

Medical Missionary Work

Report of the American Christian Hospital
at Konia, Asia Minor

June 30, 1913

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Medical missionary work at
Konia, Asia Minor

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at Konia, Asia Minor

Report of the American Christian Hospital

for the year ending June 30, 1913

Konia, Turkey, American Christian
Hospital



NOV 27 1916
HOSPITAL

The American Christian Hospital

At Konia, Asia Minor

Incorporated in the Year 1901 under
the Laws of the State of New York

ALLISON DODD
President

SAMUEL T. CARTER, Jr.
Vice-President

JAMES M. SPEERS
Treasurer
345 Fifth Ave., New York City

CHAS. E. MANIERRE
Secretary
31 Nassau St., New York City

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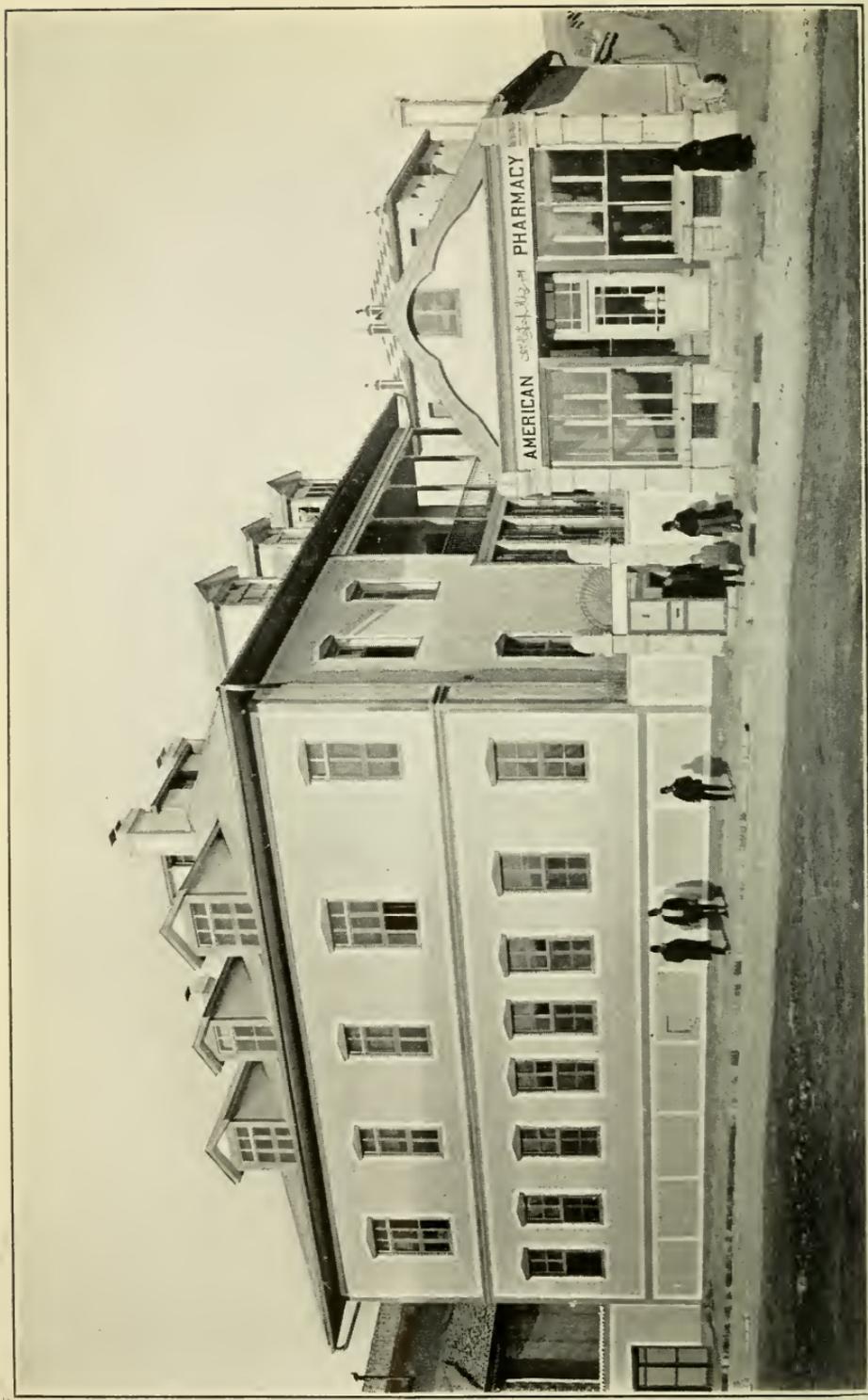
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1916

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LEVI W. HALSEY, M. D.

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WILFRED M. POST, M. D. } Physicians in Charge

MISS EMMA D. CUSHMAN
Superintendent



THE DISPENSARY AND PHARMACY

The American Christian Hospital At Konia, Asia Minor

Report for the Year 1912-1913

THE second year of our work in Konia has been made memorable by great events in the political history of the country. The Italian war made little impression on the nation at large. It was the cutting off of a little toe. The Balkan war has pierced almost to the heart, and its consequences have been tremendous. The first effect manifest upon our work was the marked diminution of income from patients. It was not fewer patients that came, but they came with less paying power. We have done much more free work this year, and have seen more of poverty. But by far the greatest influence on our work from the events that have taken place has been the extended opportunity that has come to us of working for the nation at large.

