HISTORY LETTER KUMI HOSPITAL UGANDA QUARTERLY PUBLICATION

02422





We treat and God heals

The History of Kumi Hospital Ongino From a Leprosy Centre to a General Hospital

1924 Ugandan leprosy camps would contain 551 cases (Anti-Leprosy measures are taken in the Ugandan protectorate)

1925 Practically all the known cases of leprosy had been found in the eastern districts of Teso, Lango and Mbale.

1927 The first Secretary of BELRA (British Empire Leprosy Relief Association), Mr. Frank Oldrieve reported that the Church Missionary Society (CMS) were already doing leprosy work in Uganda, at Ng'ora Hospital (Ngora) This work was to be extended with support from the BELRA under the direction of Dr. C.A. Wiggins (a CMS missionary and a former Principal Medical Officer of the Uganda Protectorate). The idea was that Ng'ora would become a treatment centre for the Eastern Provinces. The CMS would also develop work in the southern part of Uganda, as well. He also reported that the Roman Catholic Missions were prepared to do their share of leprosy work.

Dr. Wiggins was to become the Honorary Secretary of the Ugandan branch of BELRA, and this would organize work in several parts of the Protectorate. At this time, he estimated that in a population of 3,145,000 people, they were 20,000 affected by the disease, and 600 being either segregated or treated. There were approximately six workers actually treating the disease. Drs. Hunter and Leakey are carrying on general medical work at Ng'ora so this station will have three medical men and at least two nurses. Everything should be done to ensure that this station is well supplied with all that it needs, as it is likely to become the main treatment centre for the whole of the Eastern Province of Uganda.

1928 Dr. Wiggins wrote to CMS in London: : Teso land is unhealthy, very flat, and most of the swamps are backwaters of the Nile, with an average elevation of about 3,000 feet. The people usually ignore leprosy entirely and they have no fear of it, and i am afraid that it will be uphill work leaching them to endeavour to prevent the spread of, and to avoid, infection.

1929 Dr. Wiggins returned to Uganda and established hospitals and pharmacies for leprosy treatment, with financial help from BELRA, including a hospital for infected children in Kumi, in the eastern Teso district, and an adult voluntary segregation camp in Kapiri. Dr. Wiggins adopted this approach in 1927 after Sir Albert Cook had already treated many leprosy patients in 1909. His right hand from the beginning was the Medical Assistant Mr. Onesimus Busimo. They both treated the out-patients by injecting them weekly hydnicarpus oil at the clinics. Mr. Busimo stayed permantly at Kumi Children's Hospital as Wiggins his second in command.

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1930 On March 24, Robert Cochrane (BELRA) reported that "the leprosy situation in the Ng'ora district had developed beyond the facilities to deal with the problem efficiently. The main efforts in Ng'ora were to be directed towards the development of the leprosy hospitals. The buildings that Dr. Wiggins for his outpatients were well suited to do so.

Robert Cochrane reported that the hospital in Kapiri (between Kumi and Soroti) was under construction. While he was in Ng'ora, he visited the children at the hospital in Kumi. The children's hospital in Kumi was reportedly the "most pleasing feature" of the work.

Since 1927, C.M.S. opened five large-scale leprosy settlements in Uganda.
Ostensibly, these settlements were under the control of the missionaries who led them, not the government officials who provided most of the financial support needed to build and maintain them. In reality, several missionaries who established leprosy settlements also fulfilled a dual role as colonial medics.

Dr. Wiggins closed the 5 centers and opened a second central hospital. The adult settlement in Kapiri was moved to its current location in Kumi Ongino. Kumi Children's Hospital and Kumi Ongino Leprosy Hospital for adults. That land of Ongino (1100 hectares) was given by the Diocese of the Upper Nile of the Church of Uganda (more land at Ongino for agriculture and closer to Kumi). For many leprosy patients, the Kumi Leprosy Centre became the only place where they could live in a community without being rejected, despised and discriminated against.

1931 Wiggins returned to England for family reasons in october 1931.



Ngora out-patient clinic leprosy treatment station (1931)



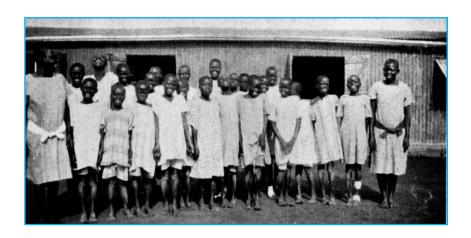
Miss Laing / 1937

1937

Kumi Leper Children's Hospital; 315 lepers / 207 Boys and 108 Girls Kumi Ongino Leper Settlement; 400 lepers : 300 supporting, 50 others

400 lepers: 300 supporting, 50 others being subsidized only 50 of the patients are too weak.

Dr. Wiggins and Miss Laing did such good pioneer work in the early days.



A group of happy leper girls at Children's Hospital / 1931



Miss Laing with the healthy Children's Creche at Children's Hospital / 1939



At the open air school Children's Hospital / 1939



At the tailoring class Kumi Ongino Leprosy Centre / 1939

Leprosy Review - All photos supplied by Miss Laing

1937 On the afternoon of May 31st, and again on the 4th of June, I visited the Ongino Leper Settlement in company with Miss Laing. Here are 400 lepers, all of whom, I am told," have come entirely voluntarily without any outside compulsion. Of these 300 are now self-supporting by their own agricultural labor, and 50 others recently admitted are being subsidized for the first six months. Only 50 of the patients are too weak or disabled to support themselves. Some of the patients are still lodged in mud and wattle huts, but these huts are being replaced as quickly as possible by better houses of two types. The cheaper kind has cement floors and iron roofs, but the walls are built of mud. There are two adequately large rooms. There is also a kitchen, store and latrine. This type of house costs £ 12.

