM

1	35	1. Oesophagus-Stricture	5	7	2	4	
	14	Foreign body					
21	389	2. Stomach-Gastritis	29	49	63	96	2
2	116	Ulcers	7	28	17	23	
8	20	Obstruction	2	2		2	
2	6	Gastroptosis	2	3	1	2	
2	29	Hyperacidity					
1	6	Hypoacidity					
	5	3. Duodenal ulcer			2	2	
	5	4. Small intestine-Obstruction	2	7		4	3
	2	Spasm		1	1	1	
	4	Intussusception	3	2	5	1	2
28	57	Enteritis	4	29	28	45	15
	396	Dyspepsia in children				2	
	11	5. Appendix Acute Catarrhal	4	8	21	17	
	2	" Suppurative	3	1	2	3	
	3	Abscess circumscribed		2			
		General peritonitis	1		2	8	
2	9	Chronic appendix	4	3		1	2
10	154	6. Colon-Colitis	9	16	24	23	
	3	7. Rectum-Prolapse	1	4	7	2	
		Abscess	7	2	17	10	
	5	Proctitis					
9	77	8. Anus-Haemorrhoid	25	13		4	
7	72	Fistula	17	18		6	5
	27	Fissure					
3	33	9. Liver-Cirrhosis	13	18	19	22	
2	15	Abscess	7	15	18	19	2
	8	Acute Hepatitis					
	5	Congestion of liver					
	10	10. Bile passages-Cholecystitis	2	3		2	
1	20	Gall stones	1	6	7	10	
1	9	Jaundice	2	6			1
	3	Cholangitis		2			
	4	11. Pancreas				1	
	4	12. Peritoneum-Local peritonitis					
3	12	General "	12	12	14	19	4
	1	Hernia-Umbilical	3		2	2	
4	44	Inguinal	24	17	24	29	
	2	Ventral					
5	14	13. Ascites		2	13	6	8
28	53	14. Constipation				1	

## X. CIRCULATORY SYSTEM

		A. Pericardium	1	2	1	1	2
		B. Heart					
		1. Angina pectoris		1	1	2	
2	2	2. Cardiac asthma	2	1		1	
3	33	3. Endocarditis	1	5	7	3	
4	34	4. Myocarditis	1	10	9	11	



20	185	5. Valvular lesions	8	20	28	38	
	6	6. Functional (cardalgia)					
	3	Heart block					
1	13	Auricular fibrillation				3	
1	8	7. Tachycardia			1	1	
		8. Arrhythmia			1		
		C. Arteries					
7	16	(c) 1. Arteriosclerosis			1		
	2	2. Aneurism	2			2	
	19	3. Thrombo-angitis obliterans	4	3	7	13	
	6	4. Pulmonary embolism					
		5. Arteritis					
		D. Veins					
	4	1. Varicose veins			1		
	1	2. Varicocele					
	3	3. Phlebitis and thrombosis	2	2	1	1	2
		E. Lymph Vesels					
	63	1. Aderitis (non-specific)	5	11	15	13	
4	14	2. Lymphangitis	2	1			
		3. Elephantiasis			2	1	
1	13	F. Cardiorenal and uremia				5	
3	6	G. Hypertension					

## XI. BLOOD AND DUCTLESS GLANDS

34	16	A. Blood	4	1	6	3	
		1. Anemia-Primary		1	11	10	20
		Secondary		1	3	1	
	1	2. Leukemia		2		1	
2	11	3. Hodgkin's Disease		1	3	2	
		4. Purpura					
		5. Haemophilia					
		B. Spleen					
	1	1. Splenomegaly			1		
		2. Infections					
		C. Thyroid and Parathyroid					
1	4	1. Hyperthyroidism				2	
		2. Hypothyroidism	1			1	
	3	3. Myxoedema	1				
1	4	4. Simple goitre			1	3	
	4	5. Toxic goitre				2	
		D. Thymus					
		E. Suprarenal				1	
		F. Pituitary					