In the first dreadful days of the war, when the wounded were brought into Constantinople by the thousands, there came a call from the Constantinople branch of the American Red Cross to come to the Capital to help. Dr. and Mrs. Dodd and Miss Cushman, with our last graduate nurse, Yeghsa, went there at once. A large Turkish school, Vefa by name, had been turned into a hospital by the Turkish Red Crescent Society and fitted up well. We were stationed there, and for three weeks had the satisfaction of relieving much suffering, not only by surgical work, but more especially by the nursing and care which the ladies gave to the sufferers. The influence of their presence, of their sympathy and nursing skill, no less than of the order and system which they brought in place of confusion, and executive management in place of red tape, was such that the "house was filled with the odor of the ointment," and from pasha to door-boy the most appreciative thanks were rendered.

Immediately on our returning from this service in the first week of December, Dr. Post was called by the Red Cross Society to take charge of the Relief Work for the Mouhajirs, that is, Refugees, which had sprung into such large proportions in Asia Minor. It was one of the most striking results of the great Turkish defeat that a large part of the Moslem population in the

regions immediately affected in Macedonia felt compelled to leave their homes and seek refuge under a Moslem government. Transport by sea there was none. The only route of escape was through Constantinople across the Bosphorus to Asia. It is estimated that 200,000 such Mouhajirs left their possessions except such as they could take on their ox-carts, and threw themselves on their fate. Constantinople could not retain this horde and large numbers were passed on to the interior. Brousa was a natural stopping place for them, and thousands encamped in that region. To care for such a multitude was beyond the resources of the Government. It was to this object that the Red Cross turned its attention as soon as the terrible demand of the wounded soldiers became less. In the city of Brousa and its neighborhood some 35,000 were



The "Injeh Minaret," a beautiful Seljukian Mosque in Konia, now partly destroyed by lightning.

concentrated, and there Dr. Post remained during the most of his absence of three months. Under his care there were distributed to these over a thousand beds, 1,200 quilts, nearly 4,000 pairs each of shoes and stockings, 21,000 metres of cloth for underclothing, and 1,600 other articles of clothing. Nearly a thousand attendances on patients helped to fill up his time there. Over \$13,000 passed through his hands for this work.

Meanwhile the Government was endeavoring to distribute this mass of Refugees into other parts of the country where there were unoccupied lands, and where they could be absorbed by the population. Thus there have come to Konia and its province about 10,000 people, most of them with nothing except the clothes they wore and those too often hardly enough to cover their nakedness. Again the Red Cross under the presidency of our Ambassador in Constantinople, Mr. Rockhill and his wife, came to their aid, and with them also the kindred organization, the British Red Crescent. From these two sources we have had entrusted to us over \$10,000 to use in relieving the misery. In the cities of Konia, Akshehir, Ilghin, Kadiu Khan, Karaman, Eregli, Nigde and Bor, and about forty villages beside, we have had the pleasure of giving 2,478 beds, 2,342 quilts, 2,917 pairs of shoes, 2,955 pairs of stockings, and 2,757 other articles of clothing, a total of over 13,000 articles. In every case this was done only after personal investigation by ourselves or our agents.

A unique letter of thanks came to us from Kadiu Khan, expressing their gratitude in oriental floweriness, and with the names of all the recipients and just what was given to each, and with the seal of each one opposite his name in place of his signature, for in this eastern country the seal still takes precedence over the written signature.

One of the most pathetic things we have had to encounter in our doings with these immigrants has been the cases of separation of members of families, the true Evangeline stories that we saw before our eyes. One man had lost his wife and child and had heard nothing of them for three months. The Government authorities had kindly telegraphed for him to every place where he could see any hope, but no such persons were to be found. After our distribution of aid at Ak Shehir, he came to our agent and asked if he could give him any news. No, he could not, but he offered to read over to him the list of names of all the Mouhajirs there as put down in our records. They were going

through the monotonous list of Ahmets, and Alis and Fatimes, when suddenly the man sprang to his feet and shouted, "There they are, those are mine!" and so the death-like separation came to an end.

Of course in addition to this relief work we have had large numbers of the Refugees coming to our clinics, for we sought from the first to make them feel that they were welcome, and there has also been a goodly number in our wards as In-patients. A very pleasant encouragement was a gift of £100 just received, entirely unasked and unexpected, from the Lady Lowther War Relief Fund in view of the free work done for Mouhajirs in our Hospital.

Another most valuable gift came from the British Red Cross Hospital in Stamboul, under Major Doughty-Wylie and his wife, who sent to us when they closed up their work in the spring and returned to England, a large supply of hospital bedding, clothing, dressings and foods. It could not have been less than a thousand dollars worth, for which we are most deeply grateful.

The outstanding event of the year in our history is the completion of our building, which we ought to call the Dispensary, for that is its object, but which is commonly called the Hospital. For this also it has a right, since we now have twenty beds, and in