There are twelve other houses similar in size, but built of cement blocks.

These have also other improvements as compared with the mud houses. They cost £ 90 each.

For their construction a grant of £ 900 was given by the Protectorate Government.

There is a large building for treatment and central administration.

This is made of cement blocks and has an iron roof. It was built chiefly from a grant given by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. These buildings have been constructed by the patients under the supervision of the Lady Superintendent.

The chief difficulty in the settlement is the want of an adequate supply of water in the dry season. Water is collected from the roof in tanks but is not sufficient.

Estimates for a bore-well costing thirty shillings and sixpence a foot have been received, and it is hoped to construct this with a part of the Native Administration grant, though this will involve delay in further house construction.

The discipline and morale of the patients is excellent. They are well nourished, and the physique of most of them is excellent. Many of them have already recovered, and even bad nodular cases are progressing favorably towards recovery. I was particular1y struck with the good physique of partially deformed patients who, in spite of their deformity, are able to support themselves entirely by cultivation of their land. Each patient is given at least three acres of land; and more when necessary. A herd of cattle and goats is kept, and meat is supplied to patients on payment either in money or in kind. The patients have been taught independence, and this reacts favorably on their physique and improves their chance of recovery. The way in which patients are recruited to the settlement is particularly interesting. The chiefs are occasionally asked by the District Commissioner to call lepers together to headquarters where they are addressed by Miss Laing, recovered lepers being demonstrated to show the effect of treatment. At both Kumi and Ongino out-patient clinics are held which are attended by some 250 patients.

Some of these, who are unable to attend regularly because of distance, enter the settlement. The children of non-infectious lepers are allowed to remain with their parents. Infectious lepers in the settlement are persuaded to place their children in the Kumi Children's Home. Apart from the salary of the Superintendent, the running expenses of the settlement amount to £ 500 a year, which is met by a grant from the Native Administration. The money received is used most economically, the buildings being constructed at a surprisingly low cost, and the work of the settlement being done almost entirely by leper labor. This is carried out without compulsion, the lepers taking a pride in their own institution. Several grants have also been received for both institutions from the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association through its Uganda Branch.

Land allotment and discipline are carried out by the chief, who co-operates harmoniously with the Superintendent in this side of the work.

The Children's Home and the Settlement are able to help each other.

The former supplies staff in the form of trained young men and women for working the Settlement, while the latter receives infectious cases from the Home and provides land for patients who have not recovered when they reach the age for leaving the Home. In my opinion, both institutions are run on the best possible lines; and the methods used are worthy of careful study by those concerned with leprosy relief and control.

1948 The only available treatment was a hydnocarpus oil injection (chulmoogra oil) an old Indian remedy. This biggest change coincided with the coming of Dr. Wheate to Ongino in November 1948.

He introduced sulphone treatment at Kumi Hospital. Then patients began to come readily, and with hope of being cured. Soon afterwards it became possible to issue discharge certificates to patients "symptom free" of the disease.

DDS (diamino-diphenyl-sulphone) has adopted as the routine method for treatment. Dr. Wheate worked at the Kumi Leprosy Centre from 1949 to 1953.

1951 Reports on the use of sulphones (for choice DDS) state that early tuberculoid cases do not respond well to sulphones, and major tuberculoid ones do best on a combination of sulphones and hydnocarpus oil, but "burnt-out" cases, with ulcers, bone changes and deformities, respond to no treatment.

1952 Training of Leprosy Assistants at Kumi Leprosy Centre (sanatoria) was started.

1952 BELRA considered Dr. Wheate's ideas for leprosy control work at Kumi. He proposed gradually to transform the existing settlement at Kumi and Kumi Ongino, with the addition of essential buildings and European staff, into centres more worthy of the term "Sanatoria" and then, with these Sanatoria as a base, to develop schemes of Rural Leprosy Control in consultation with the Uganda Medical Service and the African local governments concerned.

1955 Dr. J. A. Kinnear Brown, Government Territorial Leprosy Specialist, estimated that 80.000 persons suffered from leprosy in Uganda (population over 5m). Fewer than 2.500 patients were accommodated in the five available voluntary settlements. In the report it was announced that DDS had been adopted as the routine method for treatment, in doses up to a maximum of 4 tablets, twice a week. A group of 20.990 children in Uganda was examined for leprosy over a period of 8 years. There was no evidence that the incidence of leprosy varied according to a child's genetic relationship to a leprosy patient, once allowance had been made for the grade of physical contact.

1958 "The Settlement Kumi has been modernized in the last three years to meet present day needs. Nearly half the 75.000 patients in Uganda today are in the Eastern province, where we are conveniently centrally situated. As far as possible we admit all children with leprosy to Kumi, where there is a full Primary School and a staff of qualified teachers, who have offered to teach here. More and more, the serious lepromatous patients and the crippled patients are admitted to Kumi Ongino. The more able-bodied attend as Out-Patients or go to the numerous treatment villages nearer their homes. There are a growing number of these villages sponsored by the Uganda Medical Department, built by the African Local Governments concerned, and the responsibility of the District Medical Officers.

We co-operate in carrying out a good deal of the clinical work. This gives us many opportunities for evangelism. We are a recognized training school for leprosy orderlies who staff the treatment villages. Boys come from all over the Eastern and Northern provinces. A model farm is run at Ongino to try and encourage patients to learn new methods. In the dry season they carry out building programs of various types. Patients are, as far as possible, referred back to their local churches, when they have been baptized and confirmed in the settlement".