## XII. MUSCULAR AND DEEP FASCIA

24	441	1. Deep abscesses	79	62	91	114	13
	2	2. Ganglion of Wrist					
	18	3. Myositis		2		2	
	6	4. Gangrene	6	4	6	10	6

## XIII. NERVOUS SYSTEM

35	A. Biogenic psychoses					
4	Melancholia	1	2			2
7	Schizophrenia					4
	Paranoid state		1	1		1
27	Functional headache					1
	B. Insanity associated with organic disease (or poisons)	1		1		

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	5	Manic depressive						
	1	Chorea		1				
	16	Epilepsy	2	6	1		2	
	283	Neurasthenia	4	18	6		26	
	6	Hysteria	2	5	6		10	
		Migraine	1					
		Functional aphasia			1			
		Other psychoneurotic conditions	1	1	4		9	
		Brain and meninges						
	2	Brain gumma					2	
		Brain tumor						
		Brain abscess						
	3	Brain distoma	2		1		3	
	8	Enc. lethargica	1		2		4	
	2	Fredericks ataxia						
	13	Hemiplegia	1	1	3		1	
		Hydrocephalus	1	2			1	
		Congenital brain injury						
	7	Brain injury (Jacksonian epilepsy)					2*	
		Spinal cord and meninges						
	1	Cord sclerosis (subacute combined)		1	1			
		Spinal tumor						
		Spinal gumma						
	15	Anterior poliomyelitis						
		Progressive nerve atrophy						
		Progressive nerve dystrophy						
	3	Meningitis	18	13	16		13	
		Spinal caries	1	3				
	8	(5+3) Myelitis, traumatic and syphilitic	1	2				
		Tabes dorsalis	1	1				
		Spinal injury						
		Peripheral nerves neuritis						
	3	Neuritis-intercostal						
	3	radial						
	10	facial						
	68	sciatic					4	
	5	Neuralgia	1	16	10		15	
		Peripheral neuritis	1	2	12		6	
		Vegetative nervous system						
		Ganglia						
2	25	Herpes Zoster						
	1	Raynaud's disease						

## XIV. OSSEOUS SYSTEM

1	62	1. Bones-Osteomyelitis	25	33	34	47	1
1	27	Periostitis	1	4	15	12	
4	115	2. Joints-arthritis non specific	3	14	17	23	
3	1	3. Kyphosis					
	3	4. Ankylosis	2		1	3	

17	5. Flat foot					
2	6. Equinovarus					
3	7. Drop foot					

## XV. RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

		A. Larynx					
	18	1. Acute laryngitis	1	4	4	3	
4	24	2. Chronic "					1
		3. Foreign body in larynx					
	2	4. Oedema			1		1
		B. Bronchi					
	131	1. Bronchitis Acute	7	6	9	10	3
22	173	Chronic	8	10	12	13	6
	5	2. Bronchiectasis				1	2
5	45	3. Bronchial asthma	13	15	10	9	
	2	4. Pulmonary haemorrhage				1	
	1	5. Bronchial fistula					
		C. Lungs					
49	172	1. Apex infiltration or catarrh				2	
	51	2. Bronchopneumonia	34	29	46	51	22
		3. Interstitial pneumonia		1	2	2	
2	5	4. Emphysema			1		
3	6	5. Abscess of lung	5	13	10	12	1
1		6. Gangrene			4	1	2
		D. Pleura					
30	239	1. Pleurisy-non tuberculous	24	38	50	74	12
2	17	2. Empyema-non tuberculous	20	29	25	26	9
1	3	3. Pneumothorax	3	2	2	1	3
3	6	4. Hydrothorax				1	
		E. Affections of the Mediastinum					