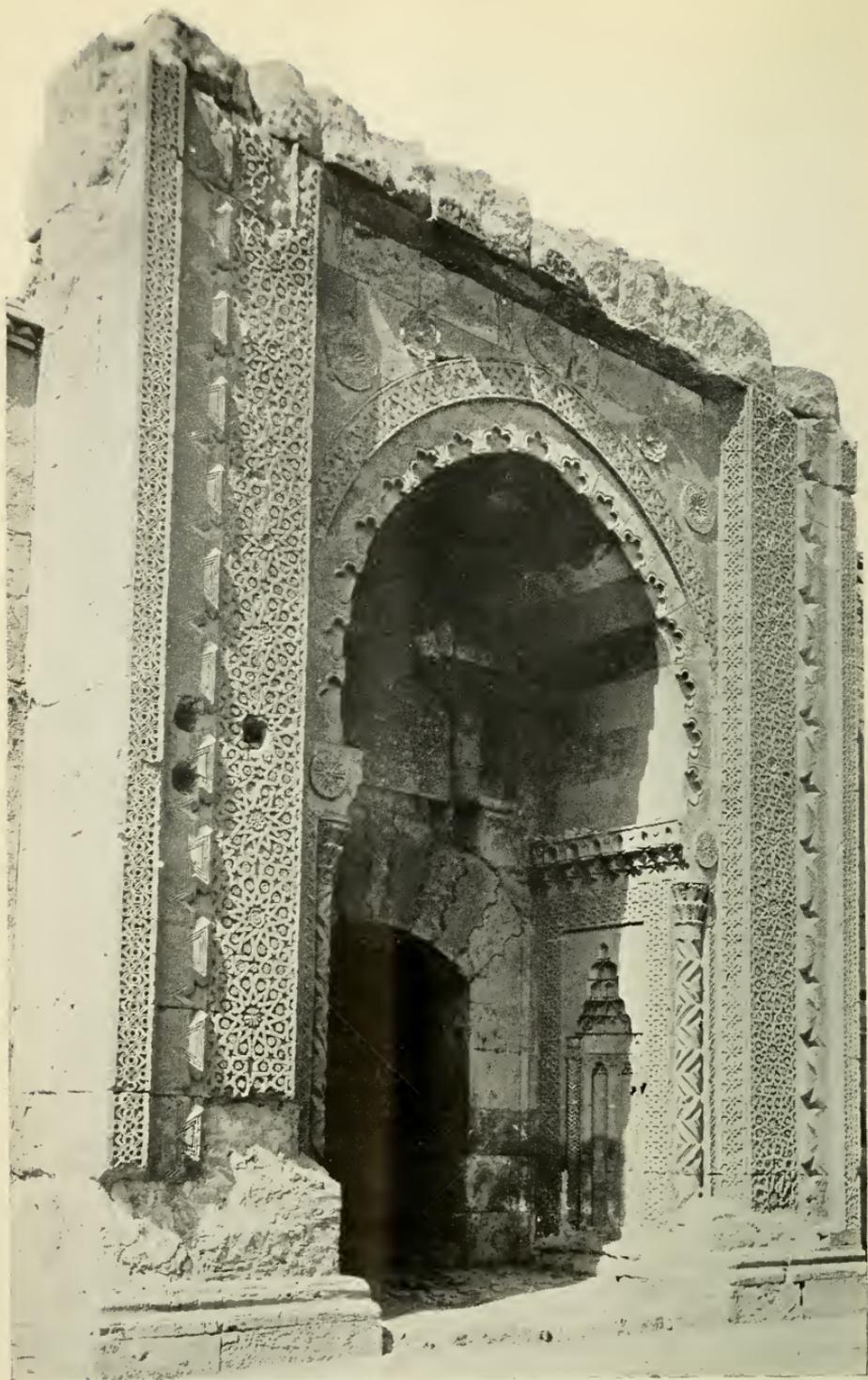
A VIEW OF KONIA

the fall expect to make that number up to thirty. The native building which we purchased had but one story. This constitutes the Out-patient Department, with large Waiting-rooms, Examining-room, Operating and Dressing-room, and Dark room, beside Kitchen, Dining-rooms and Offices. Upon this story we have built two more, the second being the Hospital, comprising Wards and Operating-room with Sterilizing-room and Diet-Kitchen. The third floor is entirely for sleeping-rooms for missionaries, nurses and servants. A separate building on the corner of the street is our Pharmacy, which with its glass front, iron shutters, tiled floor, and counters, presents a marked distinction to the shops of the oriental bazaar.

For the completion of these buildings in addition to the purchase of property our funds were not sufficient. Three gifts of a thousand dollars each, and a repetition of the amount from one of the donors beside the many smaller gifts brought us safely through. It was not until the middle of October that we could begin to take in patients, and we have therefore had the Hospital open 290 days, almost the same as last year. But where we had 132 In-patients last year we have had 241 this year. There is the same increase in the numbers in the Out-patient work from a total of 5,379 to 7,724. This is the largest amount of Out-patient work in our history of more than twenty years. The operations done have also gone up from 257 to 344.

As usual our patients have been of all sorts, from the beggar almost naked to the high and mighty "Palace Lady," Serailu Hauum, who had been an inmate of Abdul Hamid's harem and was purchased therefrom by a wealthy merchant of Konia for £600 to be his wife.

The new superstitions that we run across are always interesting. Ayishe had been operated on for lupus of the nose and eye-lids. One eye was gone, the other half closed by scars, but she was cured. On leaving she came and bowed down before me and asked me to spit. I asked her why. "So that the disease shall not come back," she said. I supposed she meant to make the sound of spitting, one of their expressive signs which may be freely translated, "God forbid." So I did so. "No," she said, "spit on my nose." So I spit mildly on my fingers and touched her nose. "Rub it in well," she pleaded. So I rubbed it in. She beamed on me with her one little scarred eye, and poured forth her thanks, and went away happy and secure.



GATEWAY OF THE SIRCHALI MEDRESSE, A SELJUKIAN MOSQUE

We have just had a case of adoption. A little Greek boy five years old was left by his father for an operation for calculus, and proved to be the worst case of intractable howling that we have ever had. Screaming steadily from eight o'clock in the morning until five in the afternoon, toys, candy, spanking, tying down in bed, were all equally ineffective. He had to be honored with a private room for the sake of the other patients. He refused his dinner, he made repeated efforts to escape. At supper time his meal was put beside him and we hoped that hunger might reconcile him. But two minutes later he was gone. A hasty search showed him pattering through the men's ward, stopping to look at the faces of the patients as they lay in bed. Then he came to Kadir, a rough-looking Turk who was laid out by a combined operation for double hernia and acute appendicitis. Stopping there he looked at him, then put up his hand and touched his face. The man held out a morsel of food which was instantly accepted, and then the child began to devour Kadir's trayful of food. The nurses, overwhelmingly thankful for quiet, piled on extra pilaf until the boy was satisfied, then he lifted up the bedclothes and popped himself in beside his adopted father, and fell happily asleep. Of course the beds were pushed up side by side then, and after the child's operation, the man's hand stretched out quiets the little fellow, and there is no prouder, happier patient in the wards than this adopted father.

