

SOCIAL FACTORS
IN CANCER OF
THE UTERINE CERVIX.

Presented as a thesis for the Degree
of M. Soc. Sc. University of Cape Town

by

Anna M. Strydom.

B.A. Soc. Sc.

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P R E F A C E

During the past few years Cancer Research has become more important. In South Africa the South African National Cancer Association in particular has tried to stimulate public interest in this field. Demographical surveys on the incidence of Cancer are being conducted in all the bigger centres. Having worked for two years as a Research Assistant on a survey of this kind at Grootte Schuur Hospital, I became more and more interested in the wide scope for social research that this field offers.

Cancer of the Cervix in particular aroused my special interest owing to its high incidence and to the significant differences found between patients of different ethnic origin. With the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix as high as it was found to be, this type of Cancer offered the researcher the opportunity of contacting an appreciable number of patients within a relatively short period. For these reasons, I decided to choose for this study the cervical cancer group from the wider field of cancer subjects.

It would be, in my opinion, of great interest if similar data were collected, and similar comparisons made, for as many other specific types of cancer the nature of which might make this possible.

My grateful thanks are due to:-

Dr. J. Muir Grieve, Head of the Department of Radiotherapy, Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, for his consent to undertake this survey and for his constant co-operation and advice.

Prof. J. P. Louw, Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University of Cape Town, for his guidance and assistance, and his staff for their constant co-operation.

I am also very grateful to my Professor, Prof. E. Batson, Head of the Department of Social Science, University of Cape Town, for his supervision and guidance.

Mrs. B. Helm, Lecturer at the Department of Social Science, University of Cape Town, for her assistance and supervision.

Dr. H. J. Phillips, until recently Senior Lecturer in Social Medicine at the University of Cape Town, for all his assistance and advice.

The Medical Superintendent, Groote Schuur Hospital, for his consent to undertake this survey at Groote Schuur Hospital.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION.

Cancer is a world problem and one of the big challenges of the present day. The magnitude of it requires an intensive effort to reach a solution. The effects of cancer on the community are of such severity that the disease can be described as one of the greatest scourges of mankind.

WORLD MORTALITY:

The death rate from cancer varies in different countries. Unfortunately it is not always very accurately stated because of poor registration. However, statistical reviews from several different countries reveal that death from Cancer is gradually increasing, while the death rate has fallen considerably for acute infective and parasitic diseases, tuberculosis and respiratory diseases as a result of early diagnosis and advances in treatment with special reference to antibiotics. Big contributions have been made in these fields but the Cancer situation still remains serious. Only cardiovascular disease has a higher national mortality.

It is sometimes said that Cancer is of comparatively little economic importance to the community, since it is predominantly a disease of advanced life. Comparison with tuberculosis a decade or two ago gave some justification for the view, but it is not true today. Percy Stocks, in an address to the British T.B. Association in 1948, calculated the years of future "working" life between the ages 15 and 65 as being lost to the community in England and Wales through premature deaths caused by respiratory T.B, Cancer and accidents in 1945. Unfortunately he did not consider cardiovascular diseases. The future working years lost as a result of Cancer deaths were 355,000

compared with 435,000 lost through deaths by respiratory T.B. and 268,000 by fatal accidents. He repeated the same calculation for the year 1950, using the same life table for that year. The Cancer total has increased from 355 to 432 thousands in the interval because the expectation of life based on 1950 death rates from all causes was much better at each age than in 1945. For accidents the figure has hardly changed, owing to a balance between the reduction in deaths and the increase in normal life expectation. Accidents and Cancer are now equally important for males according to this criterion, but for females cancer produces $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the loss due to accidents. For respiratory Tuberculosis there has been a great fall from 435 to 268 thousands, bringing the total much below that for Cancer. Consequently, Cancer has now become the cause of death which is of most serious economic importance when judged from this standpoint.)¹

The Position in Cape Town:-

In the Annual Report of the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health for 1955, the mortality figures follow the following pattern for Europeans. Cardiovascular diseases form the major cause of death. Then follow Malignant Neoplasms and arterial diseases. The ratio for cardiovascular diseases malignant Neoplasms and Tuberculosis is roughly 18 : 9 : 1. The low mortality of Tuberculosis is of specific interest.

Among the Non-Europeans the picture is grossly different. Diarrhoea and enteritis come first, secondly Cardiovascular diseases, then Tuberculosis, Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and only then Malignant Neoplasms. The ratio for Diarrhoea, Cardiovascular Diseases, Tuberculosis and Malignant Neoplasms is very roughly 7 : 4 : 3 : 2.

The contrast between the races is largely due to two factors, viz. 1) the difference in the age constitution of the two populations; and 2) the bad social and economic condition of the Non-Europeans. Tuberculosis, diarrhoea and enteritis, bronchitis and pneumonia are fostered by bad living conditions. As regards the age factor, bronchitis, enteritis, measles, whooping cough, etc., chiefly affect young children and there is a greater proportion of

young children in the Non-European population than in the European. Similarly cancer and circulatory diseases occur especially in middle and old age. The proportion of such people is larger in the European population than in the Non-European. In other words, a larger proportion of Non-Europeans die before reaching the age when they are most susceptible to such diseases.

RESEARCH INTO CAUSATION:

Studies concerning animal Cancer in the laboratories have brought to light a number of genetic, physical and chemical factors which cause malignancy. They have also been indentified with human Cancer; for instance, in the development of certain occupational and industrial forms of the disease, exogenous physical and chemical carcinogens are recognized, e.g. certain skin Cancers, "chimney-sweepers" cancer, etc. It is also possible that some spontaneous varieties of Cancer may be caused by other unrecognized carcinogens, either exogenous or endogenous, for which a determined search is desirable. Clues may come from a careful scrutiny of the environment and habits of people of various nations, for it is known that the incidence of the disease varies with race, country and economic status.

These differences have presented themselves very clearly in the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix; a high incidence among certain racial groups and very low among other groups. Significant differences have also been noticed in the economic status of a particular racial group. In South Africa we are in the unique position of having many different ethnological groups living in widely different environments. One conventional classification is as follows:- European, Jewish, Coloured, Native and Malay. The Jewish group is separated from the Europeans in this study because of their particular significance.

Unfortunately, in this country, vital statistics for Cancer are inadequate and no national figures are available for Non-European Races. A Demographical survey of the incidence of malignant disease is being conducted in Groote Schuur Hospital.

Figures available at present cover the period 1938 - 1948 plus 1953 - 1954. Because of inadequate records, no accurate distinction has been made on the hospital folder between the different Non-European groups. Therefore, they can only be accurately divided into two groups, European and Non-European. The numbers given for Natives and Malays do not cover all those who attended the Hospital. From these figures (see Table I) it becomes clear that next to Cancer of the Breast, Cancer of the Cervix is the second most common among the European female population and the most common among the Non-Europeans. Groote Schuur serves a very large area of the Cape Province and there are no known reasons to believe that circumstances differ in the rest of the Union.

Table I Incidence of Ca Cervix and Ca Breast among Europeans, Coloureds, Malays and Natives in Groote Schuur Hospital for period 1938-1948 plus 1953 & 1954.

	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Malay</u>	<u>Native</u>
Ca Cervix	267	329	21	16
Ca Breast	403	187	28	12

The incidence of Cancer of the Cervix and Cancer of the Breast seems to be just the reverse in European and Coloured groups. Among the Europeans Ca Cervix : Ca Breast :: 3:4, and among the Coloured people Ca Cervix : Ca Breast :: 3:2.

The incidence of Cancer of the Cervix and of the body of the Uterus also seems to vary in the different countries and among the different racial groups. It is not always easy to say, either clinically or pathologically, after the specimen has been removed whether a Cancer of the Uterus is Cervical or Corporeal in origin. Information collected in recent years has changed ideas about the relative frequency of Carcinoma in the two sites. It was generally taught that the Cervix was attacked up to seven times more frequently than the Corpus. A complete reversal of the incidence in Cork in a series was reported on by Magner and Kearney)¹ who said that they had relatively few Cervix cases and that)¹ B.M.J. 1954. 1 p.434

the Body was attacked seven times as often as the Cervix. Another clinical series reported by Towers)² from Liverpool gives an almost equal incidence in both sites. Since 1950 more reliable data have been given in the Registrar-General's reports on Great Britain. In the reported deaths for the years 1950-1953 inclusive there is a steady ratio of approximately 2 cases of Cancer of the Cervix to one case of Cancer of the Body. The Groote Schuur Hospital figures show the same ratio among the Europeans. Again among the Non-Europeans the incidence is as high as ten to one. The extraordinarily high incidence of Cancer of the Cervix among the Coloureds most likely accounts for this.

CANCER OF THE CERVIX:

Cancer of the Cervix is a disease of middle-age, reaching the peak in the age-group 45-65, while a relatively small number develop it under the age of 30. It rarely occurs in childhood - the other malignant tumours of the Uterus in children are sarcomatous. However, Cancer of the Cervix has been reported in a baby of six months and in another one of fifteen months. The latter one was born on March 17, 1948 brought to Hospital on June 30, 1949 and died on August 10th. A Post Mortem revealed a Papillary Adeno Carcinoma of Endo-Cervical origin.)¹

There are significant differences in the age distribution of Cancer of the Cervix among the two different Racial groups as presented in Groote Schuur Hospital. (See Table II)^{PSA} It appears that more Non-Europeans develop Cancer of the Cervix at an earlier age, reach their peak in the age-group 40-50 and then decrease very rapidly after the age of 60. The numbers in the Europeans again rise slowly in the early age-groups, reach the peak in the age-group 50-60, and decrease more slowly than the Non-Europeans. This last factor may contribute towards the higher expectation of life among the Europeans. The reason for the higher numbers among

)² B.M.J. 1954, 1 P.434

)¹ B.M.J. Feb. 24, 1951 & A.M.J of Obst & G. 1953 & 135

TABLE II:

THE INCIDENCE OF CANCER OF THE CERVIX AMONG EUROPEANS & NON-EUROPEANS AS PRESENTED IN GROOTE SCHUUR HOSPITAL:

	EUROPEANS:	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1953	1954	TOTAL
	20 - 30	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	3	11
A	30 - 40	9	4	3	2	5	3	3	4	4	4	6	7	8	62
G	40 - 50	11	7	6	9	1	10	9	1	8	8	10	13	6	99
E	50 - 60	3	4	7	12	8	10	6	4	9	6	11	13	7	100
	60 - 70	9	5	2	2	3	7	4	4	3	5	2	11	9	66
G	70 - Over	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	3	18
R	TOTAL:	33	24	20	26	18	31	24	15	26	24	32	47	36	356
O	NON-EUROPEANS:														
U	20 - 30	2	3	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	5	4	8	3	42
P	30 - 40	9	9	2	10	9	2	9	1	12	9	7	23	12	114
S	40 - 50	9	3	8	15	8	10	10	12	14	13	12	20	24	158
	50 - 60	6	3	7	14	7	3	9	8	10	2	10	13	15	107
	60 - 70	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	3	3	7	8	38
	70 - Over	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	4	0	14
	TOTAL:	28	26	21	42	29	19	30	27	43	32	38	75	62	472

the Non-Europeans in the early age-groups may be found in environmental factors. The 1955 Annual Report of the Cape Town Medical Officer of Health gives the mortality rate for Cancer the Cervix among Europeans and Non-Europeans as 4 : 11.

INCIDENCE OF CANCER OF THE CERVIX:

General:- As previously stated, there are no vital statistics available for the whole country. The only statistics available are those for Groote Schuur Hospital. From those it appears that the Uterine Cervix is the second most frequent site of Cancer among the European women. The position seems to be the same for American women)¹ and for women in Western Europe.)² In America the incidence varies from 30 to 60 per 100,000 in different cities. Among the local Non-European group, the Uterine Cervix appears to be the most frequent site. Scattered reports from Asia suggest the same, and may account for 40% or more of all newly diagnosed cases of Cancer.)³⁻⁶

Jews:- The difference in the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix among different racial groups, is very significant in the Jewish Group. As early as 1906, Vineberg)⁷ was impressed with its infrequency among Jewish women. Since that time similar reports came from all over Europe and America. In South Africa the position appears to be the same.

Natives:- To obtain figures for the African population is almost impossible. In the Western Cape the Native population is small and therefore very few cases of Cancer of the Cervix are attended to at Groote Schuur Hospital. The Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg deals with a predominantly urban Bantu population. Here it was also found that Cancer of the Cervix is the most common form of neoplasia observed among females. It forms nearly 50% of the total tumours.)⁸

Moslems:- Compared to other religious groups in their community, the occurrence of cervical cancer in Moslem women is less frequent.

)¹⁻⁶ Am. J. Obst. & G. Oct. 1954, p.1016.

)⁷ Am. J. Obst. 53, 410, 1906.

)⁸ S.A. Med. Jl. 1953, 25t April. p344.

A report from the Institute of Pathology in Indonesia covering the period from 1939 to 1949 shows that 1.6 of the Indonesian female patients, ^{and 4.9 of the Chinese female patients} to have Cancer of the Cervix. In Indonesia, 90% of the Indonesians but none of the Chinese are Moslems.)^I

Although almost the total Moslem population of South Africa is centred in the Western Cape, apart from Natal Indians, no accurate figures are available for Groote Schuur Hospital because of poor Hospital records. However, one gains the impression that the ratio for Moslems is lower than that for the Coloured population.

Fijis:- A review of Hospital records from the Fiji Island a where 70,000 Indians and 90,000 Fijis live, shows 26 cases of Cancer of the Cervix among the Indians and only 3 among the Fijis.)²

Prostitutes:- A recent Danish survey by Royel)³ shows prostitutes are four times as numerous among women with Cancer of the Cervix as among other women of comparable socio-economic status.

Virgins:- Subsequent to an inquiry into whether celibacy may be accompanied by the absence of Cancer of the Cervix, there is the remarkable observation of Gagnon)⁴ who did not find a single case in a review of the case records over twenty years of a population of 13,000 Canadian nuns. However, a similar recent report from Loyola University Chicago, again on 13,000 Nuns over 20 years revealed six cases of Cancer of the Cervix.)⁵

Gagnon himself suggested that entrants to the Canadian novitiate may come from carefully selected homes.

A finding similar to that of Gagnon was recently shown by Schönig (1953) among German nuns.)⁶

)¹ Am J. Obst. 53, 410, 1906.

)² Lancet, I, 987, 1936, W.S. Handley.

)³ Am. J. Obst. Oct. 1954, p 1018.

)⁴ Am. J. Obst. 1950. 60. p516.

)⁵ B.M.J. IIth Dec. 1954.

)⁶ B.M.J. 26th March, 1955.

CHAPTER II

SUGGESTED ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS.

Numerous attempts have been made to explain these variations among the different racial groups by implicating possible etiological factors. These suggested factors have acted as a guide in conducting this survey.

A. CIRCUMCISION:-

When studying the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix among the different Racial Groups, it becomes obvious that those groups with a low incidence practise circumcision of their male population e.g. Jews, Fijis and Moslems. In 1936 Handley)¹ wrote: "There is evidence that the existence of phimosis or in its absence, carelessness as to subpreputial hygiene and cleanliness, is a menace even more serious to the female sex than to the sex in which they originate". In a recent review Fischer)² has described the role of smegma as a carcinogenic agent. The low incidence of Cancer of the Cervix in those groups who practise circumcision, is taken to indicate that smegma may be related to the development of Carcinoma. The high circumcision rate means a lesser degree of exposure of the females to smegma.

B. THE RITUAL OF ABSTINENCE:-

Kennaway,)³ Vineberg)⁴ and Smith)⁵ all point out that the low incidence of Cervical Cancer among Jewish women may be a result of the Jewish practice of abstinence from sexual intercourse during most of the first half of the ovulatory cycle.

)¹ Lancet 1, 987, 1936.

)³ Brit. J. Cancer 2,177, 1948.

)² Am. J. Obst. 1952 9 232

)⁵ Am. J. Obst. 43 424 1947

Weiner)¹ and his associates suggest that the apparent greater frequency of cervical Cancer in Jewish women today, as compared to the beginning of the century might possibly be explained by a greater laxity of Jewish women in following the law of abstinence.

C. OTHER RACIAL FACTORS:-

As stressed by Maliphant)² several authors believe that the low incidence of cervical Cancer is based upon a genetic immunity of Jewish women. Clemmosen suggests that it may be based upon a "special hormonal status in these women".

D. HORMONES:-

Several authors like Hofbauer, Ayre, Khanolkar,)⁵ felt that excessive estrogen may be of etiological significance, e.g. excessive ovarian stimulation in multiparous women or women in the lower income groups with resulting inadequate diets may develop liver disfunction and subsequently might have a higher hormonal blood level because the damaged liver is unable to detoxify the estrogens. Animal experimentation has shown that estrogen administration can increase the incidence of cervical Cancer in susceptible mice.)⁶

E. MARRIAGE FACTOR:-

Cancer of the Cervix is relatively uncommon among unmarried women. Maliphant)⁷ in his series on Cancer of the Cervix has found that marriage doubles the risk of developing Cancer of the Cervix and childbearing increases it tenfold. Especially marriage below the age of 20, seems to be a particularly

)¹ Am. J. Obst. 61, 418, 1951.

)² B.M.J. I. 978, 1949.

)³⁻⁶ Am.J. Obst. Oct. 1954 p. 1019.

)⁷ B.M.J. June 4, 1949.

significant factor. Wynder et al)¹ in their clinical study of environmental factors in Cancer of the Cervix, have added the factor of early coitus to that of early marriage previously elucidated by Lombard and Potter,)² who found in the State of Massachusetts that in a study of 523 case records of Cancer of the Cervix, 44.6% were married before the age of 20 against 23.7% in matched controls. Among the South African Non-European population in particular the factor of early coitus seems to be of much greater importance than early marriage.