(Report from Dr. J. Maurice Lea, Archives Leprosy Mission International).

1958 There were 260 children at Kumi and 300 adults at Ongino. Dr. Maurice Lea wrote that "Even with modern drugs, the treatment of leprosy is a long and slow business, seldom taking less than three years, and in the more severe cases this figure is often doubled or even trebled. Much can be done for these people from a medical point of view. Brilliant research work in the reconstructive surgery of leprosy is opening up endless possibilities of hope for these crippled patients, and our recently-opened operating theatre will soon be hard at it in this work; while our new laboratory is now beginning to take its place among other research centres all over the world."

The leprosy patients have since found solace at the Kumi Leprosy Centre established by

The leprosy patients have since found solace at the Kumi Leprosy Centre established by Church Missionary Society in 1929 in response to the need for specialized work among leprosy patients in Teso and the neighbouring regions.

1958 Miss Mary Stone CMS, nurse matron (Lab technician) at Kumi Hospital 1952 -1967 (retired 1970). and Dr. James Arthur Kinnear Brown, the Protectorate Leprologist and member of the WHO.

Mary Stone has put in a lot of hard work in learning the job of being a Lab technician and Dr. Kinnear Brown has been using our team and our resources for some really exciting research work, both in the way in which leprosy spreads and more thrilling still, it looks as though we are making real progress in learning how to prevent it altogether. The workers in their Lab at Mill Hill (UK) sometimes need fresh leprosy tissue with living germs still in it, and we get it to them. We arrange to have an operating day on the last day of a visit from the Protectorate Leprologist, and the necessary specimen from a patient who needs an operation is packed in ice in a specially designed sort of thermos flask. Dr. Brown then takes it back to Entebbe in his car and sees it on the afternoon plane from the Airport. Fourteen hours later it is being met at London Airport by one of the people from Mill Hill, and in just over 24 hours from the time it left the Ongino operating theatre, it is in the Mill Hill laboratory.

One of the jobs (and this again mostly devolves on Mary Stone) is to get all the details we can about the families of people with leprosy. This needs a lot of hard work and a pretty good knowledge of the language ... we are building up a picture of the way in which leprosy spreads in a community like this. It looks as though about 95% of people are immune altogether, and the remaining 5% are susceptible in different degrees.

We are only at the beginning of this, and it is much too early to be sure, but all the same we here at Kumi and Ongino, and people at many other leprosy places scattered over the world (coordinated by the MRC, who are doing the high-powered lab work with facilities beyond us in the middle of Africa) are all taking part in an all-out campaign, not merely to treat leprosy but to find a means of preventing it altogether, and so finally stamping it out of the world.

1962 Uganda gained independence in the year

1962 A controlled trial study of B.C.G. vaccine in the prevention of leprosy was begun by Kinnear Brown and M. Mary Stone and the Staff of the Kumi Ongino Leprosy Centre. A total of 19,169 children, all contacts or relatives of known leprosy patients, and all free of leprosy lesions, were enrolled in a controlled study and were followed for an average of three and a half years. (Sept '62 up to March '66)

1962 Dr. N. D. Fraser published a report of his tour of the leprosarium of this area. Of Ongino, he said: 'In the leprosarium with 400 patients under treatment everything seemed very well organized. Miss Neville's research into suitable handwork for crippled patients was meeting with real success and had already attracted a great deal of interest.'

In Uganda 30.000 registered patients were receiving treatment in leprosy villages, clinics, rural medical units. The five leprosaria in Uganda were Kumi and Ongino; Kuluva; Lake Bunyonyi; Bulubu; Nyenga.



Photo Kumi Hospital

Kumi Hospital Leprosy Centre 1973

1968 In this year, the Dutch Leprosy Foundation took over from the Ugandan Anglican Church, which had inherited it from the English Church Missionary Society. Under the leadership of Dr. Bert Landheer (NLF), the project started in which the leprosy colony became a leprosy treatment center.

1971 -1979 Idi Amin the third president of Uganda and *de facto* military dictator. The hospital was damaged and gutted by fire. It was later rebuilt. the most of the expatriates serving in the organization fled because of unrest.



Dr. Bert Landheer and Wim Brandsma (physiotherapist) with wife Mariet and daughter playing during a morning church service at St. Martins Church at the Centre (1974).

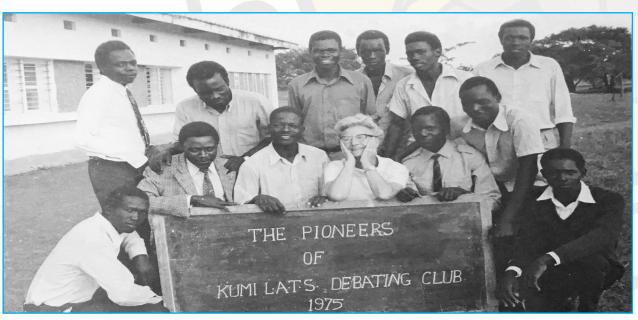


Photo W. Brandsma

Mrs. Huskinson together with students of the Leprosy Assistants Training School / 1975.

Mumi Hospital

In 1983 the cure for leprosy was found to be Multi Drug Therapy (MDT)

1986 -1992 Those were years of conflict, which engulfed the Teso region. The hospital suffered total collapse both in infrastructure and services due the Rebellion Civil War and Cattle Rustling by neighboring nomad tribes. The Hospital was not spared. Equipment was looted and vandalized. There was no running water for 10-15 years.