The course of our finances for the year is worthy of remark. The condition of the country owing to the war has been one of stagnation. Trade and business have been at a standstill, and among the people apathy, a general attitude carried over to their diseases also of "Let us wait and see." The effect upon our work was marked. Our income diminished so that we had to borrow to meet running expenses. Then our friends in America came to our rescue in the winter, and special contributions brought us safely through. During the first eight months of the year our income from patients was a thousand dollars less than during the same period last year. But now comes the encouraging part, for during the last four months our income has been nearly eight hundred dollars more than during the same time last year, so that we have nearly made up the loss. On the other hand expenses have been heavier, both because of the larger number of patients cared for and because of the still higher prices prevailing. Our thanks are due over and over again to the many generous friends

whose gifts have brought the work through and put it on such a sound basis as at present.

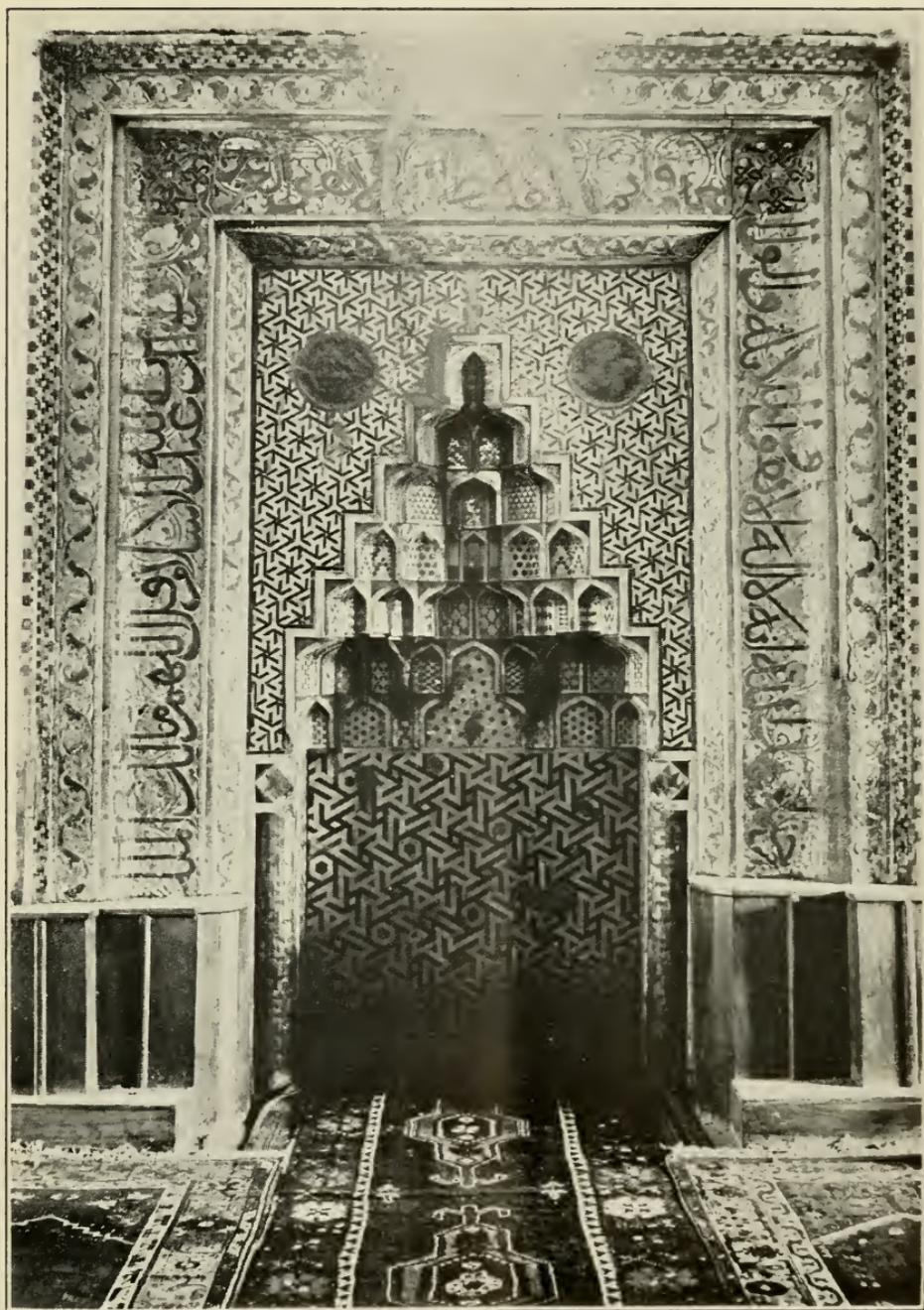
Aside from the very considerable amount of travelling involved in the Red Cross Relief Work, but one medical tour has been undertaken. That was to the city of Ak Shehir in March. Dr. Dodd, accompanied part of the time by Miss Cushman and part of the time by Mrs. Dodd, spent three weeks there. It is the only town in this vilayet where the Armenian population predominates, and it is a city of fine location on the side of the mountains. It is a place where we were strongly urged to settle and build the hospital, and no doubt the commencing conditions would have been easier than in Konia. But for broad foundations, and for building up a large work in the future we are more than ever convinced that we are in the right place.