F. PREGNANCY:-

A positive association between number of pregnancies, age at first pregnancy and Cancer of the Cervix has been reported by some and denied by others.)³ As previously stated, Maliphant stresses that childbearing increases the risk tenfold of developing cervical Cancer. Logan)⁴ has lately examined the effect of marriage and childbearing on the liability to Cancer of the Cervix for England and Wales in 1948-9. The equivalent average death rates for infertile and fertile married women were about twice that for unmarried women; the rates being respectively 111, 142 and 62 per million. For widowed and divorced the rate was 211. At each age parous women fared worse than those who had not had children. But he also points out that the factor of marital status apart from fertility was conducive to Cancer of the Cervix. He feels that this factor is not to be ignored but the importance of it should not be exaggerated. This analysis is based on a small number of cases. Presumably these considerations

)¹ Am.J. Obst. 1954, 68, 1016

)² B.M.J. 11th Dec. 1954.

)³ Am. J. Obst. 1954, 68, 1016.

)⁴ Lancet 1953, 2, 1199.

will be re-examined in the light of more precise data on the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix and Body which have been accumulating since 1950, but it is doubtful whether the conclusions will need much alteration. Another aspect that needs consideration is pre- and post-natal care.

G. PREVIOUS GYNAECOLOGICAL LESIONS:-

Gagnon)¹ places strong emphasis on chronic cervicitis as an etiological factor. He states that in over 3,000 cases of chronic cervicitis that were systematically treated, no cervical carcinoma was seen, and that the rarity of chronic cervicitis in virgins account for the low incidence of cervical Cancer among them. Ewing)² suggests unrepaired lacerations of the cervix to be of etiological significance.

H. SYPHILIS:-

Several authors have reported a positive association between syphilis and cervical Cancer, a subject well summarized by Levin and his associates.)³ Wallingford)⁴ suggests that the greater frequency of coitus suspected among women with syphilis may account for their greater chance of developing cervical Cancer.

I. CONTRACEPTIVES:-

The question has been raised whether contraception may be of etiological significance.

J. SOCIAL STANDARD:-

Low economic status is emphasized by Kennaway)⁵ as a factor responsible for a high incidence of cervical Cancer, " a factor that is intensified in those married and single women by descent in economic scale." This however, is a very broad conception

)¹ Am. J. Obst. 60 516, 1950

)² Am. J. Obst. Oct. 1954, 1029

)³⁻⁴ Am. J. Obst. Oct. 1954, 1020.

)⁵ Brit. J. Cancer 2 177, 1948.

as so many other factors are a result of low economic status e.g. poor obstetrical care, poor hygiene, improper housing and malnutrition. It seems more logical that the effects of low economic status, rather than low economic status itself, may be of etiological significance. An opinion expressed by Vinsberg)¹ as early as 1919, is noted with interest. "When one stops to consider that the total number of Jewish women, 1,995, had badly lacerated cervixes and that they were living in the worst possible hygienic surroundings, amidst the greatest squalor and privation, such as obtained in the lower East side of the Metropolis, it is truly remarkable that so few cases of Cancer of the Cervix were detected among them".

K. DIET:-

Khanolkar)² feels that Cancer of the Cervix is most common in Hindu women who have a badly balanced and deficient diet, especially during the child-bearing stage, and he considers this to have a possible effect on the liver. Horwitz)³ considers ritual dietary laws among orthodox Jewish women to be of possible etiological significance.

)¹ Am. J. Obst. Oct. 1954, 1020.

)²⁻³ Am. J. Obst. Oct. 1954, 1020.

CHAPTER III

PREVIOUS STUDIES.

The first clinical study in this specific field that could be traced, is that of R.C. Maliphant.)¹ He reported on 1,200 cases of Cancer of the Cervix at Cardiff Royal Infirmary during a 25 Year period 1922-46.

Age:- 98.5% of the women with Cancer of the Cervix were married and between 20-80 years of age.

30% were under 45

34% were between 45-54

36% were 55 and over

20% were 60 and over.

The relative risk of disease developing increases enormously from age groups 25-29 to 30-34, and at ages 35-39 it is more than twice as high as at ages 30-34. The peak is reached in 55-59. From this point it shows a steady decline.

Civil State and Child-bearing:-

1.5% of the total number of cases were unmarried and Non-Parous. His figures show the relative risk for a married woman to be twice as high as that for a single woman, and ten times as great if she also had born children.

Repeated Child-bearing:-

The average number of births among 1,182 married women with Cervical Cancer was 4.5 while the general average fertility for women over 40 in the community was 2.8 (Cardiff 1946). The difference however could be challenged on the following grounds:-

)¹ B.M.J. June 4, 1949.

- 1) The Cancer series relates to a 25 year period 1922-46 and the family census only to 1946. During the interval there has been a decline in the average size of family.
- 2) The family census figures relate only to Cardiff women, whereas 80% of the Cancer patients came from outside the city boundaries. The average size family might have been bigger among the women outside the boundaries.
- 3) The family census figures relate to all social classes while the Cancer Patients were seen in Hospital. So the larger families in the Cancer series could be attributed to their belonging to the lower-income groups.

To meet the first two points a separate analysis was made, subdividing the Cancer series into three:

- (a) Those seen before 1937;
- (b) Those seen during 1937-46, and
- (c) A separate group which refers to Cardiff women.

To meet the social class objection the family census figures were divided into two groups:

- (1) Wives of professional men and salaried workers, and
- (2) Wives of skilled and unskilled manual workers.

The second group is considered to be a suitable standard of comparison for the Hospital series. This showed no difference in fertility among Cardiff Cancer patients and those residing in other parts; also that the average size of family is slightly larger in women with Cancer of the Cervix.

The most recent study is that by Wynder et al of environmental factors in Cancer of the Cervix.)¹
More than thirty variables were studied in relation to 1,900 patients in the U.S.A and 800 patients at the

)¹ Am. J. Obst. 1954, 68, 1016.

Tata Memorial Hospital in Bombay. About one third of the patients in each group had Cancer of the Cervix, including 20 cases of Jewish patients. The remainder were used as controls, American patients were grouped as Negro, Non-Jewish and Jewish. Most of the Bombay patients were Hindus.

The data suggest that those population groups practising early sexual relationships, having a high frequency of marriage, and not practising circumcision in the male, have the highest rate of Cancer of the Cervix. No statistical association between the number of pregnancies and cervical Cancer could be obtained after eliminating the effects of age at first marriage, considering only married women and comparing groups of similar economic status. Wynder also came to the conclusion that present evidence on the effect of abstinence suggests that abstinence after menses may not be as important a factor as has been supposed. Data on syphilis suggest that the statistical association between the disease and cervical Cancer could be accounted for by the earlier age at first coitus among cervical Cancer patients with syphilis, as compared to patients with cervical Cancer without syphilis. Epidermoid Cancer of the Cervix has been noted in women exposed only to circumcised males and in virgins. Other etiological factors than those involving coitus and lack of circumcision must therefore exist.

Wynder also agrees that cervical neoplasm is the result of multiple factors, many of which still remain unknown in our current state of knowledge.

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY OF THIS STUDY.

In this study an attempt has been made to investigate those factors that are well suited for study by means of interviews with a group of patients with cervical Cancer and with two groups of suitable controls to find out whether any statistical differences exist between the groups.

Hospital:- The study was confined to Groote Schuur Hospital.

Case Material:- All the cervical Cancer patients who attended Groote Schuur Hospital during the period April to November 1955, were interviewed. They include all the new as well as follow-up cases that were admitted to Hospital or attended the Radiological and Gynaecological Out-Patient Departments.

Two different control series were interviewed:

- 1) a gynaecological group with diseases of the pelvis other than Cancer of the Cervix, and
- 2) a medical group who had no gynaecological lesions.

The argument was raised that the etiological factors for Cancer of the Cervix may be the same for some of the other pelvic conditions, e.g. cervical erosion. To eliminate this problem, the second control group was selected. Consequently this survey served a double purpose: to test whether social factors are of etiological significance in Cancer of the Cervix but of no significance in the other pelvic conditions.

The Interview:

The interview approach for the Control Groups differed slightly from that used for the cervical Cancer patients. It was explained to the control patient that a survey on Cancer of the Cervix was being

conducted, and that her co-operation in acting as a control was asked for. It was stressed that although some of the questions were very personal they were to be answered correctly or else would be of no value. In almost every case it was necessary to explain to the patient that she did not have Cancer, but that she was required to act as a control against Cancer. The cervical Cancer patient was told that this interview was necessary to complete her history and would assist in evaluating her particular problem. Every patient was assured that her reply would be kept absolutely confidential.

The Questionnaire utilized, is inserted at page 89/90.

Control Selection:-

Selection of the controls was strictly random. As there were so few cervical Cancer cases under the age of thirty and who were never married, the controls were restricted to patients of 30 and older who were married or had an alleged husband. Controls under the age of 30, were kept in proportion with the number of cervical Cancer cases under the age of 30. (See Table IV).^{P209} In view of the importance of economic level, which is of course, an index to etiological factors rather than an etiological factor in itself, it is important to draw controls from the same economic level as the cervical Cancer cases. Although it is almost impossible to get a perfectly matched control group in this respect, the problem seems to be largely met by the fact that Groote Schuur Hospital is a free Hospital. At least a rough equality in economic and social status may be assumed. All patients attending the Hospital are supposed to be indigents, unless the particular form of treatment required, cannot be procured elsewhere.

Radiotherapy, especially Radium treatment, seems to be one of those forms of treatment for which the same facilities as in Groote Schuur Hospital, do not exist in any other Hospital in the Cape Peninsula. The patient has to be transported to and from a private Nursing Home to the rooms of the Radiotherapist. Not only does it cause the patient much discomfort but most of the time her condition does not allow it. It can fairly accurately be assumed that 95% of all cervical Cancer cases in the Cape Peninsula attend Groote Schuur Hospital, whatever their economic status. According to this it may appear that the Cancer group is likely to have a higher economic status than the Control Groups, as the Cancer Group is drawn from every economic group in the community while the Control Groups only come from those who cannot afford private treatment. An analysis of the economic position, however, discussed in Chapter V (see section on Social Standard) shows this not to be the case. The Cervical Cancer Group, indeed, appears to be of a slightly lower economic position. An attempt has been made to obtain the actual number of cervical Cancer cases seen by private Radiotherapists and Gynaecologists who have not been referred to Groote Schuur Hospital. From figures produced by them it can be fairly accurately assumed that not more than ten cases of Cancer of the Cervix are treated privately per annum.

Biopsy reports are available for all the Cancer of the Cervix cases. Ca-in-Situ cases are included with the Cancer cases but cases of adeno-carcinoma have not been interviewed. (See Table III on Page 19.)

The diagnoses for the General Control Group varies so widely that it is not possible to tabulate them.

For Statistical purposes the Gynaecological Control Group will be referred to as Control I, and the General Control Group as Control II. While interviewing patients for the General Control Group there have been no Native females in Hospital, qualifying for suitable controls. A General Control Group for Natives is therefore absent.

TABLE III NUMBER OF GYNAECOLOGICAL CONTROL
PATIENTS BY DIAGNOSIS.

<u>Condition.</u>	<u>European</u>	<u>Coloured</u>	<u>Malay</u>	<u>Native</u>	<u>Total</u>
Uterus, Malignant	2	2	-	-	4
Uterus, Benign Gl.Hyperplasia	13	4	2	-	19
Cervicitis, Chr. & Cerv. Erosion	9	10	1	-	20
Cervical Polyp	3	2	-	1	6
Ovary, Cancer	-	2	-	-	2
Ovary, Benign	6	6	3	-	15
Malignant, miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	1
Benign, miscellaneous	8	14	5	5	32
No Positive Gynae lesions	7	3	-	1	11
Uterus, Fibroids	8	19	1	3	31
Uterus, Prolapse	13	11	1	-	25
Incomplete Abortion	2	7	-	-	9
TOTAL	71	81	13	10	175

TABLE IV:
NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROL GROUPS BY AGE.

	<u>EUROPEAN.</u>				<u>COLOURED.</u>				<u>MALAY.</u>				<u>NATIVE.</u>							
	Cancer		Control I		Control II		Cancer		Control I		Control II		Cancer		Control I					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%				
20 - 30	1	1.5	2	3	2	4	5	7	8	10	5	8	0	3	1	1	3			
30 - 40	10	17	19	27	13	26	19	27	31	39	18	29	3	4	1	1	1			
40 - 50	21	35	23	32	8	16	26	37	26	32	18	29	2	5	4	3	6			
50 - 60	12	20	17	24	14	28	9	13	14	17	14	23	1	0	1	2	0			
60 - 70	10	17	8	11	9	18	7	10	2	2	5	8	1	1	0	0	0			
70 - Over	6	10	2	3	4	8	3	5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0			
TOTAL:	60	100	71	100	50	100	69	100	81	100	62	100	7	100	13	100	7	100	10	100

CHAPTER V.

R E S U L T S.

Altogether 145 Non-Jewish patients suffering from Cancer of the Cervix were interviewed, as well as 175 Gynaecological Controls and 120 General Controls. Only one Jewish patient with Cervical Cancer was seen. As this is of no statistical value, the Jewish Group is eliminated. This patient is the only Jewish one who has been seen at Grote Schuur Hospital for approximately two years.)¹

A. CIRCUMCISION:-

TABLE V. NUMBER OF CERVIX AND CONTROL PATIENTS BY CIRCUMCISION STATUS OF PARTNERS.

<u>Circumcision Status.</u>	<u>European.</u>			<u>Coloured.</u>			<u>Malay.</u>			<u>Native.</u>		
	Can- cer	Con- trol I	Con- trol II	Can- cer	Con- trol I	Con- trol II	Can- cer	Con- trol I	Con- trol II	Can- cer	Con- trol I	Con- trol II
(No other partners.)												
Husb. circumcised	5	3	4	3	4	7	7	11	6	5	6	-
Circum & Uncircum.	4	4	1	1	9	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Husb. Uncircumcised	38	62	44	61	64	48	-	2	1	1	3	-
Circum. Status Unknown	3	2	1	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	60	71	50	69	81	62	7	13	7	7	10	-

The numbers of circumcised male partners in all the groups are too small to be of any significance.

¹ Dr. Grieve -- Personal communication.

The question of penile hygiene is impossible to be studied by means of an interview. However, when one comes across a case of strange coincidence, if it might be called that, like the following, it makes one consider penile hygiene as a contributing factor. A Malay man had two wives. The wives lived separately and he spent one week with one and the next week with the other one. He had regular sexual intercourse with both. The first wife presented herself at Groote Schuur Hospital with a Stage II Cancer of the Cervix. About three months later the second wife turned up with a Stage III Cancer of the Cervix. The second wife died a couple of months later. The first one had radium therapy followed by a Wertheim's operation, and has been doing well.

Another important factor revealed, is the number of patients whose husbands had sexual relations with other women while still being married to the patients. In most of the cases the patient gave this as the reason for a divorce or desertion. Among the European Cancer Group the incidence is 15% and 11% and 10% in the Gynae and General Control Groups respectively. 26% of the husbands of the Coloured Cancer patients had relations with other women compared with 11% in both Control Groups. The difference among the European Groups is not significant. The difference among the Coloured Groups is significant by χ^2 test.

B. RITUAL OF ABSTINENCE:-

No association between the Ritual of Abstinence and Cancer of the Cervix have been found. Very few cases practised abstinence. If they did, it was very irregular and hardly ever exceeded two days after the menstrual flow had ceased. The main fact is that none had a definite fixed period of abstinence. If any, it was purely coincidental.

C. HORMONES AND OTHER RACIAL FACTORS:-

These are not well suited for study by interview, and therefore could not be explored.

D. MARRIAGE FACTOR:-

1) Marital Status: An important fact revealed is the very small number of Cancer of the Cervix cases who have never been married, (See Table VI) ^{para 8} only 1% in the European Groups and 5% in the total Non-European Group. The Control Groups are of no significance because only women who have been married, are included. Because of the small number of single women in the Cancer Groups, selection has been considered necessary. If single women were included in the Control Groups, they would have reached a higher percentage than in the Cancer Groups, and then the control Groups would not have been well-matched when it came to most of the other suggested etiological factors.

2) Age at first Marriage: (See Table VII ^{para 8} and Graph 1.) ^{para 8}

All the Cancer of the Cervix groups, European and Non-European alike, show a remarkably earlier age of marriage than the control Groups. In the European group, 37% of the Cancer group got married under the age of 20, compared to 25% and 24% in Control Groups I and II, a difference of approximately 12%. In the Coloured Group 40% of the Cervical Cancer group got married under the age of 20, compared to 19% in Control Group I and 26% in Control Group II, a difference of 21% and 14% respectively. The differences in all the Groups are significant, by the X^2 test. A significant difference is observed between the European and Coloured Cancer groups. Among the Europeans 42% got married before the age of 21, compared to 53% among the Coloured Group. In the two Control Groups, the different racial groups compare more favourably. In fact, there is hardly any difference.

3) Number of Marriages:- A slightly higher proportion of the Cervical Cancer groups have been married more than once compared to the Control Groups but the differences are not significant. In the European Cancer Group 22%

TABLE VI:
MARITAL STATUS OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS & CONTROLS.