There was only one doctor working in the hospital, there was no work rhythm and the services limited leprosy surgery and correction and rehabilitation after polio paralysis, some congenital orthopedic defects.

In 1992, the hospital and farm were in a deplorable condition, destroyed and turned into a camp for thousands of internally displaced persons (IDPs). The hospital still bears the scars and legacy of that dark period.

1995 Kumi Hospital was registered as an NGO FBO, PNFP, a Private Not For Profit (PNFP) facility.

1998 Since this year the infrastructure is rehabilitated and upgraded and the hospital transformed in a General Hospital & BOD Resolution passed to change from KLC to KHO owing to reduced prevalence of Leprosy, by then Hospital was mainly partnering with visiting Reconstructive & Fistula Surgeons.

2000 Kumi Hospital was Supported by TLMI Australia.

Upgrade 3 Operating Theatres, 3 wards & the Orthopaedic workshop at a cost of 326 million. Support appealed for to restore water supply for staff patients and surrounding community.

Since 2000 to date well known for its services towards Children with disability, Orthopaedics, in collaboration with CBM.

2002 Staff underwent training in specialities of Orthopaedics, Surgery, Gynaecology and Ophthalmology (All Supported by the Hospital under Bonding Policy).

2009 KH became a preferred Destination for Emergency obstetrics supported by the Dutch Kumi Foundation.

2004 - 2009 Rapid Growth made in area of CBR program Rehabilitation and orthopaedics, Eye work to restore sight.

2009 Legally transformed to General Hospital to cater for non-leprosy patients, with the Name Changing to Kumi Hospital.

Additional services were provided Namely:

MCH, ART, Eye, General Surgery, Orthopedics' and Rehabilitation.



Patient Akutu at the Busimo Lane Ward

There was Exodus of Highly skilled staff

Patient attendance went down.

Hospital Experienced Donor Cuts from TLMI, CBM.

Hospital Accumulated Colossal (Astronomical) Debt, Power Bills,

Unpaid Salary Arrears for 8 Months.

Electricity absent for 2 years.

Salaries and statutory obligations went unpaid for 7 months.

2010 New Constitution defining ownership as Church Of Uganda under Kumi Diocese was made, Is Affiliated to UPMB network of Hospitals. There was realization of New Constitution, Effective and Professional BOD.

Janpath

2011 Lessons Learnt/Achievements

- Adjustment from 3 shifts to 2 shifts model of work.
- Controlled energy expenditure, metered prepaid power successfully supported by Kyoga Foundation.
- Non Reliance on One Partner or Donor, relationship between Hospital and donors should not be based on individuals but Organizational strategic objectives and needs.
- Stringent Budgetary Controls of personal and Organizational earnings.

Today Kumi Hospital is a 300-bed Hospital providing the following services among others: Referral Hospital for TB/Leprosy for Eastern Region; General Hospital services including in-patient Services; Reconstructive and Rehabilitative services for the physically disabled; Fabrication and fitting of artificial limbs; Provision of Orthopedic appliances/footwear; Maternal and Child Health services; Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR); Primary Health Care activities and Outreaches; VCT and PMTCT services including ART (HIV counseling, testing and treatment/therapy).

Leprosy is an infectious disease that is caused by a slow-growing type of bacteria called Mycobacterium leprae (M. leprae) it affects mostly the skin and peripheral nerves. Leprosy is transmitted from one person to another person through droplet infection through the respiratory system like many other infections and only patients not on treatment can transmit leprosy.

Leprosy is treated with antibiotics and it is curable. Leprosy usually starts as a patch on the skin but can also affect the nerves and this nerve damage can cause problems in the face, hands and feet.

It usually takes about 3 to 5 years and sometimes even 10 years for symptoms to appear after coming into contact with the bacteria that causes leprosy. Some people do not develop symptoms until 20 years later. The time between contact with the bacteria and the appearance of symptoms is called the incubation period. Leprosy's long incubation period makes it very difficult for doctors to determine when and where a person with leprosy got infected.

Treatment depends on the type of leprosy that you have. Antibiotics are used to treat the infection. Antibiotics can't treat the nerve damage that comes with leprosy. Multidrug therapy (MDT) is a common treatment for leprosy that combines antibiotics. That means you'll take two or more medications.

Paucibacillary leprosy: You'll take two drugs, Dapsone each day and Rifampicin and Clofazimine once a month.

Multibacillary leprosy: You'll take a daily dose of Clofazimine in addition to the daily Dapsone and monthly Rifampicin and Clofazimine.

You'll take multidrug therapy for 6 months for Pauci-bacillary leprosy and 1 year for Multi-bacillary leprosy, and then you'll be cured. You may also take anti-inflammatory drugs to control nerve pain and damage related to leprosy called leprosy reaction. This could include steroids, like Prednisone.

The knowledge of taking the medicine is very important starting with a high doses and stepping down monthly. To stop taking the tablets is very dangerous. After the treatment the patients are feeling much better.

It is very important to provide the patients with Micro Cellular Rubber shoes (MCR) to protect the insensitive feet against wounds and also health education on drug adherence and self-care of eyes, hands and feet.

Leprosy patients nowadays, like other patients, come to the hospital for their physical discomfort and want to know the cause.

Some could have stopped taking the drugs some years back (defaulted), some patients are newly diagnosed with leprosy and some have had the disease come back (relapsed).

The Kumi Hospital stores all patient records with specific numbers.
Old patients still come back and get examined because Kumi Hospital is still known as the leprosy centre and having knowledgeable personnel of leprosy.
Patients come from various places like Soroti, Tororo, Mbale, Amuria, Pallisa etc.