In our missionary force we have had some changes. The return last fall of Dr. and Mrs. Post from their furlough in America, besides bringing us the much needed help for the increasing work, set our work on a new basis of efficiency. Taking hold in every part of the work as Dr. Post does, evangelistic as well as medical, his presence has been an immense relief and encouragement.

Miss Mathiesen, who had been with us more than four years, was not well all the fall, and finally in December, feeling that her health required it, returned to England, where she has been taking further courses in preparation for enlarged work. Her service here was most conscientious, and she left behind a memory of a high spiritual life.

Her departure left a vacancy for which a providential provision was at hand. Miss Foote, an American nurse, engaged in private nursing in Constantinople, was ready to come to us, and for the rest of the year gave herself most heartily and unsparingly to the work. Especially in the operating-room was her ability manifest, and it has contributed in no small measure to our good results in many cases. She has now left to return to Constantinople, and the vacancy is to be filled. We need a nurse, capable, and able to teach others, thoroughly trained in operating-room technique, efficient in management, as well as an earnest Christian, who will devote herself to this work. Our friends will see that we are speaking for a high grade of talent. Who will find such a nurse for us?

Our need is emphasized by the fact that next summer is the time for Miss Cushman to take her year of furlough. She has not



Interior of a Seljukian Mosque, "Mihrab" showing the direction of Mecca toward which the prayers are offered.



A TURKISH BRIDEGROOM



TWO GREEK BRIDES

been away for even a summer's vacation for six years, and she ought not to be compelled to put it off any longer. At present she is carrying a load that no one person ought to have, the general superintendence of the Hospital, the oversight of the wards and operating-room and training of the nurses beside.

The Training School has kept up through the year, though it is still in miniature, for we have no space to take more nurses than the number barely needed for carrying on the work. The one who has been in training for three years, Mariam Yepremian, received her diploma this summer, and will continue with us next year in the operating room. The presenting of the diploma was made the occasion of assembling over a hundred friends in our large waiting room, and beside a paper read by the graduate on the history of nursing, Dr. Post made an address and gave a demonstration of the work of the nurses in bedmaking, bandaging, carrying and handling of an anaesthetized patient, and simple nursing duties, that was most interesting to the audience and much appreciated by them.

The Pharmacy has been crippled nearly the whole year by the absence of our druggist, Haralambos Efendi, who was conscripted for military service in October, and reached the front just in time

to be caught in the fearful route of Kirk Kilise, and to wander without a mouthful to eat for three days and nights, finding his way back to Constantinople after two weeks. Then his regiment having been cut to pieces, he was stationed in charge of the pharmacy of a Cholera hospital on the Bosphorus, and is still there unable to leave until demobilization shall set him free to come back to us. So our Pharmacy has been run by an "apprentice" all these months. Even so it has flourished, and as we hoped has proved self-supporting, giving a balance of \$140. Also before going to the war the druggists had made further payment on the loan for their education.

The evangelistic work of which the Hospital is the centre has had a quiet growth in several directions. We have been without the help of the man, a teacher in the Protestant Boys School here, who was efficient in the work last year, and so we could not keep up the mid-week meeting for young men. He is in Glasgow in the Bible Training Institute preparing to return here for work after another year. The Sunday evening services have been kept up, with preaching by the two physicians and help from others, the audiences varying from fifty to a hundred and fifty, and often presenting an interesting appearance with a goodly proportion of white-turbanned Moslems, students in the Koranic schools of the city. For the use of this portion of our audience we have had a hymn book printed in Osmanli-Turkish, which is eagerly read during the singing of the hymns.

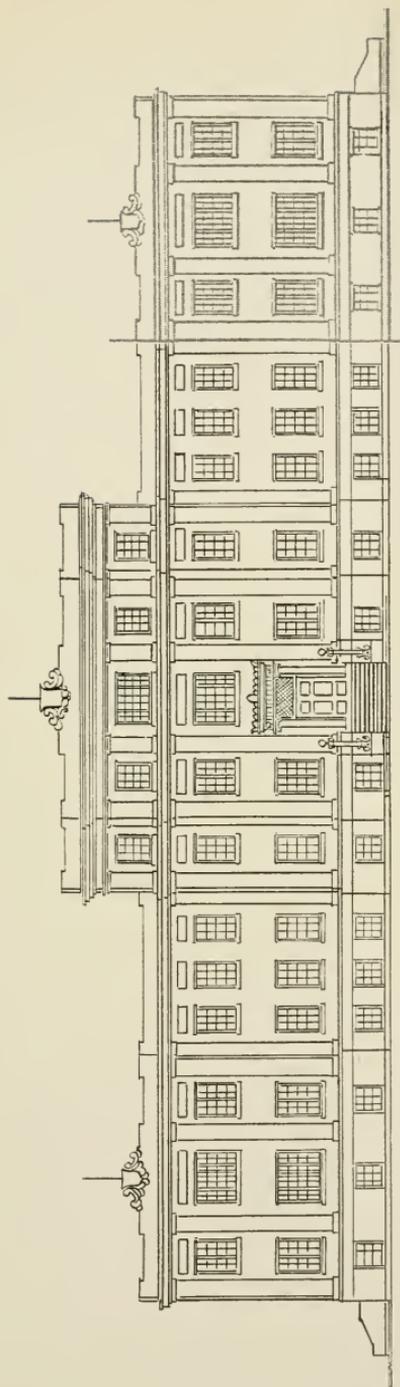
For work among the women, Mrs. Dodd has had a most faithful helper in Loosanoosh, our Bible Reader, the daughter of Maritsa our faithful stand-by nurse that has been with us fourteen years. Quiet and unassuming, and with a genuine interest in the spiritual welfare of the women and children whom she can reach, she has won a large place here already. We are happy in keeping her here for another year. Visiting among the families of Armenians, Greeks and Turks has taken a large share of time. Those visited have been former patients or sick ones at home, or Refugees, or whoever gave an invitation. They have made over 1,200 such calls. Loosanoosh has had pupils of married women who are learning to read. She and Mrs. Dodd have conducted meetings in the homes at the invitation of the women, and at last what has long been desired, a Sunday School has been started in the Dispensary attended by about eighty children. It is a new thing for most of them and has a very changeable attendance as yet, but there is a growing number of steady comers.