		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		DIVORCED.		SINGLE.		TOTAL:
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
European	Cervix	38	63	17	29	4	7	1	1	60
	Control I	58	82	10	14	3	4	0	0	71
	Control II	35	70	9	18	6	12	0	0	50
Coloured	Cervix	46	66	9	13	10	15	4	6	69
	Control I	64	80	13	15	4	5	0	0	81
	Control II	42	68	16	26	4	6	0	0	62
Malay	Cervix	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Control I	11	85	2	15	0	0	0	0	13
	Control II	6	86	1	14	0	0	0	0	7
Native	Cervix	4	50	4	50	0	0	0	0	8
	Control I	8	80	2	20	0	0	0	0	10
	Control II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL: Non-Europeans										
	Cervix	56	68	13	15	10	12	4	5	83
	Control I	83	81	17	16	4	3	0	0	104
	Control II	48	68	17	27	4	5	0	0	69

TABLE VII:

NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER CASES & CONTROLS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE:

EUROPEAN:		0	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Over 30	Total 20	Under Total
Cervix	No %	1 1	2 13	3 5	3 5	7 12	6 10	4 7	6 10	8 14	4 7	2 3	4 7	2 3	4 7	1 1	0 0	0 0	3 5	22 37	60
Control I	No %	0 0	0 0	3 4	2 3	8 11	5 7	9 13	8 11	4 6	5 7	5 7	8 11	4 6	5 7	3 4	1 1	0 0	1 1	18 25	71
Control II	No %	0 0	1 2	1 2	2 4	4 8	4 8	8 16	5 10	6 12	5 10	4 8	1 2	0 0	2 4	1 2	1 2	0 0	5 10	12 24	50
COLOURED:																					
Cervix	No %	4 6	0 0	1 1	9 13	9 13	10 15	8 11	1 1	6 9	3 4	4 6	7 10	2 3	0 0	2 3	0 0	0 0	3 4	28 40	69
Control I	No %	0 0	1 1	0 0	1 1	6 8	8 9	7 8	12 15	5 6	11 14	5 6	3 4	2 3	5 6	2 3	4 5	2 2	7 8	14 20	81
Control II	No %	0 0	0 0	2 3	2 3	7 12	5 8	11 18	10 16	8 13	4 6	3 5	2 3	1 2	1 2	0 0	0 0	2 3	4 6	16 26	62
MALAY:																					
Cervix		0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Control I		0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	13
Control II		0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
NATIVE:																					
Cervix		0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Control I		0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	10

EUROPEANS

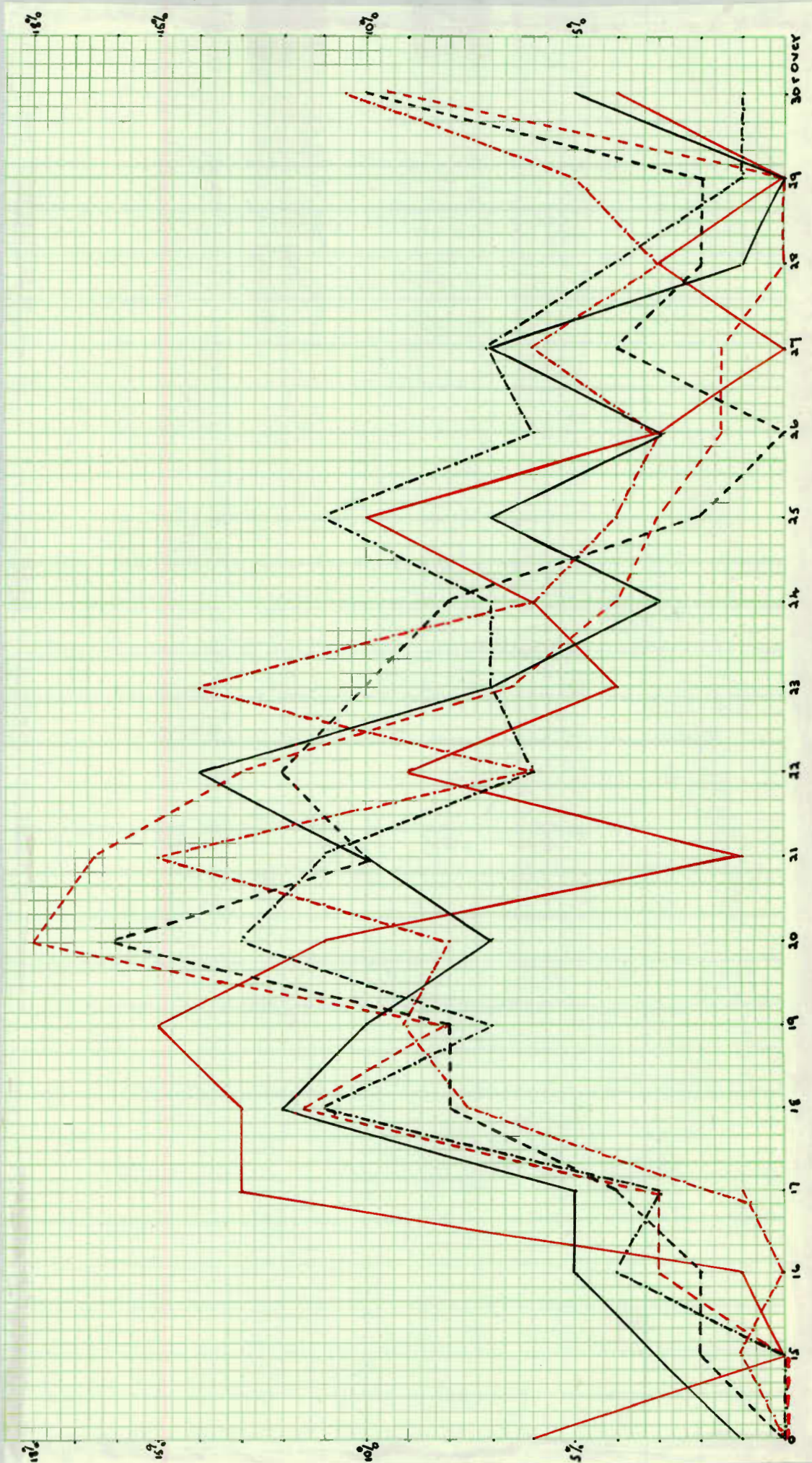
Cancer Group — Control 1 - - - - Control 11 - - - -

COLOURED

Cancer Group — Control 1 - - - - Control 11 - - - -

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

GRAPH 1 (TABLE VII) PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER CASES AND CONTROLS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE.



AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE.

22% have been married more than once compared with 16% among Control Group I and 14% among the Control Group II. Among the Coloureds 26% have been married more than once against 20% in both the Control Groups. The Malay and Native Groups are too small to furnish any conclusions.

4) Average duration of the Marriage period: (See P.23A Table VIII) In all the groups, a higher percentage of the Cervical Cancer Patients were married for longer than 20 years - in the European section, 66% against 54% and 52% in the two relative control groups. In the total Non-European Group, 61% against 33% in the Gynae Control Group and 53% in the General Control Group have been married for longer than 20 years. Although the differences in the European Groups and in the Non-European Cancer and Gynae Control Groups are significant, the reason may be found in the fact that there are slightly more cases of Cervical Cancer in the older age groups 60 and over, than in the Control Groups. Although the differences in the age distribution are not significant, they may however, influence the duration of the marriage period.

The difference in the age distribution also influences the duration of the marriage period among the different racial groups. Although a higher percentage of Non-Europeans got married under the age of 20, they again have a shorter marriage period than the Europeans. The reason is that there are more Non-European patients in the younger age groups than the Europeans.

In the Non-European Groups it is difficult to ascertain the correct period of marriage as they maintain such a low standard of sexual morality. They might have lived with several men for a considerable period before they got married. Therefore the duration of the coitus period which will be discussed later on, is of much more importance.

E. SEX AND SEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS:-

1) Age at first Coitus:- Very closely associated with marriage, and especially age at first marriage, is age at first coitus.

(See Table IX and IXA and Graph II.) The most outstanding

fact in this particular aspect is that not one cervical

TABLE VIII:

THE AVERAGE DURATION OF MARRIAGE PERIOD OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS & CONTROLS:

		Y E A R S:													
EUROPEAN:		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	55-60	Total:
Cervix	No	1	2	1	7	9	12	11	6	5	4	1	0	1	60
	%	1	3	2	12	15	20	18	10	8	7	1	0	2	100
Control I	No	0	0	9	13	11	10	11	6	4	4	2	1	0	71
	%	0	0	13	18	15	14	15	9	6	6	3	1	0	100
Control II	No	0	3	5	6	10	5	5	4	4	4	2	2	0	50
	%	0	6	10	12	20	10	10	8	8	8	4	4	0	100
COLOURED:															
Cervix	No	4	1	4	6	14	14	9	9	6	1	0	1	0	69
	%	6	1	6	9	20	20	13	13	9	2	0	1	0	100
Control I	No	0	9	13	10	20	17	4	7	0	1	0	0	0	81
	%	0	11	16	12	25	21	5	9	0	1	0	0	0	100
Control II	No	0	3	4	9	14	12	10	4	5	1	0	0	0	62
	%	0	5	6	15	23	20	17	6	8	2	0	0	0	100
NON-EUROPEAN:															
Cervix	No	4	1	5	6	17	18	10	11	8	1	0	2	0	83
	%	5	1	6	7	21	22	12	13	10	1	0	3	0	100
Control I	No	0	13	16	13	28	21	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	104
	%	0	12	15	12	28	20	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	100
Control II	No	0	3	6	9	14	16	11	5	5	1	0	0	0	70
	%	0	5	9	13	20	23	15	7	7	1	0	0	0	100

(23A)

TABLE VII A.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AVERAGE DURATION OF THE MARRIAGE PERIOD.

CANCER GROUP

Age Groups

	<u>0-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
European	6	27	39	18	10	100	60
Coloured	14	29	33	21	3	100	69
Total							
Non-European	12	25	33	23	4	100	83

CONTROL GROUP 1

Age Groups

	<u>0-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
European	13	33	29	15	10	100	71
Coloured	27	37	26	9	1	100	81
Total							
Non-European	28	39	24	7	2	100	104

CONTROL GROUP 11

Age Groups

	<u>0-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number</u>
European	16	32	20	16	16	100	50
Coloured	11	37	36	15	1	100	62
Total							
Non-European	13	33	39	14	1	100	70

TABLE IX:

NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS & CONTROLS AT AGE OF FIRST COITUS:

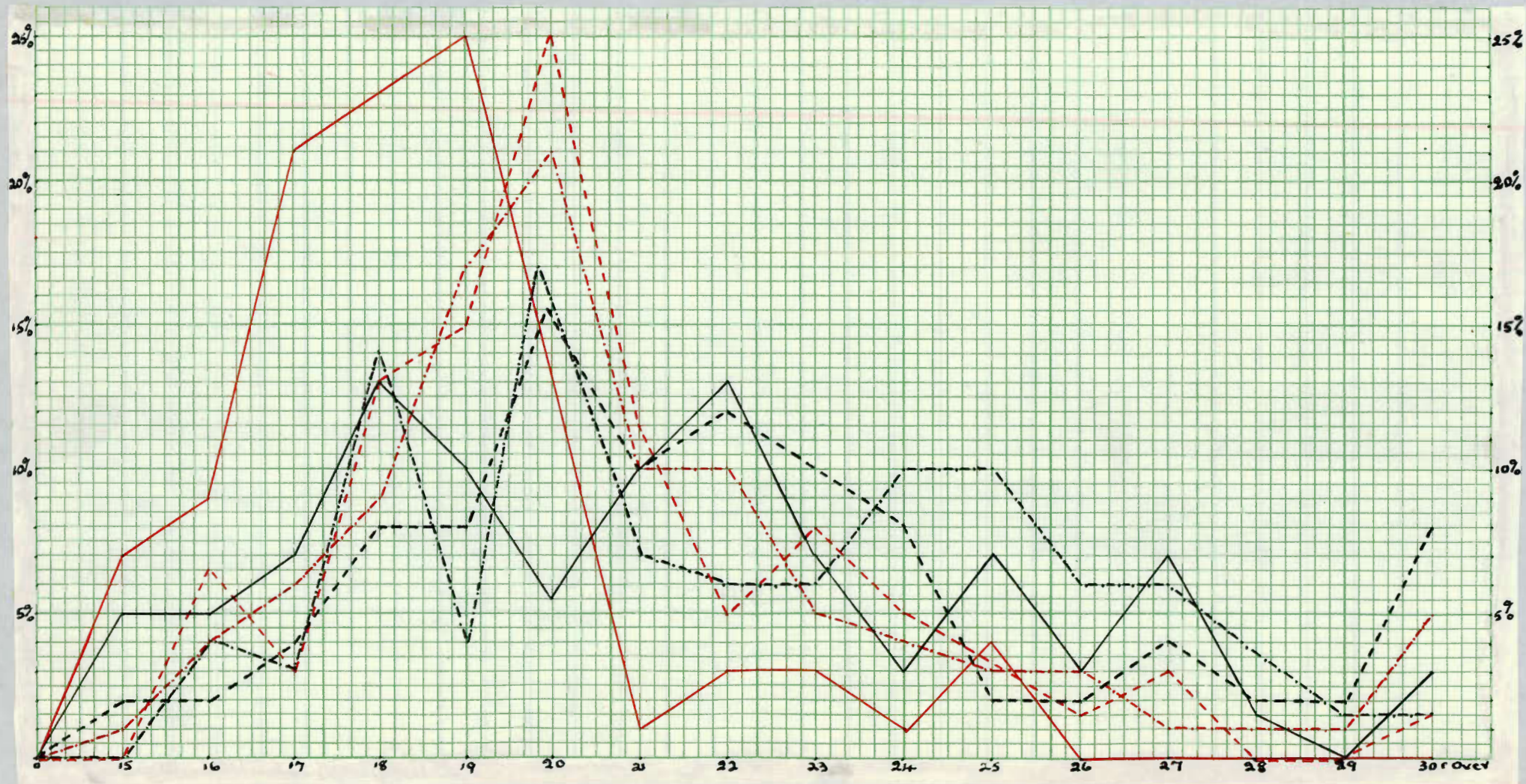
EUROPEAN:		0	15	16	17	18	19	20	A	G	E:	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Over	TOTAL:
									21	22											
Cervix	No	0	3	3	4	8	6	3	6	8	4	2	4	2	4	1	0	1	1		60
	%	0	5	5	7	13	10	5	10	13	7	3	7	3	7	2	0	2	2		100
Control I	No	0	0	3	2	10	3	12	6	4	4	7	7	4	4	3	1	0	1		71
	%	0	0	4	3	14	4	17	8	6	6	10	10	6	6	4	1	0	1		100
Control II	No	0	1	1	2	4	4	8	5	6	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	4		50
	%	0	2	2	4	8	8	16	10	12	10	8	2	2	4	2	2	0	8		100
COLOURED:		No																			
Cervix	No	0	5	6	14	16	10	9	1	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69
	%	0	7	9	21	23	25	13	1	3	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Control I	No	0	1	3	5	7	14	17	8	8	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	0	4		81
	%	0	1	4	6	9	17	21	10	10	5	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	5		100
Control II	No	0	0	4	2	8	9	15	7	3	5	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	0		62
	%	0	0	6	3	13	15	25	11	5	8	5	3	2	3	0	0	2	0		100
MALAY:																					
Cervix	No	0	3	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
Control I	No	0	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0		13
Control II	No	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7
NATIVE:																					
Cervix	No	0	2	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		7
Control I	No	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0		10

(250)

GRAPH 11.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS

AT AGE OF FIRST COITUS.



AGE AT FIRST COITUS.

EUROPEANS: Cancer Group — Control I. - - - - Control II - - - -
COLOUREDS: Cancer Group — Control I - - - - Control II - - - -

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

Cancer patient denied having had intercourse. Only one European patient reported infrequent intercourse for a short period. The rest all had frequent intercourse for a significant period. One may reason that these figures do not represent the true picture as some of the patients will not tell the truth and the Cervical Cancer patients may more likely tell the truth, especially when they know the extent of their disease and the cause for this survey. This, however, is considered such an important factor, especially among the Non-Europeans, that one can ignore these arguments, especially when one compares age at first coitus with age at first marriage. (See Tables VII and IX).

In the European Groups, the difference between the Cancer and Control Groups, is almost the same as the difference in age at first marriage, 40% of the Cancer Group had first coitus under the age of 20, compared to 26% in the Gynaec Control Group and 24% in the General Control Group.

As previously said, it is in the Non-European Groups where the importance of age at first coitus comes to light. A very high percentage of the Non-Europeans maintain a very low moral and social standard. They do not attach the same meaning to virginity as the Europeans do and they are not subject to public opinion to the same extent as the Europeans are. One often finds (also in this survey) that they live together for a period of sometimes 20 years or more before they may get married. One finds the same tendency in all three of the Coloured groups. The number who had first coitus under the age of 20, is just about double the number in age at first marriage. 73% of the Coloured Cancer of the Cervix Patients fall in this group compared with 37% and 38% of the two Control Groups.

Also in the Coloured Group, 16% of the Cancer Group had their first coital experience at 16 years or under compared with 5% and 6% in the Control Groups.

While no Coloured Cancer Patient reported age at first coitus to be after 25 years, 11% and 6% of the Gynae- and General Control Groups were older than 25. When grouping all the Racial Groups together one finds that 61% in the Cervical Cancer Group had first coitus under the age of 20 compared with 33% in the Gynae Control Group and 32% in the General Control Group. Right through all the groups, a higher percentage of Non-Europeans have an early age of first coitus compared with the Europeans (See Table IXA).^{P.330} In the Cancer Group, 45% of the Europeans had first coitus at the age of 20 or younger, compared with 88% of the coloured group. The two control groups follow the same tendency.

2) Duration of Coital Period:- (See Table X. P. 25A)

Slightly more significant than the differences for duration of the marriage period, are those for duration of the coital period in the different groups. In the European Group 65% of the Cancer patients have a coital period for 20 years or longer, against 54% in both the Control Groups. For the total Non-European Group 66% of the Cancer Group and 43% and 52% of the Gynae- and General Control Groups, fall in this section. Although these significant differences are present in the number of patients who have had a coital period of 20 years or longer the average duration of the coital period for all the patients in each group, hardly shows any difference; e.g. for the Europeans, Cancer Group: Gynae Control: General Control:: 24 : 25 : 26, and 25 : 20 : 23 for the Non-European Group. (See also Table XA)

3) Coitus with more than one partner:- Another factor that came to light, is the number of patients who had intercourse with more than one partner, either through a second marriage or extra-marital relationship. (See Table XI)^{P.36} In the European Groups the majority is contributed by second marriage. In the European Cancer group 4% out of the 25% were contributed by extra-marital relationship, 0% in the Gynae Control Group and 2% in the General Control Group. In the Coloured Cancer Group just the opposite rules again; 34% out of the 60% were

TABLE X:

NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS BY DURATION OF COITUS PERIOD.