Testimony of an old patient who came for treatment in 1952 and he came back in 2019 with his hospital record card perfect and intact and the file was retrieved from the records-department There is no particular ward for only leprosy patients anymore.

They all receive the treatment they are entitled to as human beings and they are all referred to as patients.

Article written by: Sr. Iwato Margaret Odikor Nurse /Lep Assist Kumi Hospital



Photo Janpath

Margaret working at the patient records.



The last Kumi Hospital Residents Leprosy Patients.

Lawrence (died in 2019) & Margaret (died in 2021)

Leprosy is one of the oldest diseases known, already being present in India in 600 B.C. The disease spread to the West by armies of Alexander the Great around 327 B.C. It was called "Elephantiasis" but is was clearly what we call "Leprosy".

In 1873 a Norwegian doctor, named Hansen, discovered the leprosy bacilli Mycobacterium Leprae under the microscope. Countries in the Americas do try to call is Hansen's Disease, but most of the world stays with "leprosy". Leprosy is a term that in the past usually referred to the contagious bacterial skin and nerve disease leprosy. However, before the leprosy bacterium was identified as the causative agent in 1873, other disorders with a more or less similar course and character, were called 'leprosy', for the simple reason that people were unable to distinguish the diseases from one another.

A leper colony, leprosarium, or lazar house was historically a place to isolate people with leprosy.



The Kumi Hospital logo is a leaf branch and fruit of the Hydnocarpus Wightianus or chaulmoogra tree. Chaulmoogra Marotti seed oil has been widely used in traditional Indian medicine (Ayurveda) and Chinese medicine. It entered early Western medicine in the nineteenth century before the era of sulfonamides and other antibiotics for the treatment of several skin diseases and leprosy. Chaulmoogra is given intravenously and might have calming- and fever-reducing properties and activity against skin disorders.

Kumi Hospital Ongino

Telephone: +256 (0)393 194 274 (MD's Office)

(0)393 194 107 (OPD)

Email: info@kumihospital.org

kumihospital@gmail.com

Bank : Stanbic Bank Soroti Branch

Bankaccount: 9030 0056 72588

Title: Kumi Hospital Global Fund

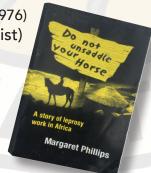
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Address: PO Box 9, Kumi - Ongino (Post Office)

East Uganda - East Africa

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- * International Leprosy Association
- * Leprosy Review British Empire Leprosy Relief Association
- * Uganda Teachers' Journal (1941)
- * Cambridge University Press / Cambridge Core academic content
- * University of Cambridge Archive Search
- Church Missionary Society (CMS)
- * 3 Articles Kumi Leprosy Center Nieuwe Leidsche Courant (1976)
- * Dr. Bert Landheer (NL) (Immunoligist & Leprosy Specialist)
- * Mr. Wim Brandsma (NL) (physiotherapist)
- * "Do not unsaddle your Horse" -Book written by Margaret Phillips



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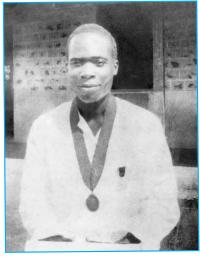
TIME LINE KUMI ONGINO HOSPITAL

- 1927 1931 / Dr. Care Aveling Wiggins founder Medical Super Intendent After he retired he served as a priest in England for two decades.

 WIGGINS SCHOOL
- 1929 1956 / Onesimus Busimo Senior Native Medical Assistant In 1932 Wiggins his second in command at Children's Hospital
 - * King George's Jubilee Medical 1935
 - * King's Certificate of Honour 1938 BUSIMO WARD



Dr. C. A. Wiggins and wife



Leprosy Review photo supplied by Miss Laing

Mr. Onesimus Busimo

- 1932 1948 / Miss Margaret Laing nurse / Lady Super Intendent at Children's Hospital Kumi
 - * Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire (MBE) LAING WARD
- 1936 1948 / Miss Adelaide Kent nurse missionair Kumi Leprosy Centre KENT WARD

The centre itself had no resident doctor til 1948. Doctors from Ngora Frida Car Hospital visited Kumi once or twice in a week

- 1932 1958 / Jesse Ndadhura Chief Medical Assistant second in command at Kumi Leprosy Centre NDADURA WARD
- Nov.'48 Febr '54 / Dr. Harold Wheate / M.S.I. (BELRA) Leprosy doctor

Dr. Whit ('53 -'54)

Dr. David Livingstone ('54) * Received British Empire Medal

- Febr '54 July '54 / Miss Margaret Mary Stone (MBE) acting Medical Director '52 '67 matron & Senior Nursing & Sister Special Duties (CMS), retired in 1970

 Mary Stone research with Dr. Kinnear Brown ('62 '66)

 STONE WARD
 - Dr. Kinnear Brown ('55 '66) Leprologist Research Senior Consultant to the Government of Uganda
 - Nimrod Kisuki ('61) chief leprosy orderly

July '54 - April '67 / Dr. Maurice Lea / M.S.I. - Reverend Canon and wife Janet (replacement for dr. H. Wheate)

Uganda independence 9 October 1962, since 1894 she was a British protectorate that was put together from some very organized kingdoms and chieftaincies.

Jan '67 – Jan '68 / Dr. Dundas Moore and his wife Sheila Moore (physiotherapist)
Dr. Moore didn't want to be Super Medical Intendent.

April '67 – Jan '69 / Mr Erik Johnson (acting Medical Super Intendent) after dr. Moore 9 Months with no resident doctor.