## XVI. GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM-FEMALE

		A. Pregnancy and associated conditions					
13	147	(b) 1. Normal parturition	60	46	62	90	
		(b) 2. Newborn child	60	50	66	95	
	9	3. Abortion and miscarriage	6	4	8	9	
	1	4. Dystocia	3	3	6	2	
	1	5. Prematurity	5	8	3	4	
		6. Delayed labor	1		2	7	
		7. Retained placenta	3	4	1	2	
		8. Eclampsia	1	2			
	1	9. Extra uterine pregnancy	1				
	3	10. Puerperal fever	2	2		3	
3	11	11. Relaxed pelvic floor					
2	44	12. Parametritis (pelvic inflammation)					2
		B. Genital System					
34	53	1. Ovaries-Oopharitis	2	3	2	6	
2	9	2. Tubes-Salpingitis	1	1	2	3	
5	4	Occlusion					
48	61	3. Uterus-Endometritis	9	8	2	13	5
	9	Fibroid	1	1		2	
4	30	Subinvolution	1	1			
58	357	Displacement	46	37	39	51	
	3	4. Cervix-Cervical polyp					
47	10	Erosion	1			1	
70	52	Endocervicitis	5	6	8	4	6
58	24	Torn cervix	2	3	3	8	6
	21	5. Vagina-Atresia	6	7	14	10	11
32	36	Vaginitis	1	1	1	1	

Outpatients (1931)			Inpatients					Secondary Diagnosis 2 years only
Secondary Diagnosis	Primary Diagnosis		Primary Diagnosis					
			Apr. 1, 1926- Mar. 31, 1927	Apr. 1, 1927- Mar. 31, 1928	Apr. 1, 1928- Mar. 31, 1929	Apr. 1, 1929 to July 3, 1930		
4	63	Gonorrhoea	1	4	6	6		
	9	Occlusion	1	1	1			
	5	6. External genitalia						
25	8	Bartholin's abscess		1		1		
32	18	Relaxed perineum		1			5	
1	7	Ruptured "	4	2			6	
	2	Vulvitis						
		Chancroid						
	2	7. Not localized						
2	15	Amenorrhoea				1		
1	7	Dysmenorrhoea				4		
		Menopause						
		C. Urinary System						
1	7	1. Kidneys-Nephrosis	5		3	9		
	18	Nephritis-Acute	7	12	1	4		
1	23	Chronic	9	19	17	35		
		Arteriosclerosis						
1	7	2. Ureter-Pyelitis	1	4	5	5		
	7	3. Bladder-Fistula	10	13	12	16		
11	28	Cystitis	5	5	10	11	5	
	1	Enuresis	2	4				
5	9	4. Urethra-Urethritis						
		Urethral caruncle		1	1			

## XVII. GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM-MALE

3	3	A. Genital System					
	2	1. Testes-Orchitis		1	2	4	
		Abscess			1	1	
50	25	2. Epididymes-Epididymitis	10	5	1	4	5
	8	Hydrocele	3	4	3	4	1
		3. Vesiculitis					
		4. Vasa					
6	8	5. Prostatitis			1		
		6. External genitals					
	197	Acute gonorrhoea	5	15	8	5	
		Venereal wart					
	14	Chancroid				1	
16	67	Simple phimosis	12	8	12	6	
	6	Septic phimosis					
31	217	Chronic gonorrhoea	9	8	5	6	4
13	30	Urethritis and balanitis					
		B. Urinary System					
	30	1. Kidneys-Nephritis Acute	9	18	48	29	7
5	70	Chronic	9	25	29	26	4
	5	Pyelitis	1	1		1	
	1	Perinephritic abscess			1	2	
		Suppression of urine					
	2	Kidney stone	1	1	2		
		2. Ureter					
10	19	3. Bladder-Cystitis	9	11	9	2	8
	1	Vesical calculus				2	
3	8	4. Urethra-Stricture	2	1		5	
		Spasmodic stricture					
	1	Urethral calculus	1	1	1	1	