		Y E A R S:													
EUROPEAN:		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	TOTAL:
Cervix	No	0	1	4	8	8	13	10	4	6	4	1	0	1	60
	%	0	2	7	13	13	21	16	7	10	7	2	0	2	100
Control I	No	0	1	9	11	12	11	10	8	4	2	2	1	0	71
	%	0	1	13	16	17	16	14	11	6	3	3	1	0	100
Control II	No	0	1	5	6	11	5	5	3	6	4	2	2	0	50
	%	0	2	10	12	22	10	10	6	12	8	4	4	0	100
COLOURED:															
Cervix	No	0	0	3	4	16	17	8	6	7	7	0	0	1	69
	%	0	0	4	6	23	27	11	9	10	10	0	0	1	100
Control I	No	0	7	6	11	22	17	9	7	1	0	1	0	0	81
	%	0	9	8	14	26	21	11	9	1	0	1	0	0	100
Control II	No	0	1	5	9	15	10	12	4	4	2	0	0	0	62
	%	0	2	8	15	25	15	20	6	6	3	0	0	0	100
MALAY:															
Cervix		0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	7
Control I		0	3	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13
Control II		0	0	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
NATIVE:															
Cervix		0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7
Control I		0	2	1	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

(25 A)

TABLE X APERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DURATION OF THE COITAL PERIOD OF
CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.CANCER GROUP.

Age Groups.

	<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number.</u>
European	9	26	38	17	10	100	60
Coloured	4	29	37	19	11	100	69
Malay	0	29	28	29	14	100	7
Native	14	29	28	29	0	100	7

CONTROL GROUP 1

Age Groups

	<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number.</u>
European	14	32	30	17	7	100	71
Coloured	17	40	32	10	1	100	81
Malay	30	39	24	0	7	100	13
Native	30	20	50	0	0	100	10

CONTROL GROUP 11

Age Groups

	<u>1-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-30</u>	<u>31-40</u>	<u>41&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total Number.</u>
European	12	34	20	18	16	100	50
Coloured	9	40	35	13	3	100	62
Malay	0	29	57	14	0	100	7
Native	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

as a result of extra-marital relationship, compared with 26% out of 48% in the Gynae Control Group and 8% out of 26% in the General Control Group.

TABLE XI NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER AND CONTROL PATIENTS WHO HAD INTERCOURSE WITH MORE THAN ONE PARTNER.

	<u>Europeans.</u>		<u>Coloureds.</u>	
	Number	%	Number	%
Cervix	15	25	41	60
Control I	11	16	38	48
Control II	8	16	17	28

4) Frequency of Intercourse:- Although a very difficult aspect to study, it could not be neglected as it might be of importance. The irritation and friction caused by too frequent coitus must have some effect on the female genital organs. It has been very difficult for the patients to give an average number per week or month as the frequency of coitus varies from time to time and also as the patient advances in age. The situation was slightly eased by dividing it into three periods: up to 30 years of age; between 30-45 and after 45 years. Frequency of coitus was also divided into three groups:

- 1) Daily coitus;
- 2) 3 times or more during a week
- 3) less than 3 times a week.

A small number in all the groups recorded daily coitus. There is, however, a significant difference between the number of Cervical Cancer patients and Control Patients who reported coitus of three or more times a week during any of the three age groups.

TABLE XII PERCENTAGE OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND
CONTROLS WHO REPORTED COITUS THREE OR MORE
TIMES A WEEK.

	<u>European.</u>	<u>Non-European.</u>
Cervix	37%	43%
Control I	23%	21%
Control II	18%	17%

5) Libido and Satisfaction:- The question has been raised whether a woman with a strong libido is more liable to develop Cancer of the Cervix than one with a poor libido. An attempt was made to study this aspect but the results are of no significance. The definition of the term "libido" is too abstract and vague to enable one to explain to the patients exactly what information is wanted from them, and when they do understand, for them to judge in which group they fall. The majority of them had no standard of judgement.

Most of the Cervical Cancer patients reported themselves as having a subnormal libido after Radium Therapy. A small number noted no change at all. Only one, a young European woman of 32, reported an increased libido after Radium treatment. In her case however, it was purely psychological and not a physical change. The fear of having more children suppressed all sexual inclination. That fear was eliminated by the Radium treatment. She was told that she could not have any more children because she had been sterilized by the Radium treatment.

F. CONTRACEPTIVES:-

No relation between Cancer of the Cervix and the use of contraceptives or the use of a particular

type of contraceptive could be found. A very small percentage in all the European groups reported some use of contraceptives, regular or irregular. Among the Non-Europeans the use of contraceptives is ^{almost} entirely unknown.

G. MENARCH:- (See Table XIII P 28A)

There seems to be no relation between Cancer of the Cervix and the age of onset of the menstrual periods or in the length of flow.

H. PREVIOUS GYNAECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS:-

The attempt to study the history of previous gynaecological lesions has not been successful. On the whole one finds in the patient a very poor witness of the true nature of her previous illnesses. Unless the patient has been treated previously in Groote Schuur Hospital when a full record will be available, it is almost impossible to trace the history of previous gynaecological conditions.

I. SYPHILIS:-

The same difficulties exist in tracing the history of syphilis in a patient. Special clinics exist for treating venereal diseases but no such clinic is attached to Groote Schuur Hospital. It will be a rare exception if a patient admits that she has been treated for syphilis because of the stigma attached to it. It is considered a public scandal and everybody is afraid to be in too close contact with such a person. The Wasserman Reaction of most of the Cervical Cancer cases is tested on admission to Hospital. Only one European woman out of the 144 patients had a positive W.R. However, this is of no significance as they might have been treated previously.

J. PREGNANCY:-

TABLE XIII:

**NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER AND CONTROL PATIENTS BY
AGE OF ONSET OF MENSTRUATION.**

EUROPEAN:		7	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 & Over	TOTAL
Cervix	No	7	2	9	10	15	6	8	2	0	1	60
	%	11	3	15	17	25	10	13	3	0	1	100
Control I	No	2	6	8	15	11	17	7	2	2	1	71
	%	3	9	11	20	16	24	10	3	3	1	100
Control II	No	4	1	5	12	14	4	4	3	2	1	50
	%	8	2	10	24	28	8	8	6	4	2	100
COLOURED:												
Cervix	No	4	0	5	14	21	14	6	0	3	2	69
	%	6	0	7	20	31	20	9	0	4	3	100
Control I	No	4	0	9	19	13	19	10	5	2	0	81
	%	5	0	11	24	16	24	12	6	3	0	100
Control II	No	8	2	5	14	24	5	3	1	0	0	62
	%	13	3	8	23	40	8	5	2	0	0	100
MALAY:												
Cervix	No	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
Control I	No	0	0	1	3	3	4	1	0	0	1	13
Control II	No	0	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
NATIVE:												
Cervix	No	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	8
Control I	No	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	10

(V 86)

It is difficult to ascertain whether pregnancy is an independent factor or whether it is related to age at first marriage and age at first coitus.

1) Number of pregnancies:- Only one European and two Coloured Cervical Cancer patients have never been pregnant, compared with 9 patients in the Coloured Gynae Control Group. The importance of a General Control Group apart from a Gynae Control Group is emphasized here again to eliminate the possibility of primary or secondary infertility as a result of the gynaecological complaint. This most probably accounts for the consistent differences between the two control groups in this respect. (See Table XIV P.29A). The small number of pregnancies among patients in the European General Control Group may be partly a result of the fact that this group had the highest percentage of patients who practised regular contraception. (22% against 17% in the Gynae Control Group). In the Cancer Group a significant difference is observed between the European and Coloured patients who had 9 or more pregnancies: 15% compared with 34% among the coloured group. In the Control Groups the different racial groups compare much more favourably. (See Table XIVA^{P.29A(1)})

Table XV (P 29A(1)) gives the number of full-term pregnancies. Comparing this table with Table XIV there seems to be no significant difference in the number of miscarriages and abortions among the different groups.

2) Age at first and last pregnancy:- (See Tables XVI, P29B and XVIII, P29C and Graph III, P 29D.) Comparing Cervical Cancer and control patients with reference to age at first pregnancy, marked differences appear. In the European groups, 27% of the Cervix group had their first pregnancy under the age of 20, compared with 13% and 10% in the Gynae- and General Control Groups. In the Coloured group 33% of the Cervix group had the first pregnancy under the age of 20, compared with 20% and 28% in the Gynae- and General Control Groups. In the Malay and Native groups it follows the same pattern. In the Malay group 4 of

TABLE XIV:

TOTAL NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROL GROUPS:

EUROPEAN:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	or ⁵ more.	TOTAL
Cervix	No	1	5	5	8	11	6	4	5	6	2	4	2	1	0	30	60
	%	2	8	8	13	18	12	7	8	10	3	7	3	2	0	50	
Control I	No	0	3	11	20	8	6	6	6	3	1	2	1	0	4	29	71
	%	0	4	15	28	11	9	9	9	4	1	3	1	0	6	41	
Control II	No	2	8	5	13	8	1	4	0	1	3	2	1	0	2	14	50
	%	4	16	10	26	16	2	8	0	2	6	4	2	0	4	28	
COLOURED:																	
Cervix	No	2	7	10	2	8	3	7	5	3	6	4	4	2	6	40	69
	%	3	10	14	3	11	4	10	7	4	9	6	6	3	9		
Control I	No	9	8	9	15	5	12	4	4	2	0	5	2	1	5	35	81
	%	11	10	11	19	6	15	5	5	3	0	6	3	1	6		
Control II	No	2	0	7	9	3	10	5	2	9	8	3	1	2	1	41	62
	%	3	0	11	15	5	17	8	3	15	13	5	1	3	1		
MALAY:																	
Cervix	No	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	7	7
	%																
Control I	No	4	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	13	13
	%																
Control II	No	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	7
	%																
NATIVE:																	
Cervix	No	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	8
	%																
Control I	No	0	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	10	10
	%																

(284)

TABLE XV:

NUMBER OF FULL-TERM PREGNANCIES OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROL GROUPS:

EUROPEAN:		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	or ⁵ more.	TOTAL
Cervix	No	1	4	10	13	9	3	7	2	4	4	3	0	0	0	23	60
	%	2	7	17	21	15	5	11	3	7	7	5	0	0	0	39	
Control I	No	2	6	19	16	7	6	6	5	0	1	1	0	1	1	28	71
	%	3	9	26	23	10	9	9	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	30	
Control II	No	3	8	12	10	5	1	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	12	50
	%	6	16	24	20	10	2	10	0	4	2	2	2	2	0	24	
COLOURED:																	
Cervix	No	5	8	12	2	7	6	5	4	4	3	2	4	2	5	35	69
	%	7	11	17	3	10	9	7	6	6	4	3	6	3	7	50	
Control I	No	13	11	9	14	4	11	5	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	29	81
	%	16	14	11	18	5	14	6	3	1	3	4	3	3	1	36	
Control II	No	4	2	7	9	5	9	5	6	8	5	1	0	0	1	35	62
	%	6	3	12	15	8	15	8	10	13	8	1	0	0	1	58	
MALAY:																	
Cervix	No	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	7
Control I	No	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	14	13
Control II	No	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
NATIVE:																	
Cervix	No	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8
Control I	No	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	13	10

(29 ATT)

TABLE XVI:

AGE AT FIRST PREGNANCY OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS & CONTROL GROUPS:

EUROPEAN:		0	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Over	Under 20	TOTAL
Cervix	No	1	0	2	3	2	9	5	4	5	7	6	2	3	2	5	2	1	2	16	60
	%	2	0	3	5	3	15	8	7	8	12	10	3	5	3	8	3	2	3	27	100
Control I	No	0	0	1	1	1	7	5	3	14	3	2	6	5	6	4	6	2	5	10	71
	%	0	0	1	1	1	10	7	4	20	4	3	9	7	9	6	9	3	7	13	100
Control II	No	2	0	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	7	4	3	4	0	1	3	3	6	5	51
	%	4	0	2	2	4	2	8	8	8	14	8	6	8	0	2	6	6	12	10	100
COLOURED:																					
Cervix	No	2	0	2	5	11	5	12	6	3	5	2	5	3	0	1	0	1	5	23	69
	%	3	0	3	7	16	7	18	9	5	7	3	7	5	0	2	0	1	7	33	100
Control I	No	9	1	0	2	4	9	5	7	8	10	10	6	0	0	4	1	0	5	16	81
	%	11	1	0	3	5	11	6	9	10	13	13	8	0	0	5	1	0	6	20	100
Control II	No	2	0	1	4	5	7	5	13	5	4	5	5	2	0	1	0	1	2	17	62
	%	3	0	1	7	8	12	8	22	8	7	8	8	3	0	1	0	1	3	28	100
MALAY:																					
Cervix	No	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	7
	%																				
Control I	No	4	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13
	%																				
Control II	No	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	7
	%																				
NATIVE:																					
Cervix	No	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	8
	%																				
Control I	No	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	10	10
	%																				

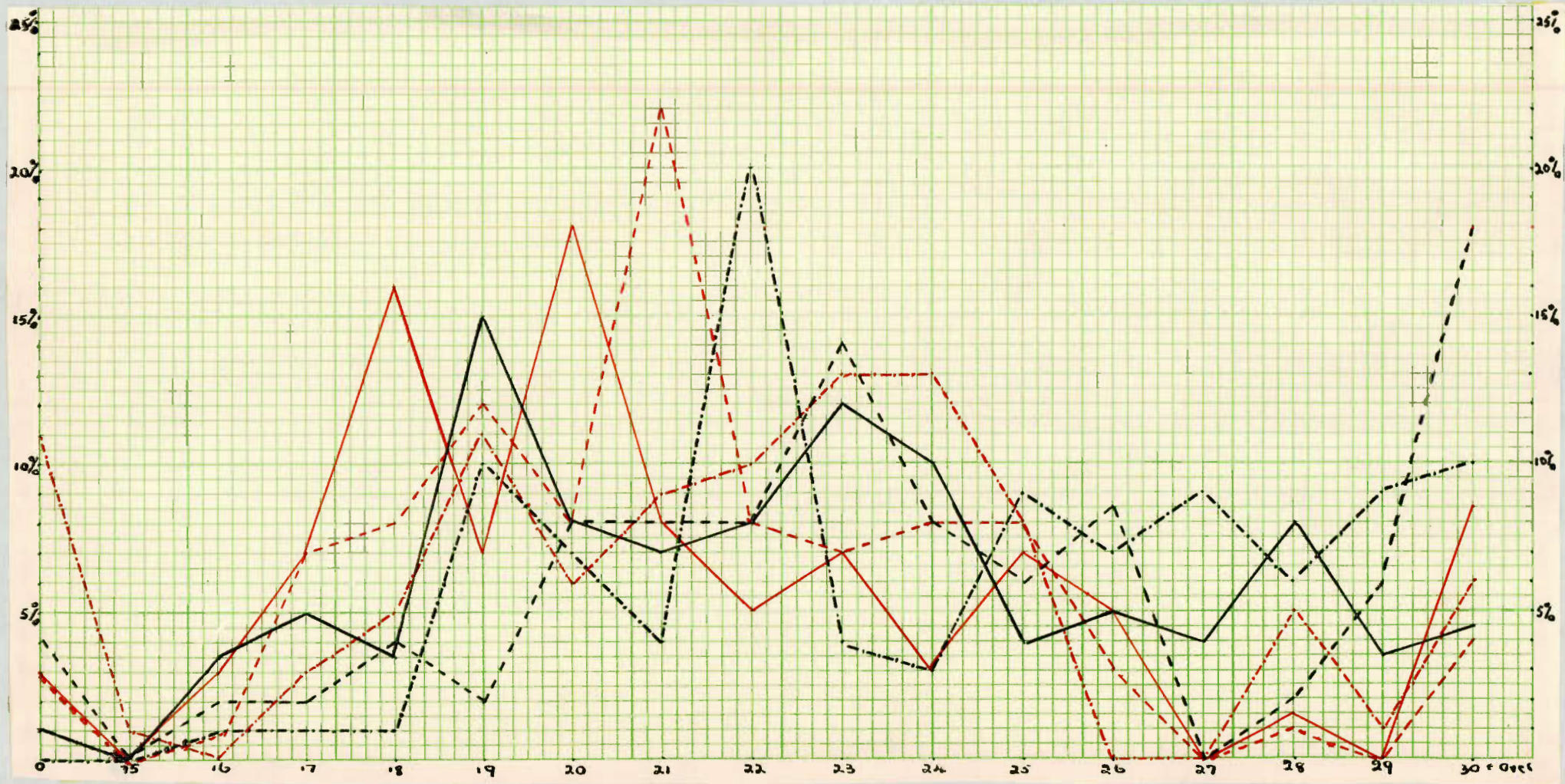
(29 B)

TABLE XVII:

AGE AT LAST PREGNANCY OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.

A G E G R O U P S .									
EUROPEAN:	0	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 & Over	TOTAL
Cervix	1	1	4	10	19	20	4	1	60
Control I	0	0	6	11	20	21	10	3	71
Control II	2	0	5	11	16	10	4	2	50
COLOURED:									
Cervix	2	4	7	11	13	22	9	1	69
Control I	9	4	11	14	17	16	8	2	81
Control II	2	0	4	16	16	12	10	2	62
MALAY:									
Cervix	0	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	7
Control I	4	1	2	3	1	1	1	0	13
Control II	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	7
NATIVE:									
Cervix	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	7
Control I	0	0	2	3	1	3	1	0	10

(28)



AGE AT FIRST PREGNANCY.