On a table in the waiting room all through the week are laid out Bibles and portions of Scripture and picture cards with verses and tracts in the language characters of three nationalities, and the door-boy offers to sell to patients who pick these things up to while away the time of waiting. In the last two and a half months more than a hundred of these printed portions have been sold, mostly in one and two cent sales. To In-patients leaving the Hospital twenty Bibles and portions have been sold in the same time, five being the whole Bible in Osmanli-Turkish. The influence of a Bible sold is worth many times more than that of a Bible given away.

Eomer was a man who had both hands frozen in the winter when the train was blocked by the snow, and he tried to save his small baggage by carrying it in his saddlebags through the blizzard. He had to have eight fingers amputated. He was very ugly, bigoted, and disagreeable when he first came, but later he took pride in saying, "I can tell that story about the sheep; there were a hundred of them, but one got lost, and the Shepherd went to find it." He used to prop his Testament up in front of him on the pillow while he knelt or squatted in the bed, and turn the leaves with his elbows or with his lips since both hands were bound up helpless.

Recognition of the motive of all this Hospital work comes out in most unexpected sayings. There was a Turk for whose bad leg much time and care had been given. Afterwards one of his friends said to the native nurse, "I know why you are so kind to us, it is because Jesus Christ is born in your hearts." Our desire is that that might be said of all our nurses and employees so that this might be the constant influence exerted on all patients.

A Turk came into the Pharmacy and seeing the sign, "No smoking allowed," asked why, for it was a strange idea to him. The druggist told him it was because tobacco was harmful. He came into the waiting room and the first thing that met his eye was another sign, "No smoking allowed." He began to think, "There must be some good reason for this. I smoke all the time. I wonder if that is the reason I am not well." So he came to Dr. Post and asked to be examined as to the condition of his health. After examination he was told that he must give up tobacco because it was injuring his health. He went home anxious, his mind was in a turmoil. How could he give up his closest companion? The next day he was back and came to Dr. Dodd as a



FUTURE EXTENSION

The above sketch represents the new hospital which it is proposed to build at Konia. It will provide for 160 patients, as well as accommodations for nurses and medical staff. The total estimated cost is about \$60,000. A suitable tract of land, very conveniently located and consisting of about nine acres, has been secured at a cost of \$2,200.

It is earnestly hoped that the friends who have supported the hospital work at Cesarea, and others, will contribute generously to this new and much needed work at Konia. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, James M. Speers, 345 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

new patient. Again after examination, and with no knowledge of what had gone before, the doctor gave him a prescription but told him that it would do him no good unless he gave up tobacco. Then the man broke down and told the whole story. "I have been struck from four sides, there is no refuge for me, I cannot stand against it, I will do as you say. I see that you are thinking not merely of our physical health, but that you want to do good to the whole man."

The outlook for the future is still obscured by the clouds of war. "Oh for peace and good government," is the longing sigh of the people of this land. But as we have often said, whatever the Government shall be, whatever changes may take place in the political conditions of the country (and it looks as though these might be many and great) the people of the land remain, their needs are the same, it is for them that we are here, and we have been given a position in the very heart of the Turkish nation that lays an unshirkable responsibility upon us.

This responsibility is increased by the official recognition now granted. In July of this year, two years having passed since our application was made, the Sultan issued an Iradé, his royal decree, for the building of our Hospital on the site purchased by us. The news of this first came to us by being published in the local Turkish newspaper, the one which had been so hostile and had printed such slanders against us last year. It was quickly confirmed by a letter from Mr. Rockhill, the United States Ambassador in Constantinople. Then it was officially recorded in all the departments of the municipal government, and our right to be known as the American Hospital in Konia no longer depends only on our incorporation as such in New York State, but also upon the public proclamation of His Majesty the Sultan.

Two years ago, in our report, we presented a picture of a hospital as the aim set before us. That still stands. We reproduce the picture on a preceding page. Having now the site on which to build an institution capable of supplying the needs of this region, and having the authority of the Turkish government to proceed to do so, we can expect with faith that the money needed to carry out the work will be given.

WILLIAM S. DODD, M. D.

Konia, Turkey, July, 1913.

Receipts

July 1, 1912.

Balance on hand, New York.....	\$698.79
*Balance on hand, Konia.....	6,626.79
Board, rent, etc., for Missionaries.....	1,043.15
Income from Drug Store.....	1,786.18
Refund loan for Education.....	220.00
Receipts from In-patients.....	2,396.18
Receipts from Out-patients.....	1,893.29
Contributions from friends, New York.....	6,031.06
Contributions from friends, Konia.....	2,461.53
	\$23,156.97

Expenditures

Wages of nurses, servants, etc.....	\$1,207.49
House expenses (food, etc.).....	2,207.35
Fuel.....	342.63
Ward supplies and medicines.....	279.18
Surgical supplies.....	185.90
Native physician for assistance.....	59.62
Postage, telegrams and printing.....	199.55
Insurance and taxes.....	482.64
Interest, difference in exchange, etc.....	31.77
Furnishing.....	642.09
Care of grounds and buildings.....	198.44
Literature, etc.....	56.41
Building of dispensary.....	7,463.19
Materials for Hospital building.....	213.71
Drug store expenses, medicines, etc.....	1,419.44
Salaries drug store assistants.....	220.74
Salaries of Missionaries.....	3,145.04
Traveling expenses of Missionaries.....	708.71
Language lessons.....	13.99
Miscellaneous.....	108.04
July 1, 1913, Balance on hand in New York.....	2,524.50
July 1, 1913, Balance on hand in Konia.....	1,446.54
	\$23,156.97

*\$1,458.90 of this amount was in transit when the report was made. July 1st, 1912, and was not therefore included in the amount reported as balance on hand in Konia at that time.