(Idi Amin 1971 – 1979) Many expatriates left Uganda

Oct '69 – Oct '74 / Dr. J.E. (Bert) Landheer (CMS) - Hospital Super Intendent (Immunoligist & Leprosy Specialist)

Dutch Staff sponsored by Netherlands Leprosy Foundation early 70's

LANDHEER AVENUE & LANDHEER QUARTERS

Dr. Henk Beukenhorst (NSL) with wife Elly (Jan '74 – Jan '77)

Sept '74 - July '77 / Dr. M.W. (Michiel) van Diggelen (NSL) (M.S.I.)

(May'71 – July'77) with wife M.W. (Greet) van Diggelen (NL)

- Roland A.C. Huskinson (Husk) Leprosy Control Field Officer
- Edith A. Huskinson (wife of Husk) Teacher Leprosy Assistants Training School
- Wim Brandsma ('73 -'76) Physiotherapist (NL) with wife Mariet and children.
- Miss Margaret Phillips ('65 '76) Occupational Therapist, started Orthopedic Workshop & Writer of the book "Do not unsaddle your Horse"
- Dr. Joseph Herman Kyabaggu (UG) (Nov '73 May '78) The first Ugandan Doctor working in a leprosy Centre
- Dr. John Luvunia / Anastesist / acting M.S.I. Leprosy Training School ('74 - '84)
- Dr. Lise Colpa (NSL) (Mar '79 Dec '85)
- Dr. Mrs. Marthe Bouvy (NL) ('82 '84)

TIME LINE Medical Directors KUMI HOSPITAL

Dr. Care Aveling Wiggins - founder - Medical Super Intendent - 1927 - 1931

Miss Margaret Laing - nurse - Lady Super Intendent - 1932 - 1948

Dr. Harold Wheate - Medical Super Intendent - Nov.'48 - Febr.'54

Miss Margaret Mary Stone (MBE) - acting Medical Director - Febr.'54 - July'54

Dr. Maurice Lea - Medical Super Intendent - July'54 - April'67

Dr. Dundas Moore didn't want to be Super Medical Intendent - Jan.'67 - Jan.'68

Mr. Eric Johnson - acting Medical Super Intendent - April '67 - Jan.'69

Dr. J.E. (Bert) Landheer (CMS) - Hospital Super Intendent Oct.'69 - Oct.'74

Dr. M.W. (Michiel) van Diggelen (NSL) - Med Super Intendent - Sept. '74 - July '77

Dr. Pieter Schreuder (NL) - Medical Super Intendent - July '77 - June '81

Dr. John Luvunia / Anastesist - acting Medical Super Intendent - June '81 - Aug.' 83

Dr. Jack van den Engh (NSL) - Medical Super Intendent - Aug. '83 - Dec. '86

(Civil War 1986 - 1992) During the war with about 5.000 IDP's people at the K.H.

Dr. Odeke Wilson Ojikan - Medical Director - Jan. '87 - Dec. '95

OJIKAN WARD

Dr. Nathan Zweck (L.M. Australia) - acting Medical Director - Dec. '95 - Apr.'96

Dr. Odur Bernard - acting Medical Director - Apr. '96 - May '96

Dr. Opolot John - Hospital Super Intendent - May '96 - Jan. 2010

Dr. Obaikol Ruth - Medical Director - Febr.'10 - Oct.'13

Dr. Ntege Twaha - acting Medical Director - Oct.'13 - Oct.'14

Dr. Olupot Robert - Medical Director - May '14 - Aug.'20

Dr. Odwar Lazarus - acting Medical Director - Sept.'20 - July '21

Dr. Alinda Nicholas Owen - acting Medical Director - Aug.'21 - June '22

Dr. Malinga Raymond Joseph - Medical Director - Aug.'22 - to date



Lepralijdster loopt twintig kilometer naar 'kliniek'

Met schoenmaker-team op stap in land van Amin

door Huib Goudriaan

OCHERO — Zwijgend knielt digney rotuw voor me neer e reikt dan haar hand. Met zacht stem, bijna bedeesd, zegt ze 'Zou ik u straks kunnen spreker Bwana?' Op deze eerste toch vanuit het lepracentrum in Kuni, maak ik mee wat jennand m had verteldt in sommige dele van Afrika is het de gewoont dat vrouwen knielen, als zij zic voorstellen aan een man. Het ge beurt in Ochero, een dorpje i eentraal-Teso, een van de dis tricten in het noordoosten va Oeganda. De jonge vrouw ver telt, dat ze werk zoekt en vraag of ik ervoor kan zorgen dat z als lepra-veldwerker in diens van het centrum komt.

De ontmoeting in Ochero is slecht een incidenteel gebeuren op dez dag, dat we leprapatiënten in eet veraftgelegen drop bezoeken, om ze veraftgelegen drop bezoeken, om ze veraftgelegen drop bezoeken, om ze ozdanig, maar het is wel tekenen voor de positie van de vrouw in di between van de verafteel van de between van de verafteel van de between van de verafteel van de verafteel van de verafteel van de verafteel verafteel van de verafteel veraf

Autobanden

De 'schoenen-safari' is een onderdeel

an de zorg voor kpreastilijke in waarvan de waarde moeilijk in worden overschat Drs. D. L. Leike worden overschat Drs. D. L. Leike worden overschat Drs. D. L. Leike doe hefaamde Nederlandse leprade kondige, schrijft in een broching op de steel de de de leige of hef de l

Kunstbenen

centrum in Kumi heeft vijf Oega dische orthopodische technici dische orthopodische orthopodi

Safari voor Afrika's gezondheid (2)