EUROPEANS: Cancer Group — Control I - - - - Control II - - - -
COLOUREDS: Cancer Group — Control I - . . . - Control II - - - -

(29 D)

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

the 7 Cervix patients had their first pregnancy under the age of 20, against 4 out of 20 controls (the two control groups combined). Among the Natives, in the Cervix group, 5 out of 7 had their first pregnancy under the age of 20, and 4 out of the 11 Controls. Racial differences are again observed. Of the European Cancer Group 35% had their first pregnancy at the age of 20 or younger, compared with 51% among the Coloured Group. Control Group 11 follows the same tendency while the difference in Control Group 1 is less marked. These differences however, are consistent with the age at first marriage and age at first coitus.

One would expect some relation between the number of pregnancies, age at first marriage and age at first pregnancy. A woman who got married when she was sixteen, had a much better chance of falling pregnant than one who got married when she was 25. (See P. 30 A & B. Table XVIII.)

In all the Cancer groups, a larger percentage had 5 or more pregnancies among those who married before the age of 20, than among the Control Groups. Wynder also proved this in his survey (p.1029). Of 49 European Patients who had been married by the age of 16, only one had never been pregnant. Of the 58 who got married after the age of 25, 13 had never been pregnant. The main problem that arises out of this fact is whether both factors are independent, or whether only one factor is truly independent.

Wynder who had much larger groups to work from, found that by standardizing his figures to the age of first pregnancy and number of pregnancies, there is no association between the number of pregnancies, age at first pregnancy and Cancer of the Cervix. The differences in first and last pregnancies and number of pregnancies only reflect previous differences in age at marriage. One will of course, see fewer women who have never been pregnant because one will see fewer single women in a cervical Cancer group. Also, one will see more women with many pregnancies in this group because this group contains women who married early.

Unfortunately the number of patients included in this survey is too small to apply standardization to see if these results would have differed from those of Wynder.

TABLE XVIII:
NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND
NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES:

No. of Preg- nancies:	AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE:																													
	CERVIX:					CONTROL I:					CONTROL II:																			
EUROPEAN:	Tot- al	%	16 or less	%	17- 19	%	20- 24	%	25 or more.	Tot- al	%	16 or less	%	17- 19	%	20- 24	%	25 or more.	Tot- al	%	16 or less	%	17- 19	%	20- 24	%	25 or more.			
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	
1-2	15	26	0	0	2	3	5	9	8	14	26	37	1	1	4	6	10	14	11	16	19	38	0	0	4	8	10	20	5	10
3-4	21	35	2	3	4	7	11	18	4	7	22	31	0	0	5	7	11	15	6	8	15	30	0	0	4	8	9	18	2	4
5-6	10	17	1	2	4	7	3	5	2	3	12	17	0	0	1	1	7	10	4	6	6	12	0	0	2	4	3	6	1	2
7-8	6	10	0	0	3	5	3	5	0	0	5	7	2	3	2	3	1	1	0	0	3	6	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	0
9 & more	7	12	2	3	3	5	2	3	0	0	4	6	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	4	8	2	4	0	0	2	4	0	0
TOTAL:	59	100	5	8	16	27	24	41	14	23	71	100	3	4	14	20	33	46	21	30	50	100	2	4	11	22	27	54	10	20
COLOURED:																														
0	3	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	13	20	0	0	2	2	5	7	6	8	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	
1-2	23	33	2	3	5	7	9	12	8	11	20	22	0	0	3	4	10	13	7	8	10	0	0	0	0	9	15	1	2	
3-4	10	15	1	1	5	7	3	5	1	1	18	21	0	0	4	5	10	13	4	5	14	0	0	0	4	6	4	6	6	10
5-6	11	16	0	0	6	9	4	6	1	1	17	21	0	0	4	5	7	8	6	8	13	0	0	0	3	5	9	15	1	2
7-8	6	9	0	0	3	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	0	1	2	4	6	9	15	1	2
9 & more	15	21	0	0	9	12	6	9	0	0	10	13	0	0	1	1	7	8	2	3	7	0	0	0	3	5	4	6	0	0
TOTAL:	69	100	3	4	29	41	24	35	13	19	81	100	0	0	15	18	40	50	26	31	62	0	1	2	14	22	36	59	11	19

TABLE XVIII CONTINUED:

No. of Pregnancies	CERVIX				CONTROL I				CONTROL II							
	MALAY:	Total	16 or less	17-19	20-24	25 or more.	Total	16 or less	17-19	20-24	25 or more.	Total	16 or less	17-19	20-24	25 or more.
0									1	2	2				1	
1-2				1						3						
3-4		1		1						1					1	
5-6				1		1				1					2	
7-8				1					1					1		
9 & more				1				2						1	1	
TOTAL		1		5		1		2	2	7	2			2	5	
NATIVE:																
0																1
1-2		1		1				1	1	1					1	
3-4				2		1			2							
5-6		1														1
7-8										1						
9 & more										1						
TOTAL		2		3		1		1	3	3	3					

TABLE XVIII A.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS
BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE AND NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES.

CANCER GROUP.AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE.

<u>EUROPEAN</u>	<u>16 & Younger.</u>	<u>17-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25 & Older</u>	<u>Total.</u>
0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	3	9	14	26
3-4	3	7	19	7	36
5-6	2	7	5	3	17
7-8	0	5	5	0	10
9 & More	3	5	3	0	11
Total	8	27	41	24	100

<u>COLOURED</u>					
0	0	1	0	3	4
1-2	3	7	13	12	35
3-4	1	7	5	1	14
5-6	0	9	6	1	16
7-8	0	5	3	1	9
9&More	0	13	9	0	22
Total	4	42	36	18	100

<u>MALAY</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	14	0	0	14
3-4	14	15	0	0	29
5-6	0	14	0	14	28
7-8	0	15	0	0	15
9&More	0	14	0	0	14
Total	14	72	0	14	100

<u>NATIVE</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	14	14	0	0	28
3-4	0	29	14	0	43
5-6	15	0	0	14	29
7-8	0	0	0	0	0
9&More	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	43	14	14	100

CONTROL GROUP 1AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE.

<u>EUROPEAN</u>	<u>16&Younger</u>	<u>17-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25&Over</u>	<u>Total</u>
0	0	0	3	0	3
1-2	1	6	14	15	36
3-4	0	7	16	8	32
5-6	0	1	10	6	17
7-8	3	3	1	0	6
9&More	0	3	3	0	6
Total	4	20	46	29	100

Coloured

0	0	2	7	8	17
1-2	0	4	13	8	25
3-4	0	5	13	5	23
5-6	0	5	8	8	20
7-8	0	1	1	1	3
9&More	0	1	8	2	11
Total	0	18	50	32	100

Malay

0	0	8	15	15	38
1-2	0	0	23	0	23
3-4	0	0	8	0	8
5-6	0	0	8	0	8
7-8	0	8	0	0	8
9&More	15	0	0	0	15
Total	15	16	54	15	100

Native

0	0	0	0	10	10
1-2	10	10	10	10	40
3-4	0	20	0	0	20
5-6	0	0	0	10	10
7-8	0	0	10	0	10
9&More	0	0	10	0	10
Total	10	30	30	30	100

NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES.

CONTROL GROUP 11AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE.

NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES.

<u>EUROPEAN</u>	<u>16 & Younger</u>	<u>17-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25 & Older</u>	<u>Total.</u>
0	0	0	2	4	6
1-2	0	8	20	10	38
3-4	0	8	18	4	30
5-6	0	4	6	2	12
7-8	0	2	4	0	6
9&More	4	0	4	0	8
Total	4	22	54	20	100

COLOURED

0	0	0	2	3	5
1-2	0	0	14	2	16
3-4	0	6	6	10	22
5-6	0	5	15	2	22
7-8	2	6	14	2	24
9&More	0	5	6	0	11
Total	2	22	57	19	100

MALAY

0	0	0	14	0	14
1-2	0	0	0	0	0
3-4	0	0	14	0	14
5-6	0	0	29	0	29
7-8	0	14	0	0	14
9&More	0	14	15	0	29
Total	0	28	72	0	100

NATIVE.

0	0	0	0	0	0
1-2	0	0	0	0	0
3-4	0	0	0	0	0
5-6	0	0	0	0	0
7-8	0	0	0	0	0
9&More	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

3) Pre- and Post Natal Care:- Closely associated with pregnancy and perhaps of more relative importance, is Pre- and Post Natal Care. Here again the necessity for a General Control Group is obvious. The complaints of a high percentage of Gynae controls may be a result of poor Pre- and Post Natal Care. (See Table XIX P. 31 A). Under Pre- and Post Natal Care we understand whether a patient received regular attention by a medical Doctor during her period of pregnancy, with the confinement and for a period after the birth of the child for a check-up.

Considerable differences are noticed between the two control groups. The figures for the Cancer and Gynae Control Groups seem to follow the same pattern. A large number in all the groups seem to neglect Pre-Natal care. There is a significant difference in both race groups, between the Cervix and General Control Groups. In the European Cervix group 58% attended a Doctor or Clinic Pre- Natally, compared with 65% in the General Control Group. In the Coloured group only 36% had Pre-Natal care against 51% in the General Control Group.

No significant differences are noted in the professional attention received during the confinement. They all seem to realize the importance of that.

However, there is a strikingly high number in all the groups who received no professional care with the confinement.

As an etiological factor in Cancer of the Cervix, one would consider Post-Natal care as the most important (Lacerations or birth injuries, etc.). It is indeed in this group that the most striking differences are noted. Contrary to Pre-Natal Care, the two different control groups compare more favourably here. In the European Cervix group, 73% had no Post-Natal care whatsoever, against 65% in the Gynae Control and 42% in the General Control Group. In the Coloured Cervix Group, 90% had no post-natal care compared with 72% and 70% in the Gynae and General Control Groups. Comparing the different racial groups, it is noted that in all the groups, the Europeans received better Pre- and Post-Natal Care. The reason may be found in the poorer socio-economic status of the Non-Europeans-

TABLE XIX:

PRE- AND POST-NATAL CARE RECEIVED BY CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.

		PRE-NATAL		CONFINEMENT			POST-NATAL		TOTAL
EUROPEAN		None	Dr./Clinic	None	Midwife	+ Doctor	None	Dr./Clinic	
Cervix	No %	25 42	35 58	12 20	26 43	22 37	46 73	14 27	60 100
Control I	No %	34 49	37 51	11 16	27 38	32 46	46 65	25 35	71 100
Control II	No %	17 35	31 65	5 11	20 41	23 48	20 42	28 58	50 100
COLOURED									
Cervix	No %	43 64	24 36	19 29	40 60	8 11	60 90	7 10	69 100
Control I	No %	38 56	34 44	14 20	37 53	19 27	52 72	20 28	81 100
Control II	No %	29 49	31 51	17 30	36 59	8 11	39 70	19 30	62 100
MALAY									
Cervix	No	4	3	3	3	1	4	3	7
Control I	No	7	6	5	5	3	10	3	13
Control II	No	2	5	0	6	1	4	3	7
NATIVE									
Cervix	No	4	3	5	2	0	5	2	7
Control I	No	6	4	6	2	2	6	4	10

(SIA)

their ignorance, poverty, inability to attend the clinics or an attitude of carelessness.

K. SOCIAL STANDARD:-

Several authors, like Kennaway,)¹ Vineberg)², pointed out that the lower the social and economic standards are, the higher the incidence of Cancer of the Cervix. As pointed out before, there are so many other factors that are results of poor economic circumstances that it is impossible to say that low economic status is an etiological factor. It may really be poor obstetrical care, poor housing facilities, mal-nutrition or poor hygiene, which all are results of low economic status. For this reason an attempt has been made to study some of these factors which are suitable for study by means of an interview. It would have been ideal if all the homes of the Cervical Cancer patients could have been visited. This however, was impossible as they came from all over the country.

1) Occupation:- The occupations are classified according to the Occupational classification of the Department of Social Science, University of Cape Town.

- A. Administrative and independent professional.
- B. Subordinate professional and independent commercial.
- C. Subordinate commercial.
- D. Skilled manual.
- E. Predominantly manual, but involving special responsibility.
- F. Semi-skilled manual.
- G. Unskilled Manual.
- H. Seeking employment or never worked before.

There seems to be no significant difference in occupations held by the patients or their husbands in the different groups. (See Tables IX P. 33A and XXI P. 33E). The classification of the occupations of the patients themselves, is not a fair indication of their present social standard. Table XIX gives the occupation that the patient has been qualified for or should she still work, the type of work she does at present. One often finds that a woman's social

standard is highly influenced or altered through marriage. A high number of women never worked during their married life and in the European section an average of 30% in all the groups were not trained for anything specific. They never worked but stayed with their parents or relatives until they got married. However, the occupation of the patient herself is of importance as it gives one a fair indication of the type of person being dealt with, her intellect and abilities.

The Non-Europeans, Males and Females, fall predominantly in the group Unskilled Manual. It is of interest to note that in the European groups, the females fall in the Semi-skilled Manual and Subordinate Commercial groups. The European Males fall in the Subordinate Commercial and Skilled Manual groups. A very small percentage falls in the two professional groups. The occupational classifications emphasizes the vast differences among the different racial groups in the country. The Europeans hold the skilled manual and higher occupations while the Non-Europeans hold the unskilled manual occupations. (See Table ^{P33 B} XKA & ^{P33 D} XKIA)

The importance of no significant differences between the Cervical Cancer groups and their relative controls prove that the controls are well matched; as far as occupation is concerned, they are of the same social standard.

2) Economic Position:- An analysis of the economic position was made according to the 1952 Poverty Datum Line issued by the Social Science Department, University of Cape Town, for the Cape Peninsula.

Poverty Datum Line means the income needed to attain a certain bare minimum level of health and decency. It allows only for indispensable minimum qualities of food, clothing, fuel, lighting, cleaning, housing and transport to and from work. It allows nothing for amusement, medical care, luxuries of any kind, pocket money, insurances, or replacement of household equipment. It does not indicate a "human" standard of living. It only states the barest minimum expenditure by which subsistence, health and decency can theoretically be achieved under Western conditions. The Poverty Datum Line is 100%. A person with an income below 100%, lives

TABLE XX:

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.

EUROPEAN		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL:
Cervix	No	0	4	13	2	4	19	0	18	60
	%	0	7	21	3	7	31	0	30	100
Control I	No	0	0	19	0	10	16	0	25	71
	%	0	0	27	0	14	23	0	36	100
Control II	No	0	4	14	1	8	11	0	12	50
	%	0	8	28	2	16	22	0	24	100
COLOURED										
Cervix	No	0	0	0	0	0	12	57	0	69
	%	0	0	0	0	0	18	82	0	100
Control I	No	0	0	0	1	8	20	52	0	81
	%	0	0	0	1	10	25	64	0	100
Control II	No	0	0	0	1	2	12	47	0	62
	%	0	0	0	1	2	19	78	0	100
MALAY										
Cervix	No	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	0	7
Control I	No	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	13
Control II	No	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	7
NATIVE										
Cervix	No	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	7
Control I	No	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	0	10

TABLE XXI:

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION OF HUSBANDS OF CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.

EUROPEAN		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	TOTAL:
Cervix	No	4	5	14	19	6	9	3	0	60
	%	7	8	23	32	10	15	5	0	100
Control I	No	2	18	9	17	7	7	11	0	71
	%	3	25	12	27	10	10	15	0	100
Control II	No	1	8	12	17	6	3	3	0	50
	%	2	16	24	34	12	6	6	0	100
COLOURED										
Cervix	No	0	1	0	10	1	11	46	0	69
	%	0	2	0	14	2	16	66	0	100
Control I	No	0	0	1	21	0	16	43	0	81
	%	0	0	1	26	0	20	64	0	100
Control II	No	0	0	1	14	0	13	34	0	62
	%	0	0	1	22	0	21	56	0	100
MALAY										
Cervix	No				4		1	2		7
Control I	No		1		4		3	4	1	13
Control II	No	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
NATIVE										
Cervix	No		1					6		7
Control I	No				1			9		10

below the Poverty Datum Line.

The 1952 is the most recent available survey. As it is only for the Cape Peninsula, the analysis was made only of cases who reside in this area. Unfortunately no information on transport expenses were gained at the time of the interviews. The Poverty Datum Line figures are thus slightly higher than they should have been. It is, however, considered to be of no great importance.

The Poverty Datum Line shows no significant differences among the different groups. (See Table ^{P 35} XXII). All the Non-Europeans are grouped together because of the small number of Malays and Natives. It only reveals that the Non-Europeans are of much lower economic status than the Europeans. The family income was analyzed per person per month. The average income per family shows a difference in the European Cancer group and Control groups of £30 against £44 and £40. But the average per person in the different groups shows no outstanding difference. For the Europeans it comes to £17 per person per month in the Cervix group, £15 per person in the Gynae Control group and £20 per person in the General Control group. For the total Non-Europeans the average family income per month for the cervix group comes to £21 and £5.3 per person. In the Gynae control group the average family income is £25 per month and £7 per person and in the General Control group it comes to £22 per month per family and £5. per person. So as far as the family income is concerned, all the groups are roughly of the same economic position.

3) Housing facilities and Hygiene:- The most important factor is the existence of proper bathing facilities as it is one of the most elementary necessities. 13% of the European Cervix group report to have no bathrooms or a proper bath to enable them to take a full body bath. 11% of the Gynae controls and 8% of the General controls reported no such facilities. 63% of the Non-Europeans Cervix patients have no bathing facilities against 59% in both the control groups.

Frequency of bath revealed nothing of significance among the different groups.

On the whole, the housing facilities among the Non-Europeans are very poor. 17% of the Cervix group, 17% of the Gynae

TABLE XXII

THE POVERTY DATUM LINE INCOME FOR CERVICAL CANCER PATIENTS AND CONTROLS.