Hospital Statistics

Number of native assistants, 0. Number of beds, 20.

In-Patients

Male	158	Surgical	206
Female	83	Medical	35
	241		241

Paying more than five dollars.	148
Paying less than five dollars.	39
Free	54

241

Nationality: Turkish, 141; Circassian, 4; Kurd, 3; Albanian, 3; Tatar, 2; Bosniak, 1; Jew, 1; Armenian, 61; Greek, 20; American, 2; Swiss, 2; German, 1.

Religion: Moslem, 154; Greek Orthodox, 16; Gregorian, 53; Catholic, 3; Jew, 1; Protestant, 14.

Largest number at one time, 23; hospital open, 290 days; number of days spent by all, 290; average per patient, 13; number of surgical operations in hospital, 205.

Notes on discharge: Cured, 176; improved, 48; unimproved, 9; died, 8 (4 medical, 4 surgical).

Out-Patients

New Patients at Dispensary.

Male	1,211	Paying	988
Female	885	Free	1,108
	2,096		2,096

Nationality: Turk, 1,419; Circassian, 10; Kurd, 16; Turkmen, 8; Arab, 1; Tatar, 1; Yuruk, 2; Albanian, 2; Armenian, 350; Greek, 275; American, 1; German, 5; Austrian, 2; Spanish, 1; French, 1; Syrian, 2.

Old cases at dispensary.	3,677
Cases seen outside.	1,951
Total calls for attention.	7,724
Visits to houses included in above figures.	1,021
Number of operations both in and out of hospital.	344

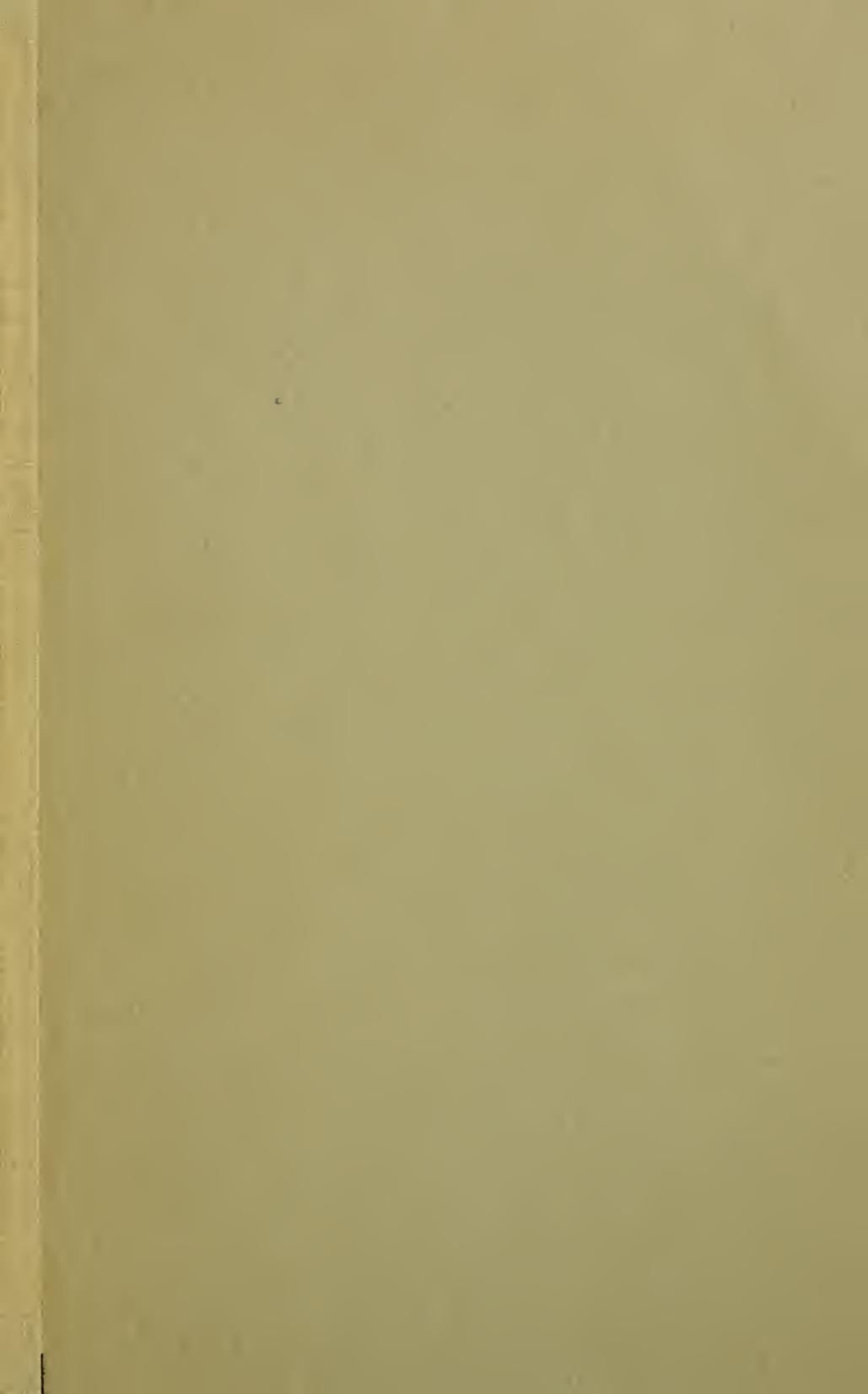
Operations

In the Hospital, from October 15, 1912, to July 31, 1913, and in the Dispensary and Outside, from July 1, 1912, to June 30, 1913.