Deze reportage is de tweede van ee nserie over het lepra werk van de Nederlandse Stichting voor Leprabestrijding te Amsterdam in Oeganda. Het eerste artikel verscheen in onze krant van zaterdag 10 januari.

verzamelen in afwachting van het aanneten van nieuwe schoenen. De werkplaats levert namelijk niet alwerkplaats levert namelijk niet allepralijders, die in het centrum verbilijven, maar ook aan patiënten in delen van de negen distrieten, die het centrum verzongt. Het Kumi-pote bestrijkt de negen noordelijke en den we in Nederland zegeen) van den we in Nederland zegeen) van Oeganda. Het schoenmakersteam meetaal vergeedd van een dokter of lepra-veldwerker om de patiënt tevens een routine-onderzoek of voo het aanmeten van schoenen zijn c' klinieken', die elk weer een cirke vormig gebied met een straal va ongeveer vijt kliometer bestrijke We moeten ons geen Europese voo stelling maken van zo'n kliniek: 'h is een stenen schuurtje of een grot schaduwrijke boom — vaak ee

mango.

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Maat nemen

Heit is half twee geworden en ik vind het hild een slok te hemen uit de het hild een slok te hemen uit de het hild een slok te hemen uit de de oorgame gastvrouw en doktersvrouw Greet van Diggelen me heeft meegegeven. Om half drie zijn welgeteld 22 patienten voorzien van nieuwe schoenen en is het doel van nieuwe schoenen en is het doel van nieuwe schoenen en is het doel van dokter, de ijwerige schoemmakers, de dokter, de ijwerige schoemmakers, de chauffeur en de nerveus ronddentelende en fotograferende journalist fom wie de Afrikanen bijster veel placiter hebben) worden door vell nieuwen.

Bierzuigen

In een eenvourig husp scharen we een zelaal net inheems zoede aardappelen ('sweet potatoes') komt er
voor ieder een julkom. Geen bestek,
we mogen de handen appelen in een
voor ieder een julkom. Geen bestek,
we mogen de handen appelen in
een de de ronde doek. Zwitgend dopen we
de aardappels in de juskom en nutten ook het aampebeden klipspeotele,
poolen en spreekt gaatheer Epput
sande een danfegebed uit in het
Engels. En dan komt hett er woordt
sande een danfegebed uit in het
Engels. En dan komt hett er woordt
voor gezet. De gaatheer zuigt als
eerste dit Afrikaanse bier bedachtzaam naar binnen na een lange riet
volgens gaat hetzelfde riet de kring
ond en mogen wa allen zuigen. No
een half uur is het gezelenhap in een
een Afrikaanse tredifie. Op de terugweg geven we een Afrikaanse tredifie. Op de terugweg geven we een Afrikanse tredifie. Op de terugweg geven we een het tredifie tredifie het
de termen de te

Nieuwe Leidsche Courant (1976)

Kumi: als een eiland in bonte, Afrikaanse wereld

Het Teso-district, waartoe Kumi behoort, wordt bewoond door de Teso's,
een stam van kleine boeren met soms
grote kudden koeien en geiten. Ze
verbouwen mais, millet (een graansoort), katoen, pinda's, bonen, zoete
andoppen, De bevolking heeft niet te kampen met een eenzidigde voeding,
maar wel met tekorten aan bij voorbeeld zeep, zout en textels. Sinds de
door president Idi Amin nagestreefde
Afrikanisering van de middenstand
de aanvoer van deze produkten en
zijn de prijzen bijzonder hoog.

'Gifmengsters'

De vrouw heeft op het platteland een or z nachts gezegd — ondergeschik te positie. Meer dan één vrouw en veel kinderen verhogen de status van de man, die de vrouw — vanuit on standpunt gezien — vaak als een object behandelt. Som's neemt een voruw wraak op een haar aangedane vernedering door de echtgenoot te vergittigen. Geven de vergittigen geven vergittigen geven vergittigen geven vergittigen geven vergittigen geven vergittigen geven vergittiging en voor de praktijken van toverdokters leeft trouwens nog sterk. Ook is et hans een toenemende dreiging (on danks de kerstening van Oeganda — tweederde is christen) de geesten

Safari voor Afrika's gezondheid (3) door Huib Goudriaan



Deze reportage is de derde in een serie over het leprawerk in Oeganda van de Nederlandse Stichting voor Leprabestrijding te Amsterdam. Het eerste artikel verscheen op 10 januari en het tweede op 13 januari.



Fysiotherapeut Wim Brandsma onderzoekt een patiënt. Op de achter-

van de voorvaderen weer te aanbidden. Soms klinkt 's nachts opnieum het ritme van de drums en worden de resten van voorouders opgegraven, die 'kenbaar hebben gemaakt' dat ze een heter graf wensen.

Wie het terrein betreedt van 'Kumi Leprosy Centre' (zoals het het in dit land, dat Engels als officiële taal heeft), ziet wit geschilderde barakken, maar daartussen groepjes pazitten, Deep sultienten behoren tot de steeds wisselende groep van tweehonderd tot tweehonderd viittig lepralijders, die er worden behandeld en dan naar huis terugkeren,

De patient wordt dus, dankzij een uitgebreid net van lepra-veldwerkers (waarover in een volgend artikel meer), die woden begeleid door het centrum, tuis behandeld. Zij kunnen daardoor leven zoals ieder ander. Slechts de ernstige gevallen komen naar het ziekenhuis; en meestal maar tijdelijk. De gruwelijk verminkte lepralijders, zoals we die in Europa van foto's kennen, zijn in Kumi nauwelijks te vinden. Wel zijn er enkele patiënten — oudere mensen, die zieh te laat liteten behandelen met medizijnen — die ernstige verminkingen hebben.