	<u>50%&Under</u>		<u>51%-100%</u>		<u>101%-150%</u>		<u>151%&Over</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>EUROPEAN:</u>										
Cancer	0	0	2	5	6	16	31	79	39	100
Control 1	1	3	1	3	5	16	30	78	39	100
Control 11	0	0	3	9	2	6	27	85	32	100
<u>NON-EUROPEAN:</u>										
Cancer	14	20	31	44	20	29	20	29	69	100
Control 1	5	7	23	33	17	24	32	46	70	100
Control 11	9	18	35	70	7	14	15	31	49	100

Controls and 20% of the General Controls occupy one room with their entire families. The whole family live, eat and sleep in that one room. About 1% of all three European groups live under the same conditions.

Judging by the occupation, economic position and housing facilities, both the cervical Cancer groups and control groups, form a part of the lower social strata in the community. There are the exceptions, but they are very rare.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS.

Environmental factors suspected to play a role in the development of Cancer of the Cervix were studied by the interview of the Cervix in Groote Schuur Hospital. The two control groups were represented by 1) patients with pelvic diseases other than Cancer of the Cervix, and 2) a group of patients with complaints other than gynaecological. Because of racial differences in incidence rates, the analysis for Europeans, Coloureds, Malays and Natives was carried out separately.

The figures presented in the previous pages confirm that previously suggested environmental factors in Cancer of the Cervix do exist. Statistical associations as presented in this study do not necessarily prove the etiological significance of these suggested factors. It will be rash to come to any definite conclusions from statistical associations found, especially when it is derived from such a small survey. It will be correct only to say that these associations have been found, and that they do correspond with the results of a recent similar survey conducted in America and India.

The major associations are marital status, age at first marriage, age at first coitus and post-natal care.

The etiological significance of these differences is debatable. The association with early marriage could, as Lombard and Lotter)¹ suggest, be a result of greater sensitivity of young tissue and of excessive hormonal stimulation. It could be a measure of duration and intensity of exposure; it could be an index to more frequent coitus and with a large number of partners. One might also argue that early marriage, early coitus and remarriage, increase the exposure to males with poor penile hygiene. For this however, more information is needed, particularly on the possible carcinogenic effects of "smegma")¹. It is of interest to note that many of the same population groups

)¹ Am. J. Obst. & G. Oct. 1954 p.1043

with a high incidence of cervical cancer also have a relatively high incidence of penile cancer)². With the exception of a few, the Cervical Cancer Patients are of a poor social status, judging by the economic position, occupation and housing. Taking into consideration that at least 95% of all Cervical Cancer cases in the Western Cape come to Groote Schuur Hospital, one will not be far wrong to conclude that cancer of the Cervix increases with descent in the social scale.

Negative associations were found between the number of pregnancies, abstinence after menses, the age of onset and duration of menses, age at onset of menopause and the use of contraceptives.

Racial differences were also observed. A larger percentage of coloured patients had an early age at first marriage, age at first coitus, age at first pregnancy; and also poor pre- and post-natal care, than the Europeans.

Epidermoid Cancer of the Cervix has been noted in women exposed to circumcised males and in virgins. Etiological factors, other than those involving coitus and lack of circumcision, must therefore exist. Examination of penile hygiene among various population groups studied, shows that males of these groups with a high incidence of Cervical Cancer have poor penile hygiene.

The present results are compatible with the concept that those population groups having a late age at first coitus and age at first marriage and a low remarriage rate, whose men are circumcised, have a lower rate of Cancer of the Cervix.

It is scarcely necessary to emphasize that carcinogenesis represents the affect of many factors, some of which may be exogenous, and some endogenous. In the development of epidermoid Cancer of the Cervix exogenous factors seem to be of particular importance, of which many still seem to remain unknown in our current state of knowledge. One could only attempt to throw light on some of them.

)² Am. J. Obst. & G. p. 1042.

Case I

- (1) Present age :- 43 (2) Age at first Marriage: 18 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation:- (a) Patient: Housewife, Previously not gainfully employed.
(b) Husband: Farmer.
- (5) Family Composition:- Patient, Husband, few children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing:- Household of four persons occupies there bedroomed house, no bathroom.
- (7) Finances:- Detailed information unavailable. Husband owns a small farm, heavily mortgaged.
- (8) Home Circumstances:- Lives on a farm; happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, quiet, shy strong moral principles.

CASE 2

- (1) Present Age: 69 (2) Age at first Marriage: 27 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Typist/Housewife
(b) Husband: Account/Bookkeeper
- (5) Family Composition: The patient and a bachelor son, aged 39.
- (6) Housing: Household of two persons occupies a nine roomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: A substantial income from property owned.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 37 years ago, left her well cared for.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Bright and cheerful, makes favourable impression.

CASE 3

- (1) Present age: 47 (2) Age at Marriage: 21 (3) Marital Status: M twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Machinist in a shoe factory/Housewife
(b) First Husband: Building Contractor.
(c) Second Husband: Clerk.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, Husband and eight children; three are at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Five persons occupy a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £60 a month; rent is £15 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Seven children from her first marriage. Divorced her husband because he abused liquor and ill-treated his family. One child from second marriage, present happily married.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: An embittered and aggressive woman, raised her social standard through her second marriage.

CASE 4

- 40 -

- (1) Present age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shoe Shop Assistant.
(b) Husband: Shoe Shop Manager.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and a son, 20 years old.
- (6) Housing: Three persons occupy a two bedroomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £40 a month and husband £60 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstance: They have a substantial income and a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: A smart, refined and self-assured woman.

CASE 5

- (1) Present Age: 47 (2) Age at first Marriage: 15 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully employed.
(b) Husband: Motor Mechanic.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and ten children, all self-supporting.
- (6) Housing: Four persons occupy two rooms with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Her husband has T.B. and receives a pension of £10 a month. Two daughters earn £15 and £16 a month. Family of four pays £21 a month for board and lodging to a son.
- (8) Home Circumstances: In poor financial circumstances, dependent on their children. Happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A reserved and shy woman.

CASE 6

- (1) Present age: 49 (2) Age at first Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housekeeper at an Orphanage.
(b) Husband: Blacksmith.
- (5) Housing: Lives in at Institution.
- (6) Family Composition: Patient and six children, three married, the minor ones at Industrial Schools.
- (7) Finance: Earns £15 a month with free board and lodging.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Family was broken up after death of her husband. Had happy married life.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: A poorly educated, reserved and lonely woman, lives a sheltered life.

CASE 7

- 01 -

- (1) Present age: 58 (2) Age at first Marriage: 19 (3) Marital status: M twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cafe waitress/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Grocer Assistant.
(c) Second Husband: Municipal Supervisor.
- (5) Family Composition: Had ten children, five from each marriage.
Only five are alive and self-supporting.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £2/10/- a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband died. Both marriages happy.
They seem to survive on their small income.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: A very poor, humble and uneducated woman.

CASE 8

- (1) Present age: 33 (2) Age at first Marriage: 19 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Government Garage Driver.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and five dependent children
- (6) Housing: Household of seven persons occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £25 a month and husband £50 a month.
The rent is £13 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Not a very happy married life, husband has relations with other women.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: A poorly educated and unrefined person, an unfavourable impression.

CASE 9

- (1) Present age: 58 (2) Age at first marriage: 21 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Jail Warden.
- (5) Family Composition: She had ten children of whom eight are alive and self-supporting.
- (6) Housing: Patient occupies a four bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient receives a Disability Grant of £9/10/- a month.
Rent is £3 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died before birth of youngest child; financial struggles ever since. Had a happy married life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, neat and intelligent, strong moral principles.

- (1) Present Age:55 (2) Age at first marriage: 26 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shorthand Typist/Housewife
(b) Husband: Wine Merchant.
- (5) Family Composition: Has four children, all self-supporting and three married.
- (6) Housing: Patient occupies a two-roomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Has a private income of £16 a month; the rent amounts to £9/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died six years ago; had a happy, comfortable married life.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient is well-spoken, refined, and creates a favourable impression.

CASE 11

- (1) Present age: 75 (2) Age at first Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife; Previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Accountant.
- (5) Family Composition: She had eight children of whom seven are alive, all married.
- (6) Housing: Occupies a two roomed flat with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives a pension of £8 a month and her children assist.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband drank excessively and had relations with other women. Were separated for twenty years when he died four years ago. Came to South Africa six years ago.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Talkative, cheerful old lady, creates a favourable impression.

CASE 12

- (1) Present age: 45 (2) Age at first Marriage: ... (3) Marital Status: X
- (4) Occupation: Children's Nursemaid/Café Proprietress.
- (5) Family Composition: She has no relatives in South Africa.
- (6) Housing: Shares a one bedroomed flat with a friend.
- (7) Finance: Earns about £50 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Came from Austria to this country as a children's nursemaid; came from a very poor social class, started a business with a friend and now earns a good living.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A poorly educated person with strong moral principles.

- (1) Present Age: 56 (2) Age at first Marriage: 26 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Nursing Sister/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Mining Engineer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two children, both self-supporting.
- (6) Housing: Stays with her brother, a University Professor.
- (7) Finance: Earned £8 a month for past eight years.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died twenty years ago. She took up nursing again. Had a happy married life.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: A refined, well educated and co-operative woman, well-spoken.

CASE 14.

- (1) Present age: 38 (2) Age at first Marriage: 24 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Typist/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Stores Inspector, Dept. of Defence.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and one dependent child.
One child died.
- (6) Housing: Household of four persons occupies a four-roomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £53 a month. Rent is £25 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Not very happily married, sexual maladjustment.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient nervous and worried, creates a favourable impression.

CASE 15.

- (1) Present age: 63 (2) Age at first marriage: 23 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Nurse/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Insurance Accessor.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and two self-supporting children; one child died young.
- (6) Housing: Household of two persons occupies a one bedroomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns over £100 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: They have been living in South Africa for only five years. Have a happy married life and maintain a high standard of living.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient refined and well-spoken.

CASE 16.

- 44 -

- (1) Present age: 41 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Clerk/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Clerk.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and three dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £10 a month; the rent is £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy married life except for sexual maladjustment after she had Radium therapy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, neat and well-spoken.

CASE 17.

- (1) Present age: 43 (2) Age at first Marriage: 40 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Education officer/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Bank Official.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and one dependent child.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £80 a month; rent is £25 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy married life and maintain fairly high standard of living.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient a very pleasant personality, well-spoken, intellectual and friendly.

CASE 18

- (1) Present age: 37 (2) Age at first marriage: 28 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Post office Assistant/Housewife
(b) Husband: Clerk-of-Works, public Works Department.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Four persons occupy a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £90 a month; rent amount to £12 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life, maintains a high standard of living.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, neat and well-spoken.

- (1) Present age: 54 (2) Age at first marriage: 16 (3) Marital status: D
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Clerk/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Railway Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and three married children.
- (6) Housing: Stays in a Boarding House.
- (7) Finance: Till six months ago she earned £35 a month. Gets £4 a month allowance from ex husband.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Divorced husband 14 years ago after 23 years of unhappy married life. Her children are unable to accommodate her. Poor financial circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impression: Well-spoken, reserved, quiet woman.

CASE 20

- (1) Present age: 40 (2) Age at first marriage: 16 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cafe Proprietress/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Butcher
(c) Second Husband: Motor Mechanic.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children from first marriage, all self-supporting.
- (6) Housing: Household of two persons occupies a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £40 a month, husband earns £60 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Unhappy first marriage, husband abused liquor - died 18 years ago. She worked as a Cashier at a night club after his death. Remarried three years ago.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: An unrefined, rather doubtful person, does not create favourable impression.

CASE 21

- (1) Present age: 46 (2) Age at first Marriage: 20 (3) Marital status: M twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop Assistant/Housewife
(b) Second Husband: Dental Mechanic.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, two from first marriage, one still dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of four people occupies two bedroomed flat with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £28 a month, husband £15 a month. Pent amounts to £12 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband abused liquor, divorced him after eleven years of married life. Been remarried for eight years to a cripple - unable to go out to work. Difficult financial circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor
- (10) General Impressions: Patient talkative, unrefined.

- (1) Present age: 48 (2) Age at first marriage: 24 (3) Marital status: M twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop Assistant/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Shipping Clerk.
(c) Second Husband: Post Office Sorter.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and husband. Had three children but all died young.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £60 a month; rent is £15 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy first Marriage - husband died. Remarried after six years. Present husband lately become unfaithful during her long illness.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient very delicate, reserved but brave.

CASE 23.

- (1) Present age: 54 (2) Age at first marriage: 25 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Teacher/Housewife
(b) Husband: Farmer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and six self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Patient and two unmarried children occupy a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Farm is let for £150 per annum.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died ten years ago. A son supports patient and a daughter, a trained nurse, looks after her at present. All the children are well educated.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, well-spoken and conservative.

CASE 24.

- (1) Present age: 77 (2) Age at first marriage: 27 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Grocer Assistant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Accountant.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two married children.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy a two roomed flat with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband receives pension of £27 a month; rent is £7 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Family life happy; lives under favourable circumstances. They emigrated to South Africa 52 years ago.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient bright and cheerful, well-spoken and friendly.

CASE 25.

- (1) Present age: 78 (2) Age at first Marriage: 23 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Dress Designer/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Railway Engineer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and an unmarried son.
- (6) Housing: Lives in a Private Hotel.
- (7) Finance: Son supports her.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had a happy family life; husband died twelve years ago; used to a high standard of living
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Bright, cheerful old lady who creates a favourable impression.

CASE 26

- (1) Present age: 72 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop-assistant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Policeman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient had seven children of whom four are alive
- (6) Housing: Patient and daughter occupy a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives Old Age Pension of £9/10/- a month and daughter supports.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 30 years ago; happy married life. Two children are married, two unmarried. They seem to live under poor financial circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A reserved, quite woman, creates a favourable impression.

CASE 27.

- (1) Present age: 59 (2) Age at first marriage: 31 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cafe Waitress/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Police Pensioner/Factory Timekeeper.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and three married children.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy a five roomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £22 a month plus pension of £13 a month; rent amounts to £6/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; patient raised her social status through marriage; had an illegitimate child before her marriage.
- (9) Social Class: Low.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unintelligent, uneducated and rather hazard.

- (1) Present age: 41 (2) Age at first marriage: 18 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Garden Supervisor, City Council.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £52 a month; rent amounts to £12 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life and lives under favourable circumstances. She had five children but two died.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient uneducated, humble and rather dim.

CASE 29.

- (1) Present age: 47 (2) Age at first marriage: 20 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (A) Patient: Packer at Cigarette Factory/Housewife
(b) Husband: Panel Beater.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £60 a month; rent amounts to £8 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; two children married, one single.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A reserved, fairly intelligent woman who creates a favourable impression.

CASE 30

- (1) Present age: 43 (2) Age at first marriage: 21 (3) Marital status: M.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shirt Factory Worker/Housewife.
(B) Husband: Post Office Linesman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children; one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two rooms and a kitchen without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £38 a month; one son earns £12 a month, rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had four children but one died. One son gives trouble in keeping employment. Both patient and husband abuse liquor.
- (9) Social Class: Low.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, unintelligent, creates an unfavourable impression.

- (1) Present age: 48 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied
(b) Husband: Railways Engine Driver.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of four people occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Board and lodging from children and a nephew amount to £30 a month; house is her own property.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Patient lived happy and carefree life until her husband died five months ago. At present dependent on children.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, friendly, of high moral standard.

CASE 32

- (1) Present age: 42 (2) Age at first marriage: 17 (3) Marital status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Insurance Agent/Saleslady/Housewife
(b) First Husband: Carpenter.
(c) Second Husband: Factory Supervisor.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four self-supporting children from first marriage.
- (6) Housing: Household of seven persons occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £64 a month; children pay £60 a month board and lodging; rent amounts to £31 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Divorced first husband after 19 years of unhappy married life - he abused liquor. Remarried after six years, now happily married. All four children, are married, live with them.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient talkative and forward; creates unfavourable impression.

CASE 33.

- (1) Present age: 58 (2) Age at first marriage: 27 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Dressmaker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Municipal Water Superintendent.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, four married children.
- (6) Housing: Occupies a nine bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Unable to state definite income; keeps a few boarders and this is her only income.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; husband died 15 years ago - had financial struggles ever since. children unable to assist her.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient talkative and friendly, poorly educated.

CASE 34.

- 50 -

- (1) Present age: 64 (2) Age at first Marriage: 16 (3) Marital status: M twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop Assistant/Housewife
(b) First Husband: Factory Timekeeper
(c) Second Husband: Union Defence Force Soldier.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, nine children from first marriage
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £37 a month; rent is £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 22 years when first husband also for 22 years. A married daughter and family live with them.
- (9) Social Class: Low
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, unrefined, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 35

- (1) Present Age: 36 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife; previously not gainfully occupied
(b) Husband: Farm Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, Husband, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of four persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £25 a month, free house, meat and flour.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life, lives on a farm. Husband seventeen years older than she is.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, reserved and inible, received very little schooling.

CASE 36

- (1) Present age: 39 (2) Age at first marriage: 23 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Clerk/Housewife
(b) Husband: Fisherman
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three dependent children
- (6) Housing: Family of five occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £40 a month, rent is £13 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life, patient slightly crippled from polio.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, reserved, determined with a strong will.

- (1) Present age: 47 (2) Age at first marriage: 19 (3) Marital status: M twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied
(b) First Husband: Farmer
(c) Second Husband: Farm Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four self-supporting children from first marriage.
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy two-bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £20 a month with free house and free meat.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 16 years when first husband died - had five children of whom four are alive. Married to second husband for ten years, maintains reasonable standard of living.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, quiet and shy.

CASE 38.

- (1) Present age: 41 (2) Age at first marriage: 25 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Railway Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of four persons occupies a two bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £44 a month; son earns £20 a month; rent amounts to £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life - husband is very sickly.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient forward and unrefined, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 39.

