

addressed
Mr. Whyte

M. Whyte

9, 3, 3
N.H.E. 109/3/44.
30th March, 1944.

16

SCENARIO.

Received	30 OCT 1944
Attention	
Recorded	
Acknowledged	
Answered	

SOUTH AFRICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY. NATIONAL HEALTH EDUCATION.
SPECIAL PRODUCTION.

BILHARZIA.

Action.

Voice.

INCIDENTAL BACKGROUND MUSIC.

- SHOT 1: Cut out of child swimming with title "BEWARE OF BILHARZIA" superimposed. Cut to:
- SHOT 2: L.S. showing banks of Nile. Cut to:
- SHOT 3: M.S. showing Nile with palm trees. Cut to:
- SHOT 4: C. U. of army doctor in period clothing talking to soldier in uniform of period. Cut to:
- SHOT 5: C. U. of soldier of previous shot in hospital bed. Cut to:
- SHOT 6: Sequence of quick shots showing different rivers in South Africa and ending with close shot of river with natives swimming in it. Cut to:
- SHOT 7: C.S. of map showing places where Bilharzia is endemic. Cut to:
- SHOT 8: L. S. of beautiful clear lily pool.
- SHOT 9: M. S. showing pool with lots of vegetation. Dissolve to:
- SHOT 10: M.S. showing road-making in progress, pool nearby. Dissolve to:
- SHOT 11: C.S. washerwomen in infected streams. DISSOLVE TO:
- SHOT 12: Boys swimming in pool.
- The story of Bilharzia is associated with the river Nile for it was in Egypt that this disease was first noticed.
- When Egypt was occupied many soldiers contracted Bilharzia and in all cases it was discovered that they were afflicted after bathing, washing their hands or paddling in water.
- The disease came to S.A. in 1840/50 and it is possible that it was brought to this country by migratory natives or by transport riders. It was first discovered in the Ungeni River and later spread to various rivers in the Union.
- The arrows on this map mark the places in S. A. where Bilharzia is endemic. Practically all waters below 5,000 ft. are potentially Bilharzic.
- Pools like this are very deceptive, and bathing in them is likely to cause Bilharzia.
- Water containing lots of vegetation is especially dangerous as snails thrive on vegetation and often hide under leaves of water lilies.
- Pools made by road-making gangs, irrigation schemes and storage dams also become infected and contain Bilharzia snails.
- Washerwomen become infected in this way and in turn may spread infection.
- The eggs are released by the sufferer when urinating, and when these come into contact with water they hatch and liberate a larva called miracidium.

SHOT 13: C.S. of coneshaped Bilharzia snail. Cut to:

The miracidium enters certain freshwater snails and there develop into their second stage called cercariae. The Cercariae now leave the snail's body and swim in the surrounding waters.

SHOT 14: C.S. of flat, round Bilharzia snail. Cut to:

SHOT 15: C.U. of slide showing cercariae as seen through microscope. Cut to:

These cercariae enter the human body either through the skin or through the mouth and develop in the body into a worm about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1" long.

SHOT 16. C.S. of Bilharzia worms Cut to:

SHOT 17: C.S. showing boys lying on their tummies or sitting on rock in the sun. Some of the boys begin scratching themselves. Cut to:

Children and grown-ups who swim in rivers and pools like these run the risk of becoming infected, and often feel a slight irritation of the skin after swimming.

SHOT 18: M. S. showing mother placing plates of food in front of children on table. Children push plates away. Cut to:

Eventually, other symptoms appear, and in time they may go off their food.

SHOT 19: Showing children holding heads as if tired and watching other children playing. Cut to:

They become dull and may lose weight, and become disinterested in games.

SHOT 20: Showing medical inspector examining three or four pale, sickly looking children at farm school. He picks out boy and concentrates on him. Cut to:

Teachers often notice a marked retardation in mental development, and signs of fatigue in children infected with Bilharzia.

SHOT 21: C.S. showing doctors examining test tubes filled with urine for signs of Bilharzia. He holds up two test tubes to the light. One contains clear, and the other turbidurine. He takes a drop of turbid urine from the test tube and places it on a slide, puts the slide under a microscope and examines it carefully. Cut to:

Most important symptoms by which doctors diagnose Bilharzia is turbid urine or urine containing blood. Patients suffering from Bilharzia often feel pain when urinating.

SHOT 22: C.U. of slide showing what can be seen in urine through a microscope. Cut to:

Redwater disease or urinary Bilharzia is due to presence in the bladder veins of a parasitic worm which lays the eggs.

SHOT 23: C.S. showing doctor injecting patient for Bilharzia. Cut to:

Beware of quacks! Consult a qualified physician or visit one of the many existing treatment centres.

SHOT 24: Showing bladder or liver of patient infected with Bilharzia. Cut to:

If neglected Bilharzia has very serious after effects.

SHOT 25: Sequence of quick shots showing various treatment centres. Cut to:

But Bilharzia can be cured. A series of injections will free your system from the menace.

- SHOT 26: C.S. showing medical inspector of shot 11 with child shown in Shot 11. Child now looks much brighter and is laughing gaily. Cut to:
- As soon as the injections have been given gradual improvement takes place and in 2 or 3 months' time a change can be seen in the weight and mental progress of the patient.
- YOU HAVE SEEN THAT THIS DISEASE CAN BE TREATED. NOW YOU WILL SEE HOW IT CAN BE PREVENTED.
- SHOT 27: M.S. Children swimming in cement pool. Cut to:
- By providing safe swimming pools for children, such as cement pools kept clean and free from all vegetation.
- SHOT 28: Swimming bath. Children diving into it. Cut to:
- By swimming in swimming baths.
- SHOT 29: C.U. of hands shaking salt into bowl of water and then dipping water cross into it. DISSOLVE TO:
- Watercross can also carry infection and should be washed thoroughly in salt water before eating.
- SHOT 30: C.S. of child picking water lily. DISSOLVE TO:
- People should know that by only inserting hands in water, or letting any part of the body come into contact with water they may become infected.
- SHOT 31: C.S. of notice board with sign "PLEASE DO NOT URINATE IN THIS WATER. TRANSGRESSORS WILL BE PROSECUTED". Cut to:
- Do not urinate in any water as you may be an unconscious sufferer of Bilharzia and in this way you can infect hundreds of people.
- SHOT 32: Someone getting water from dam. DISSOLVE TO:
- If compelled to use water from a doubtful source, it should be stored for 36 hours or boiled before using.
- SHOT 33: C.U. of Bilharzia worms on-largod and wriggling. CUT TO:
- Remember that early and correct treatment can kill the worms that may be wriggling about inside you, therefore if you suspect the presence of Bilharzia in your system, consult a doctor immediately.
- SHOT 34: Title "BEWARE OF BILHARZIA" with drawing of Bilharzia snails on either side. Cut to:
- BEWARE OF BILHARZIA.
- (Obtain their Bilharzia pamphlet - white with red cross on it. This contains drawings of Bilharzia snails).

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