Inventarisati

Om een indruk te geven van wat er zo allemaal in het eentrum omgaat, hieronder een inventarisatie met enige cijders. Het eentrum wordt geleid door projectleider dokter Michiel van Diggelein (31). Het ziekenhuis van Diggelein (31). Het ziekenhuis van biggelein (31). Het ziekenhuis van en ziekenzatorium en apotheek. De staf hiervan bestaat uit dokter Henk Beukenhorst (31), die de operaties uitvoert en uit 22 Oegandese medewerkers, zoals chef verpleging S. Okubal. De fysiocher verpleging S. Okubal. De fy

If medwerkers, the teen school voor lepra-veildwerkers met als instructrice lepra-veildwerkers met als instructrice on a Engelse) die wordt bijgestaan door een assistent-instructeur en zes man huishoutelijk personel (de school heeft 51 leerlingen). Er is een lagere school, aanvankelijk opgezet voor lepra-patiëntjes, maar nu 'algemeen' voor de omgeving, met driehonderd leerlingen. Deze school beschikt over 22 staffeden, waaronder onderwijzers,

sadmittett.

sadmittett.

be den in the contrum, onder leiding van de Oegandees N. Kasenge, telt zes medewerkers. Er zijn verder zes chauffeurs, een automonteur, vijf bewakers, (Askaris), een keuken met zes koks, wasserij en kleermakerij met zes medewerkers, magazijn met dertien, onderhoud- en bouwafdeling met ongeveer medewerkers. Tot het centrum behoren dominee W. Otsala van de Kerk van Oeganda (anglicaans) en pastoor Fr. Stuppner van de roomskatholieke kerk, Binnenkort komt er ook een kleuterschool, een initiatief van doktersvrouw Greet van Diggelen, die als esk-kleuteriekster Oegande.

Boerderi

Hoe de koeien aan water komen is een voor de hand liggende vraag in de droge tijd, die nu in Oeganda heerst. De farm manager: Elk omheind stuk land heeft een eigen waterbak, waarvan het water wordt opter heer de heerst. De farm heeft een eigen waterleiding, die wordt gewoed door het naburige meer). Tot nu toe draagt de boerderij 150.000 Oegandees shilling (ruim 50.000 gulden) bij aan de exploitatie-kosten van het centrum. Elke week worden ook twee (Afrikaanse, geen Friese, die moeten de mek leve-priese, die moeten de mek leve-vleesvoorziening van stafleden zowel als sutiënten.

WC-rol droger

Wie in een inventuriatie van het centrum nich mag onthreken is de cocentrum nich mag onthreken is de coordinator van het lepra-veldwerk, de Engelsman R. A. C. Huskinson, in de wandeling 'Husky' genoemd. Over Husky, een oude rot, die sinds 1947 in Afrika werkt, doen heel wat vertruijn Afrikaanse huisjongen ('boy') omstandig uitlegde, hoe een nat geworden we-rol in de zon moest worden gedroogd en daarna behoedzaam opgerold. Tijdens minj verblijf wierp boompje, vers geplukte kateen van een afstand in de boom, als suurogaat voor engelenhaar. Mevrouw Huskinson applaudisseerde geestriftig en riep uit. Well done, Husky, well inerseest leeft nog in Kum, be picnerseest leeft nog in Kum, be pic-



Op safari voor Afrika's gezondheid

Lepra te genezen bij tijdige herkenning

Dokter Van Diggelen: voorlichting hard nodig

KUMI — Na anderhalve dag vliegen en zeven uur rijden, doet het weldadig aan met open armen te worden ontvangen in huize Van Diggelen. Mevrouw Greet van Diggelen biedt een Afrikaanse maaltijd aan en na het eten wil de dokter wel een inleidend praatje houden over zijn werk. Op de verande van de bungalow is de tropennacht overduidelijk aanwezig. Niet thuis te brengen geluiden, maar ook een krekelkoor, veel vleermuizen en een soort hagedis, die tegen de wand opklimt. Voor het eerst in Afrika. Een vreemde wereld: de maansikkel, die — op het zuidelijk halfrond—andersom aan de hemel staat, kemen hutten, vrouwen die met kruiken of lege Esso-blikken op het hoofd onverstoorbaar kilometers lopen.



Dokter Van Diggelen neemt afscheid van zijn vrouw, voordat hij een dag op "lepra-controle" gaat.

maar daarvoor is een vroegtijdige ontdekking van de ziekte noodzakelijk. Vroegtijdige behandeling met medicijnen schaleld en mogelijkheid dat anderen worden besnet uit en geneest de patiënt, hoes wel dat jaren kan duren. Al die tijd gad, ne bewoord door de Bantoes wel dat jaren kan duren. Al die tijd gad, ne woord oor de Bantoes taun, waar lepra-alijders nog als gestien trouwens in elke stam alsteeds laat behandelen".

Wen daar ook dat je door het eten van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene van verbanning uit de gevieens chapten op een van de graaf te elekte kuurt de reinenschap?

Er seen bepaald gebied in Oestoort of van van de graaf te elekte kuurt de ziekte nog wenschap?

Er seen bepaalde vissoort of van vene een bepaalde viesoort of van vene een bepaalde viesoort of van vene een bepaalde vissoort of van vene een bepaalde vissoort of van vene een bepaalde viesoort of van vene een bepaalde viesoort of van vene een bepaalde viesoort of van vene dat je door het eten van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde vissoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort of van vene de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort van een de ziekte kuurt van een bepaalde viesoort van een de ziekte ku



Nieuwe Leidsche Courant (1976)