- (1) Present age: 76 (2) Age at first marriage: 19 (3) Marital status: M Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Dressmaker/Housewife
(b) Second Husband: Zoo Caretaker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four married children from first marriage.
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Both receive an Old Age Pension, £19 a month; rent amounts to £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Married for 23 years when first husband died - had nine children - four alive and married. Remarried after 14 years, married for 20 years - both marriages happy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient friendly, reserved, quiet.

- (1) Present age: 62 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Farm Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, seven married children.
- (6) Housing: Patient occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £9/10/- a month, rent £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died thirteen years ago, happy family life.
Financial circumstances poor - children unable to assist her.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient very nervous and emotional poorly educated.

CASE 41.

- (1) Present age: 69 (2) Age at first marriage: 38 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Hostel Matron/housewife.
(b) Husband: Bricklayer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and husband, no children.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy two-bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Both receive an Old Age Pension, £19 a month, rent is £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Married at a late age and had no children, happy married life.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: A poorly educated, humble, reserved woman.

CASE 42.

- (1) Present age: 34 (2) Age at first marriage: 21 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Soldier/Housewife
(b) Husband: Bus Conductor.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £8 a week, rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had six children, only three alive. Very poor married life - husband drinks, beats her, has relations with other women.
- (9) Social Class: Low.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, forward, unintelligent creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 43.

- 53 -

- (1) Present age: 55 (2) Age at first marriage: 18 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Farm foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, six self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Lives with married children.
- (7) Finance: Children support.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 19 years ago - struggled to maintain six children. At present completely dependent on children.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, quiet, reserved, humble, poorly educated.

CASE 44

- (1) Present age: 61 (2) Age at first marriage: 20 (3) Marital status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) First husband: Foreman at Cold Storage.
(c) Second Husband: Tailor.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, six self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £40 a month; two children each pays £10 a month board and lodging; rent amounts to £10 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 22 years when first husband died; had six children, four married, single two live with patient. Remarried for 16 years.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A well-spoken, reserved, friendly woman.

CASE 45

- (1) Present age: 30 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Assistant Manager, Fish Factory.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of six persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £65 a month, rent amounts to £11 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; lives in a small country town under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, plain, humble.

- (1) Present age: 63 (2) Age at first marriage: 22 (3) Marital status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Factory Worker/Housewife
(b) Husband: Farm Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of three people occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient, husband receive an Old Age Pension, £19 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had four children, one died. One daughter who is divorced, lives with them. Has a happy family life
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: An unrefined, bombastic, uneducated woman, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 47

- (1) Present age: 44 (2) Age at first marriage: 15 (3) Marital status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Machinist, clothing Factory.
(b) Husband: Soldier.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, six children of whom four are dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives Military Pension of £34 a month; rent is £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; husband died five years ago. Two children married.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, quiet, uneducated.

CASE 48.

- (1) Present age: 50 (2) Age at first marriage: 18 (3) Marital status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) First Husband: Mason
(c) Second Husband: Blacksmith.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eight children, three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £13 a week; rent amounts to £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Unhappy married life for 24 years when first husband died of T.B. - had eight children. Remarried after one year, happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, uneducated, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 49.

- 55 -

- (1) Present age: 51 (2) Age at First Marriage: 23 (3) Marital status: D
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shopassistant/Housekeeper.
(b) Husband: Railway Mechanic.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, six children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Three persons occupy nine-roomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Earns £12 a month with free accommodation for herself and one child.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Divorced husband eleven years ago - had relations with other women. Housekeeper for an old lady at present; lives under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Low.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient dull, unrefined, uneducated, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 50.

- (1) Present age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cafe Assistant.
(b) Husband: Blacksmith.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, three children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy one bedroom house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £22/10/- a month, rent is £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Separated from husband for eight years - he drinks heavily. She had four children, three alive.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient rather forward, unrefined, creates unfavourable impression.

CASE 51.

- (1) Present age: 65 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Work/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Handyman, Public Works Department.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, and seven children
- (6) Housing: She and friend occupy one room and a kitchen without bathroom in a mixed area.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £9/10/- a month; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Separated from husband for 12 years had relations with other women. Her children seem to have no contact with her; lives in very poor circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, neglected, unrefined, uneducated.

CASE 52.

- (1) Present age: 32 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Machinist, Shoe Factory.
(b) Husband: Painter.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of five people occupies two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £40 a month; rent is £3/8/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Married life not very happy - sexual maladjustment; has improved however after she was sterilized.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, shy poorly educated; makes favourable impression.

CASE 53.

- (1) Present age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 21 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Factory Worker/ Housewife.
(b) Husband: Horticulturist, City Council.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £50 and daughter earns £22 a month; rent amounts to £10 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life, lives under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, well-spoken, poorly educated.

CASE 54.

- (1) Present Age: 47 (2) Age at First Marriage: 21 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully employed.
(b) Husband: Engineer at Saw Mills.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, one married child, one adopted child still dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of three persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £50 a month; rent is £8 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Family life happy, lives under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, humble, friendly, poorly educated.

- (1) Present Age: 56 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife, previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Shoemaker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eight self-dependent children
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband, occupy three bedroom house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £25 a month, house their own property.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Children all out of the house; happy family life.
Financial position improved as children became self-dependent.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A fat, jolly, not very intelligent woman, creates favourable impression.

CASE 56.

- (1) Present Age: 70 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Dressmaker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Manager, Jewellery Shop.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two self-dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Patient and daughter occupy two bedroomed flat with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Gets an Old Age Pension of £9/10/- per month and daughter supports.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 40 years ago when children were very young. Lives with widowed daughter who looks after her; living conditions favourable.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A reserved, stately, well-spoken, refined person.

CASE 57.

- (1) Present Age: 78 (2) Age at First Marriage: 27 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife/Hostel Matron
(b) Husband: Wholesale Firm Buyer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, three married children.
- (6) Housing: Lives in an Old Age Home.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £9/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 25 years when husband died 30 years ago. She then went to work as a Hostel Matron.
None of the children live in South Africa.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, quiet, rather neglected.

- (1) Present Age: 45 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop Assistant
(b) Second Husband: Clerk.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, one is at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £60 a month, rent amounts to £9/10/- per month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 16 years when first husband died; had two children who are both married. Remarried after one year and has one dependent child. Second marriage is not very happy; husband very jealous and accuses her of having relations with other men.
- (9) Social Class: Medium
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat and well-spoken.

CASE 59.

- (1) Present Age: 55 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Teacher.
(b) Husband: Farmer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four children.
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy a five bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband's income averages about £100 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had five children of whom four are alive and married. Has a happy family life and lives comfortably.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient very nervous, humble and reserved.

CASE 60

- (1) Present Age: 74 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Clerk in Printing Works/Housewife.
(b) Printing Works Foreman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, one married daughter
- (6) Housing: Occupies one room.
- (7) Finance: Receives a Pension of £8 a month; rent is £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died five years ago. Had a happy family life; lives under very poor circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient deaf, talkative, poorly educated, creates an unfavourable impression.

Case 1

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 26 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Work/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: Labourer, City Council.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, one child.
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £7 a week; rent amounts to £1/10/- a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She has one illegitimate child, a boy, born a year before her first marriage. Her first husband was an alcoholic and ill-treated her. She is now happily married. She raised her social standard with her second marriage.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved and intelligent.

CASE 2

- (1) Present Age: 28 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupations: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Four persons occupy one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £7 and husband earns £14 a month. Rent amounts to £3 a month and she pays £5 a month for the care of her children.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Poor - improper housing; husband unemployed for long periods because of ill health. Eldest child is illegitimate.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impression: Patient nervous, reserved, neat, creates a favourable impression.

CASE 3

- (1) Present Age: 34 (2) Age at First Marriage: 16 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice
- (4) Occupations: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) First Husband: City Council Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: Tanning Factory Worker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and husband.
- (6) Housing: They occupy a one bedroom house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3/16/- a week; rent amounts to 5/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had three children with her first husband who all died. Divorced him after four years of marriage because of ill-treatment. Happily married to second husband
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, loud, forward, uneducated

- (1) Present Age: 60 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic
(b) Husband: Packer for Removal Firm.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eight children of whom one is at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of nine persons occupies a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4/10/- a week; rent is £1/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Lived up-country until 12 years ago. A married daughter and family live with them. One son is mentally deficient and unable to work. Happy family life. House overcrowded.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved and well-spoken

CASE 5

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant
(b) Second Husband: Cleaner.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Three persons occupy one room and bathroom at place where patient works.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3 a week; patient earns £6 a month, nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Patient had eight children from first marriage and seven from second marriage of whom only three from the second marriage are alive. The baby lives with patient, the other two with relatives. First husband died, both marriages were happy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium
- (10) General Impressions: A neat, rather forward woman who creates a favourable impression.

CASE 6

- (1) Present Age: 29 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Woollen Mills, Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two dependent children
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £2/4/- a week; rent amounts to 15/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had four children but two died. they live with her husband's mother. Family life happy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient shy, well-behaved, friendly.

CASE 7.

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- (1) Present Age: 64 (2) Age at First Marriage: 26 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Sweet Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Labourer at Tobacco Company.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two children, one is at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Patient and one child occupy one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 per month; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died five years ago, had a happy married life. Lives in very poor financial circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved, distressed, worried.

CASE 8.

- (1) Present Age: 43 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Biscuit Factory, Mixer/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Cabinet Maker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eleven children; nine at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of thirteen persons occupies a three bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £12 a week, two sons earn £4 & £3 a week respectively; rent amounts to £3 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had thirteen children but two died. Family life happy; favourable living conditions.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, neat, well-spoken, intelligent.

CASE 9

- (1) Present Age: (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: D.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife; previously not gainfully employed.
(b) Husband: Seaman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and two self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two rooms with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Daughter earns £4 a week and son assists.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband deserted her 16 years ago. Her parents had to support her. She lives with married son and daughter supports. Patient's father was a European.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, well-behaved, very light skinned.

- (1) Present Age: 51 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Laundry Worker/Housewife.
(b) Second Husband: City Council Labourer (also first Husband)
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three self-supporting children
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy a two-bedroomed house with bathroom
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £2/10/- and husband £5 a week; rent amounts to 16/- a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband died; had three children who are all married; nil from second husband. Both marriages were happy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient a true, honest, "old faithful" type.

CASE 11.

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: S M - Thrice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Washerwoman.
(b) Third husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and three dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Four persons occupy one room.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns 5/- a week; rent amounts to 5/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has been married three times: first husband died, the other two deserted her. She had seventeen children of whom three are alive. Lives in very poor conditions. Her mother assists her at present.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient very poor, unrefined, uneducated.

CASE 12.

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Second Husband: Restaurant Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, alleged husband and five children, four at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of six persons occupies two rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £2/10/- a week; rent amounts to £1/5/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband deserted her after 14 years of married life. They had four children of whom three are alive. Live together with the present "husband" for four years and they have two children.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, unintelligent, poorly educated.

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Chemical Assistant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Lorry Driver.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two married children, one adopted child, still dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies a two bedroomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £6 a week; rent amounts to £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life and lives under favourable circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Fairly high.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken; reserved, neat.

CASE 14.

- (1) Present Age: 72 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Woodcutter.
- (5) Family Composition: She lives on her own.
- (6) Housing: Occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 per month; rent amounts to £1 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had one illegitimate child who died young.
Husband died nine years ago; were happily married.
They had no children. Lives in poor financial circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: An intelligent, reserved woman of high moral standing.

CASE 15.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Machinist, Leather Bag Factory/Housewife
(b) Second Husband: Police Detective.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband and four married stepchildren.
- (6) Housing: Family of ten people occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £36 a month; rent amounts to £10 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She was happily married for 10 years when first husband died. They had one child who died. She remarried after five years. Present husband has four children and three of them and their families live with them.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved and well-spoken.

- (1) Present Age: 52. (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: Bricklayer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, nine children of whom two are at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of ten people occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £20 a month; rent amounts to £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband died after ten years of happy married life. They had five children who are all married. She has four children from second marriage. Two married children stay with them.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: An uneducated, humble country woman who creates a favourable impression.

CASE 17.

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 31 (3) Marital Status: M.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife
(b) Husband: Fisherman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, an adopted child.
- (6) Housing: Household of three people occupies three rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £1/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: No children of their own. Family life happy. They live under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: An unrefined, uneducated country woman, who creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 18

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Teacher.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Household of seven persons occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £50 a month; rent is £10 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life and lives under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient friendly, well-spoken and cheerful.

- (1) Present Age: 39 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Tobacco Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Laundry Worker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two children of whom one is at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies one room without a bathroom
- (7) Finance: Son gives her £2 a week; rent amounts to £1 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She lived with a man for 12 years; never married him because her parents were against him. She deserted him eight years ago.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient forward, loud, of low moral standard.

CASE 20

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 23 (3) Marital Status: M.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Farm Labourer
(b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five children, four at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of seven occupies one bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £2/10/- a week and son £1/5/- a week. Rent amounts to £1/5/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Family lives on a farm and has a happy family life. They live under satisfactory circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient dumb and unintelligent, creates an unfavourable impression.

CASE 21.

- (1) Present Age: 55 (2) Age at First Marriage: 44 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/ Housewife.
(b) Husband: Street Sweeper.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three adopted children of whom one is dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of three persons occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband an alcoholic, spends all his earnings on liquor. Two children each gives her £1 a month. When she was 20 years old, she had an illegitimate child, a stillborn.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neglected, untidy, of low moral principles.

CASE 22.

- (1) Present Age: 31 (2) Age at First Marriage: 28 (3) Marital Status: M.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) Husband: Hotel Chef.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Occupy a room with bathroom at Hotel where they both work.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £15 a month; patient earns £6/10/- a month; nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had an illegitimate child when she was 16. Both children live with relatives. Not very happily married.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, forward, loud, puts on a lot.

CASE 23.

- (1) Present Age: 73 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) Husband: farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of eight people occupies three rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Both receive an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 each.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband deserted her twenty years ago. They had six children of whom four are alive. She married the second husband six years ago. They live with a married son.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, humble, polite, reserved, the typical farm labourer type.

CASE 24.

- (1) Present Age: 66 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant
(b) Husband: Sweet Factory Worker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, five self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 a month; nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 23 years ago. They had eleven children of whom five are alive. She lives with a married daughter who attends to her.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, well-spoken, of high moral standing.

CASE 25.

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- (1) Present Age: 32 (2) Age at First Marriage: - (3) Marital Status: X
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) Husband: - -
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two dependent children, her parents.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies two rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Parents both receive Old Age Pensions. Patient used to earn £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Lives in very poor circumstances. Gets no support for her two illegitimate children. At present they all are dependent on her parents. Lives up-country.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient uneducated, unrefined, of low moral principles.

CASE 26.

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Brick Maker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and five children, three still dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £7 a month; rent amounts to £1/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died three years ago; had a happy married life. Two eldest children live with her parents. Lives under poor financial conditions.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, well-spoken, reserved.

CASE 27.

- (1) Present Age: 37 (2) Age at First Marriage: 23 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife
(b) First Husband: Dock Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of six occupies two rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4/10/- and patients 15/- a week; rent amounts to 14/- a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband abused liquor; divorced him after seven years of marriage. They had two children. Lived with present husband for four years before they got married. They also have two children.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, uneducated, low moral principles.

- (1) Present Age: 46 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Fish Factory Worker
(b) Husband: Military Pensioner.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, thirteen children; three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of seven occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband receives a Military Pension of £16 a month. Rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Eight children are married. Two sons who live at home, are unemployed. Happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, polite, dumb.

CASE 29.

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife
(b) Husband: Mason
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £12 a week; son earns £2/14/- a week; Rent amounts to £9 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life and favourable living conditions. Daughter trains as a Midwife.
- (9) Social Class: High.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, reserved, polite and well-spoken.

CASE 30

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Post Office Linesman.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eight children, seven at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of nine persons occupies a one bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £20 a month; child gives her £2 a month. Rent amounts to £3 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Apart from unsatisfactory housing, living conditions are favourable. Has a happy family life; lives in a country town.
- (9) Social Class: Medium
- (10) General Impressions: Patient nervous, shy, reserved.

- (1) Present Age: 58 (2) Age at First Marriage: 28 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Vegetable hawker.
(c) Second Husband: Fireman on a boat.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two self-supporting children
- (6) Housing: Household of three persons occupies a two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £5 and patient £6 a month. Son earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Unhappy first marriage: divorced him. They had four children but two died. Happily married for six years to second husband. One child is married.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, well-spoken, humble.

CASE 32.

- (1) Present Age: 63 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and one married child.
- (6) Housing: Occupies a one bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6; rent 10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died several years ago. Had only one child. Patient is old and sickly and has nobody to look after her. Lives in a country town.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, uneducated, reserved.

CASE 33.

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Housewife; previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Motor Driver.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of four persons occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £8 a week; rent amounts to £2/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Three children are married. Patient states that both she and husband are Europeans. They are often taken for Coloureds because of their dark skins, so they prefer to go as Non-Europeans.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, unintelligent, rather hostile.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: Gravetaker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, seven self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies one room without a bathroom
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £1/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband died; they had one child who is married. Not legally married to present husband. They have six children. Husband drinks but does not ill-treat, her.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, haggard looking, uneducated.

CASE 35.

- (1) Present Age: 62 (2) Age at First Marriage: - (3) Marital Status: X
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cook/Domestic Servant.
- (5) Family Composition: No relatives.
- (6) Housing: Has her own room and bathroom at her work.
- (7) Finance: Earns £12/10/- a month with free accommodation.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She never married but had an illegitimate child when she was 28. The child died. Lives under favourable circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, refined, quiet and reserved.

CASE 36.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 23 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Blanket Factory Wapper.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £9 a week; son pays £8 a week for boarding, rent amounts to £8 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life. Two children are married. Both husband and son are skilled labourers. Living conditions satisfactory.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient nervous and abrupt but respectable.

CASE 37.