<p>Cranium. Bullet wound 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 2</p> <p>Scalp. Abscess 1 Sebaceous cyst 1 Scalp wound 1 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 3</p> <p>Eye. Cataract without iridectomy. 2 Cataract with iridectomy... 3 Cataract membranous 3 Cataract, soft 1 Iridectomy, simple 4 Pterygium, single or double 4 Strabismus 3 Cyst of lid 1 Ectropion 5 Entropion and trichiasis (15 eyes) 8 Trachoma, scraping 14 Plastic for trauma of lid... 1 Excision of tarsal cartilages 3 Dacryocystitis 3 Verruca of lid 1 Pannus 1 Foreign body in cornea.... 1 Enucleation 1 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 59</p> <p>Ear. Polyp 3 Mastoid disease 5 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 8</p> <p>Face. Aleppo button 1 Carcinoma of chin..... 1 Carcinoma of superior maxilla 1 Caries of orbit..... 1 Epithelioma of cheek..... 1 Lupus of forehead..... 2 Plastic of cheek..... 1 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 8</p> <p>Nose and Throat. Deviation of septum..... 1 Nasal polypi 1 Adenoids 5 Hypertrophied tonsils 2 Adenoids and tonsils together 13</p>	<p>Lips and Mouth. Harelip 4 Noma 2 Plastic of lips..... 2 Redundant lip 1 Wound of lip..... 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 11</p> <p>Lower Jaw. Ankylosis 1 Necrosis 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 3</p> <p>Neck. Abscess 1 Cellulitis 1 Plaster collar 1 Stricture of œsophagus.... 1 Tuberculous adenitis 21 Wry neck 1 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 26</p> <p>Chest and Back. Bullet wound 3 Carbuncle 1 Caries of spine..... 3 Fibro-adenoma of breast... 1 Paracentesis thoracis 5 Plaster jacket 5 Spina bifida 1 Tuberculous adenitis 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 21</p> <p>Abdomen. Abscess of wall 1 Appendectomy, simple 4 Apendectomy, with other operations, 4 (not counted) Appendicitis abscess. 1 Artificial anus 1 Ascites, epiploxy 1 Haematoma of peritoneum.. 1 Myomectomy 1 Pan-hysterectomy 3 Paracentesis abdominalis... 5 Salpingo-oophorectomy, single or double 5 Tubercular peritonitis 2 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 25</p> <p>Lumbar Region. Nephrectomy 1 Perinephritic abscess 2 Renal calculi 1 <hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/> 4</p>
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Hernia.		Upper Extremity.	
Inguinal, single	6	Caries of wrist.....	1
Inguinal, double	1	Tenosynovitis of wrist.....	1
Inguinal, strangulated	1	Cellulitis of hand.....	1
Lumbar	1	Needle in hand.....	1
Umbilical	2	Plastic for contraction of	
	—	palmar fascia	2
	11	Amputation of fingers.....	4
Inguinal Region.		Caries of phalanx.....	3
Cold abscess	1	Chondroma of finger.....	1
Psoas abscess	3	Buckshot wound	1
	—	Bullet wound	1
	4	Curetting of sinuses, single	
Genito-Urinary.		or multiple	2
Circumcision	4		—
Dilatation of stricture.....	2		28
External urethrotomy for		Lower Extremity.	
extravasation of urine....	1	Tuberculous arthritis of hip,	
Hydrocele, single	2	single	2
Hydrocele, double	1	Tuberculous arthritis of hip,	
Hydrocele, of cord.....	1	double	1
Prostatectomy	2	Abscess of thigh.....	1
Sarcoma of testicle.....	1	Compound fracture of thigh	2
Tuberculous testicle	4	Sarcoma of thigh.....	1
Urethral calculus	1	Amputation of thigh.....	4
Vesical calculus, suprapubic		Abscess of knee.....	1
operation	6	Arthritis of knee.....	1
	—	Bursitis of knee.....	1
	25	Tuberculous knee—iodoform	
Rectum.		injection	2
Fissura in ano	1	Tuberculous knee—reduction	
Hemorrhoids	10	and cast	1
Stricture of rectum.....	1	Tuberculous knee—resection	1
	—	Abscess of leg	1
	12	Amputation of leg.....	1
Gynecological and Obstetrical.		Amputation of stump of leg	2
Dilatation of cervix.....	1	Cellulitis of leg.....	2
Dilatation and curettage....	7	Sarcoma of leg.....	1
Parturition	5	Arthrodesis of ankle for	
Pelvic abscess	3	drop-foot	1
Perineorrhaphy	1	Talipes	1
Pozzi operation for sterility	1	Tendo Achillis bursitis....	1
Retained secundines	2	Caries of tarsus.....	1
Trachelorrhaphy	1	Needle in toe.....	1
	—	Bullet wound	10
	21	Shot wound	3
Upper Extremity.			—
Axillary adenitis	2		43
Needle in arm..	1	Miscellaneous.	
Necrosis of humerus.....	1	Multiple tuberculous foci... 4	
Tuberculous elbow, iodoform		Salvarsan, intravenous in-	
injection	1	jection	4
Tuberculous elbow, resection	1	Skin grafting with other	
Gonorrhoeal elbow, tapping..	1	operations, 5 (not counted)	—
Amputation of forearm.....	3		8
			—
		Total	344





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