## XVIII. TEGUMENTARY SYSTEM AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUES

		A. Tegumentary					
	14	1. Skin pellagra	2	1		1	
45	317	Dermatitis	23	16	22	36	
9	60	Pruritis	6	6			
	3	Kerion	1				
	16	2. Sebaceous and sweat glands					
	3	3. Nails				1	
2	25	4. Bites of animals				1	
	21	5. Corns					
12	55	6. Acne vulgaris					
125	549	7. Impetigo contagiosa					
7	123	8. Eczema seborrhoeicum					
1	37	9. Psoriasis vulgaris					
1	21	10. Vitiligo					
20	129	11. Trichophyton					
2	29	12. Pityriasis					
3	73	13. Lichen					
	7	14. Prurigo					
4	47	15. Pompholyx					
4	40	16. Alopecia					
1	4	17. Molluscum contagiosum					
1	8	18. Ichthyosis					
	10	19. Erythema multiformis					
	4	20. Syosis barbae					
	195	21. Other skin diseases	20	3			
		B. Subcutaneous					
	134	1. Non-specific-ulcers	8	4	17	15	
	66	2. Carbuncles	25	16	11	25	
43	592	3. Superficial abscesses	62	32	24	35	
2	17	4. Cellulitis	11	8	6	18	

## XIX. UNCLASSIFIED DISEASES

	1	Perthé's disease				1	
		Parkinson's disease				1	4
		Hermaphrodite					
	1	Hemochromatosis				2	
		Banti's disease				1	
		Paget's disease				1	
		General debility				1	
		Eosinophilia					63
		Wisdom tooth in antrum				1	
	1	Spina bifida					
	1	Infantile beriberi					
	2	Typhoid spine					
	2	Miliary tuberculosis					
	2	Endocrine disturbance					
	1	Incarceration of pregnant uterus					
	1	Acidosis				2	
	2	Blepharospasm					
1.960	16.436	TOTALS				9.544	1.293

(a) A few smallpox cases are at once sent to the government isolation hospital and do not appear in our records. Other infectious exanthemata may also be sent elsewhere for the same reason. Morphine addicts may also be sent elsewhere.

(b) Normal parturition and newborn children have been subtracted from the total of inpatients for calculating percentages.

(c) Arteriosclerosis is quite common.

The four years of in-patient work cover a long enough period to get all ordinary variations of climate. The maximum and minimum temperatures for Seoul are from  $-23.1^{\circ}$  C. to  $37.5^{\circ}$  C. while mean summer temperature is  $16.1^{\circ}$  C. Mean winter temperature is  $5.9^{\circ}$  C. The last year saw also the beginning of marked economic depression, which was still more evident in the year 1931, in which the out-patient review was conducted. External trade of Korea dropped from 366 to 266 million yen in three years.

I. The column recording secondary diagnoses shows only the two middle years of in-patient diagnoses and serves to show certain lesions which occur rarely or not at all as a cause of hospitalization. For instance, trichuris is almost universal but apparently causes no trouble. The out-patient diagnoses are of course less reliable in that many of them were not confirmed due to the habit of many patients who make the rounds seeing various doctors once only. Certain diseases such as oxyuriasis and scabies only appear here.

II. In considering the acute infections it is necessary to consider that a large number of these were admitted after a diagnosis was made and that they therefore appear on both sides of the page. There is no practical way of correcting this as some patients are admitted direct. Among chronic specific infections we see 1006 definitely tuberculous infections in the out-patient alone. If to this we add those labelled as dry and effusive pleurisy and the early cases classed as apex infiltration or pulmonary hemorrhage we have much more than the 6% suggested by these figures.

IV. The large number of burns, frequently from children sitting into charcoal fires, is notable, as well as the frost bites seen in a large city.

V. For the past three years we have been collecting data on malignant tumors. These will be reported later.

VII. Caustic soda or caustic potash is a favorite means of attempting suicide, especially among young women, and since the soda is freely sold in small lots children often eat it as candy.

VIII. Here the out-patient records are especially valuable in showing that practically every type of eye, ear and nose disease is encountered in our clinic. Trachoma and acute tonsillitis and middle ear disease are most common.

IX. Gastro enteritis with and without parasites is very common.

X. Valvular lesions are quite common, while hypertension is rare.

XI. The marked prevalence of moderate anemia is not at all indicated by these figures. Primary anemias are very rare.

XVIII. Skin diseases are as indicated both varied and numerous.