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 24 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Hotel Waitress/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Furniture Factory Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of six occupies two rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3 a week; rent amounts to £1/15/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happy family life; three own children and one adopted daughter.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, well-spoken and refined.

CASE 38

- (1) Present Age: 63 (2) Age at First Marriage: 35 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies a two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient and husband both receive Old Age Pensions of £2/17/6 each.
The son earns £2/10/- a week; daughter earns £4 a month; rent amounts to £3/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; children look well after them.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient uneducated, backward, creates unfavourable impression.

CASE 39.

- (1) Present Age: 30 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of five persons occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4/16/- a week; rent amounts to £1/2/6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Two eldest children are illegitimate; they live with patient's parents but she has to support them. Has a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, uneducated, forward.

- (1) Present Age: 62 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: W M Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Jam Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Mason.
(c) Second Husband: Blacksmith.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, nine self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of six persons occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient receives an Old Age Pension; son earns £5 a week. Rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Two children born from first marriage - husband died. Had seven children from second husband. All children are married except one. Both marriages were happy.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, neat, well-spoken, reserved.

CASE 41.

- (1) Present Age: 41 (2) Age at First Marriage: - (3) Marital Status: X
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Cook.
- (5) Family Composition: She lives on her own.
- (6) Housing: Has her own room with bathroom at work.
- (7) Finance: Earns £10 a month with free accommodation.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Ten years ago she had an illegitimate child who died. Lives under favourable circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, well-spoken, has strong personality.

CASE 42.

- (1) Present Age: 50 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Mason.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, five children.
- (6) Housing: Family of five persons occupies one bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Parents support her - Old Age Pensioners.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Deserted her husband after twenty years of marriage. Has four children from husband and one from another man. Children live with husband.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, untidy, unrefined, of low moral principles.

CASE 43.

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- (1) Present Age: 54 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Chauffeur.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, ten children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies one bedrocmad house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Son earns £3 a week; rent amounts to £5/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died four years ago. Were happily married; had 13 children of whom 10 are alive. She is dependent on the unmarried son; a married daughter assists.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved, well-spoken, refined.

CASE 44.

- (1) Present Age: 43 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: S. (M Twice)
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First and Second Husband: Farm Labourers.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, four children, two at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Has her own room with bathroom at work.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £7 a month with free accommodation.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband died; had a happy family life. Their two children are self-supporting. Two children from her second husband, live with her mother but she has to support them. Unhappy second marriage, she deserted him.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient forward, loud, unrefined, uneducated.

CASE 45.

- (1) Present Age: (2) Age at First Marriage: (3) Marital Status: M - Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) Second Husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two children.
- (6) Housing: Two families of four persons occupy one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 and patient £1 a week; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Lived together with a man for 20 years, who died 4 years ago. Had five children; only two alive and they live with brother of patient. Also not legally married to second husband - no children with him.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, uneducated of low moral standard.

- (1) Present Age: (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/ Housewife.
 (b) First Husband: Farm Labourer.
 (c) Second Husband: Assistant to a Mason.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies two rooms without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient and husband each earns £5 a month; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 17 years when first husband died. They had four children but one died. One child is married; two who work, live with patient. No children from second marriage.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: An uneducated, humble country woman.

CASE 47.

- (1) Present Age: 46 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
 (b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four children - three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of six persons occupies three bedrooomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 a month; son earns £3 a month; nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had eleven children but seven died. Husband is 25 years older than patient. Has a happy family life; lives in poor financial circumstances on a farm.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, reserved, poorly educated.

CASE 48.

- (1) Present Age: 43 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Flower Farm Labourer.
 (b) Husband: Painter.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, 10 children; three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of nine persons occupies a two bedrooomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: No income, Board of Aid assists with food.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died a year ago; they had 13 children but 3 died young. She and three dependent children live with a married daughter under very poor circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, neglected, unrefined.

- (1) Present Age: 41 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
(b) Husband: Paper Factory Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, seven children, five at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of nine persons occupies a three bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4/4/- a week. A son and daughter each earns £2/12/- a week; rent amounts to £3/5/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: She had eight children but one died. Has a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: A neat, well-spoken and reserved woman.

CASE 50.

- (1) Present Age: 50 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: presser, Clothing Factory.
(b) Husband: Vegetable Hawker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, three self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies one bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £4/18/- a week; rent amounts to £3/5/- a month; the children assist.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Separated husband four years ago because he has relations with other women. The children live with her.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, refined and well-spoken.

CASE 51

- (1) Present Age: 63 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M - Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Labourer.
(c) Second Husband: Factory, Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two married children.
- (6) Housing: Live in a Home for the Aged where one room is provided and they prepare their own meals.
- (7) Finance: Both receive an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 each.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Married to first husband for 30 years when he died. Had 12 children of whom only two are alive. Lived together with second husband for a long period before they got married. Both marriages happy.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, uneducated, backward.

- (1) Present Age: 41 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M.
- (4) Occupations: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Bricklayer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three adopted self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of five occupies a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £12 a week; rent amounts to \$6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Patient has no own children. Husband takes to drinking, then ill-treats her but she does not consider her marriage an unhappy one.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, friendly, neat.

CASE 53.

- (1) Present Age: 35 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupations: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Builder.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, nine children, six at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of ten occupies a three bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Gets £4/10/- a week allowance from husband. Three children work and assist her.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Separated from husband because he has relations with other women. She had eleven children but two died.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, polite and well-spoken.

CASE 54.

- (1) Present Age: 30 (2) Age at First Marriage: 24 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupations: (a) Patient: Nursegirl.
(b) Husband: Docks Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two dependant children.
- (6) Housing: Patient and children occupy one room in house of her sister.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £7 a month; rent is £1 a month; gets no allowance from husband.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Eldestchild is illegitimate; born seven years before her marriage. Husband has relations with other women - have been separated for four years.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, unrefined, loud, of low moral standard.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient:
(b) Husband:
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, six self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies a one bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £8 a week; two sons earn £2 and £1/10/- a week respectively; rent is £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Four children are married; the two single ones live with parents. Has a happy family life and lives under favourable circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient neat, reserved and well-spoken.

CASE 56.

- (1) Present Age: 55 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Wood Transporter.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two married children.
- (6) Housing: Household of two persons occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £3 and husband £2 a month; rent amounts to £1/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life and lives in a country town. Had six children but four died.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, polite, uneducated.

CASE 57.

- (1) Present Age: 53 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Charwoman/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Factory Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, four self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of three persons occupies two bedroomed flat with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Two sons each gives her £1/10/- a week; rent amounts to 11/- a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died three years ago; had a happy married life. Had eight children of whom four are alive: two married; two single ones live with patient.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, polite, reserved.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M Twice.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) First husband: Shoemaker.
(c) Second Husband: Railway Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, six self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four occupies a two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £18 a month; rent amounts to £2/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for 25 years when first husband died. Had six children of whom four are ~~are~~ married; the two unmarried ones live with her. No children from second husband.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient friendly, humble, co-operative.

CASE 59.

- (1) Present Age: 32 (2) Age at First Marriage: (3) Marital Status: X
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient lives with her aunt.
- (6) Housing: Family of five occupies a one bedroomed house with bathroom
- (7) Finance: Patient earns £5 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had relations with several men since she was fourteen. She lived together with a man for three years and had an ectopic pregnancy.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, untidy, of low moral standard.

CASE 60.

- (1) Present Age: 42 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Assistant to Telephone Mechanic.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, one self-supporting child.
- (6) Housing: Family of three occupies a two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £25 a month; rent amounts to £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had an illegitimate child three years before her marriage; no children from her marriage; has been married for seventeen years. Has a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, intelligent, refined.

CASE 61.

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- (1) Present Age: 74 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, five self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Household of five persons occupies a two bedroomed house with a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Receives an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 a month; nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died 20 years ago; they had ten children of whom five are alive. She lives with a married daughter who looks after her. Had a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient Humble, polite, uneducated.

CASE 62.

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 20 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, seven children, three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Household of eight persons occupies a one bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3 a week; two children each earns £1/10/- a week; rent nil.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; one child is married; the other six live with the patient. They live on a farm.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient unrefined, forward, loud.

CASE 63.

- (1) Present Age: 24 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Labourer in Building Trade.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and husband.
- (6) Housing: Six people occupy one room and a kitchen without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3 a week and patient earns £3 a month.
Rent amounts to £1 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: They have no children but are happily married. Live with another family in a small house.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, unrefined, of low moral principles.

CASE 64.

- 80 -

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Printers Assistant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Netting Wire Operator.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient and Husband.
- (6) Housing: Family of two occupies two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £12 a week; rent amounts to £9 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy married life. Had four self-induced abortions because she did not want children. Maintains high standard of living.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient well-spoken, forward, unco-operative.

CASE 65.

- (1) Present Age: 50 (2) Age at First Marriage: 25 (3) Marital Status: D
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Paper Bag Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Plumber.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two self-supporting daughters.
- (6) Housing: Household of four persons occupies a two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Daughter earns £6 a week; rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband had relations with other women. They were separated for 17 years before she obtained a divorce six years ago. One daughter is married; they all occupy one house.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient quiet, reserved, humble and polite.

CASE 66.

- (1) Present Age: 38 (2) Age at First Marriage: 24 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Chemical Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: City Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient? husband, one self-supporting child.
- (6) Housing: Family of three persons occupies a two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £4 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had an illegitimate child five years before her marriage. Has a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, polite, uneducated.

CASE 67.

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- (1) Present Age: 32 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Charwoman/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Metal Factory Worker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, eight dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of ten occupies two bedroomed house without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £3 a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had eleven children but three died. Family life not very happy; husband abuses liquor and has a large family to support.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient untidy, unrefined, unintelligent

CASE 68.

- (1) Present Age: 58 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: S
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Charwoman/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Military Pensioner.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, ten children, three at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of seven persons occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: One son earns £2/10/- and another £2/5/- a week; rent amounts to £3 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had an unhappy married life; husband drinks and has relations with other women - even has children with another woman. They have been separated for four months. Has ten children, four married, the other six live with the patient.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, embittered, aggressive.

CASE 69.

- (1) Present Age: 43 (2) Age at First Marriage: 24 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Wood Hawker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, seven children, five at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of nine persons occupies two bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £7 a week; rent amounts to £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; two children are self-supporting.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient polite, well-spoken, reserved.

Case 1.

- (1) Present Age: 35 (2) Age at First Marriage: 27 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shop Assistant/Housewife
(b) Husband: Bricklayer
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, Husband, four dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of six persons occupies one room and shares a kitchen with another family; no bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £12 a week but work is irregular.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Had an illegitimate child who died seven years before her marriage. Has a happy family life except that husband is often unemployed because of irregular work.
- (9) Social Class: Medium
- (10) General Impressions: Patient timid, frail, well-spoken, friendly.

CASE 2

- (1) Present Age: 67 (2) Age at First Marriage: 14 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation (a) Patient: Housewife; previously not gainfully occupied.
(b) Husband: Mason.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two married children.
- (6) Housing: Family of nine persons occupies three bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Both receive an Old Age Pension of £2/17/6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life. Had four children but two died. they live with a married daughter; the other daughter lives in Mecca.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient dignified, well-spoken, reserved.

CASE 3

- (1) Present Age: 44 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Cardboardbox Maker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Lorry Driver/Pensioner.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of four persons occupies three bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband gets a Pension of £8 a month; rent amounts to £3 a month. Patient worked until 2 months ago, earning £7 a week.
- (8) Home Circumstances: First husband ill-treated her; they had two children who are married. Present husband had two wives; the other wife died one month ago - also of Ca Cervix. Her two dependent children now live with the patient.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient stately, well-spoken, friendly.

CASE 4.

- (1) Present Age: 54 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Charwoman/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Docks Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, nine children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of three persons occupies one room without a bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns 4/6 a day; rent is £2 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life. Lives under poor circumstances improper housing and husband seldom earns more than £1 a week. Other children are unable to assist.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient very thin, sick, humble, reserved.

CASE 5

- (1) Present Age: 33 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Jam Factory Worker/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Vegetable Hawker.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, four dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of six persons occupies one room without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £4 a week; rent amounts to £1 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; had seven children but three died. Except for poor housing, living conditions are favourable.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, neat, humble, not very bright.

CASE 6

- (1) Present Age: 49 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Laundress/Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Tailor.
(c) Second Husband: Painter.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, one at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Family of five persons occupies two bedroomed house with bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £10 a week; rent amounts to £6 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Happily married for five years when first husband died; had no children. Been remarried for 21 years and has a happy family life.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, polite, well-spoken.

CASE 7.

- (1) Present Age: 40 (2) Age at First Marriage: 18 (3) Marital Status: M Twice
 - (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Shirt Factory Worker/ Housewife.
(b) First Husband: Spring Manufacturer.
(c) Second Husband: Cabinet Maker.
 - (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, five children, three at present dependent.
 - (6) Housing: Family of five persons occupies a three bedroomed house with bathroom.
 - (7) Finance: Husband earns £11 a week; rent amounts to £4 a month.
 - (8) Home Circumstances: Married to first husband for one year when she divorced him - he had another wife; had one child, now married. Has four children from her second husband. He also has relations with other women.
 - (9) Social Class: Medium.
 - (10) General Impressions: Patient unintelligent, unrefined, creates unfavourable impression.
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Case 1

- (1) Present Age: 54 (2) Age at First Marriage: 16 (3) Marital Status: W - (M Twice)
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Factory Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two self-supporting children.
- (6) Housing: Family of five persons occupies two bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Son-in-law supports her.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Both husbands died. She had four children of whom two are alive and married. She lives with a son-in-law, a widower, looks after his three children and he supports her.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, hostile, impertinent, pretends to be very dumb.

CASE 2.

- (1) Present Age: 43 (2) Age at First Marriage: 14 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/housewife.
(b) Husband: Divisional Council Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, one married child.
- (6) Housing: Patient, husband occupy two scanty rooms.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £1/18/- a week; patient earns £4 a month rent amounts to £1 a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; apart from poor housing she lives under favourable circumstances.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient friendly, humble, reserved.

CASE 3

- (1) Present Age: 25 (2) Age at First Marriage: 22 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife
(b) Husband: Labourer in building Trade.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Family of six persons occupies two bedroomed house without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: Husband earns £3/5/- a week; nil rent.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Her eldest child who died, was illegitimate. She had the children live with her parents on a farm; husband works in Cape Town and comes home for week ends.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient forward, loud, unrefined.

CASE 4.

- (1) Present Age: 48 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: M
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Farm Labourer/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Farm Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, Husband.
- (6) Housing: Occupy one Native hut.
- (7) Finance: Husband receives a Disability Grant of £2 a month; rent is £1/10/- per annum.
- (8) Home Circumstances: They live in the Native Reserve; husband is old and sickly. Had two children but both died. Has a happy married life.
- (9) Social Class: Poor.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient reserved, humble, fairly intelligent.

CASE 5.

- (1) Present Age: 51 (2) Age at First Marriage: 28 (3) Marital Status: W.
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Teacher.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, six children, four at present dependent.
- (6) Housing: Two persons occupy one room without bathroom.
- (7) Finance: She earns £8/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: Husband died nine years ago; had financial difficulties ever since. Children live with relations in Native Reserve; she has to support them.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient, polite, humble, reserved.

CASE 6.

- (1) Present Age: 37 (2) Age at First Marriage: 17 (3) Marital Status: W
- (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestic Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Factory Labourer.
- (5) Family Composition: Patient, two dependent children.
- (6) Housing: Has her own room with bathroom at work.
- (7) Finance: Earns £6/10/- a month.
- (8) Home Circumstances: has a happy family life; husband died eleven years ago. They had three children of whom one is alive. Since she had an illegitimate child whom the father supports. Children live with relatives in town.
- (9) Social Class: Medium.
- (10) General Impressions: Patient friendly, co-operative, low moral principles.

C A S E 7.

- (1) Present Age: 44 (2) Age at First Marriage: 19 (3) Marital Status: M.
 - (4) Occupation: (a) Patient: Domestice Servant/Housewife.
(b) Husband: Labourer in Building Trade.
 - (5) Family Composition: Patient, husband, three children, one at present dependent.
 - (6) Housing: Family of three persons occupies one room without bathroom.
 - (7) Finance: Husband earns £2/6/- a week; patient earns 56 a month; rent amounts to £1/10/- a month.
 - (8) Home Circumstances: Has a happy family life; two children are married.
 - (9) Social Class: Medium.
 - (10) General Impressions: Patient humble, friendly, unintelligent.
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Hospital No.

- 1. Name:
- 2. Address:
.....
- 3. Age 4. Race 5. Religion
- 6. Occupation:
.....
Employer
- 7. Household Income
.....
- 8. Married and Living Together/Not Married/Widow/Separated and Divorced.
- 9. Number of Marriages
- 10. Age at first Marriage
- 11. Age at first regular coitus
- 12. Parity: (a) No. of pregnancies/Miscarriages/Abortions:
.....
(b) Ages of children
- (c) Age at first and last pregnancy
- 13. Pre- and Post-Natal Care:
(a) Attended by Doctor/Clinic/Neither Pre-Natally.
(b) Attended by Doctor/Midwife/Neither during confinement.
(c) Attended by Doctor/Clinic/Neither Post-natally.
- 14. Menses: Menarch: Age:
Cycle
Menopause: Age:
- 15. Any other Gynaec. complaints previously
- 16. Circumcision: Yes. No. Do not know.
- 17. Contraception: What form
(a) Nil. (b) Regular. (c) Irregular.
- 18. Ritual of abstinence
- 19. Date onset of Disease (First symptoms)
Date first seen by a Doctor
- 20. Frequency of Intercourse
- 21. Libido: Before: Subnormal. Normal. Supernormal.
Present: Subnormal. Normal. Supernormal.

22. Satisfaction

23. Hygiene:

(a) Housing Facilities:

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(b) Frequency of Bath:

24. Family History of any Malignant Disease:

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25. General Home Circumstances:

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26. DIAGNOSIS:

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