

Diario

ENGLISH

Daily Bulletin

Eighth International
Conference of the
International Planned
Parenthood Federation
Santiago Chile
Octava Conferencia
Mundial de la Federación
Internacional de
Planificación de la
Familia

18109

12 April 1967

TODAY'S ARRANGEMENTS

- 09:00 - 13:00 General Session: The World-wide Problem of Abortion
Basic Science Session: Ovum Transport and Fertilization
- 09:30
Professional Visits: Department of Social and Preventive
Medicine, University of Chile
The Gynaecological Service of the
Hospital Barros Luco (Dr. Avendaño)
- 12:30 - 13:00 Buses depart for the country luncheon and folklore music
and dancing at Viña Santa Rita.
- 14:15 - 15:45 Films at the University of Chile. A programme featuring
Africa.
- 17:30 Open Meeting in the Municipal Theatre: Youth and Sex
Education. A roundtable discussion arranged especially
for the young people of Santiago. ---
- Noche de la Hospitalidad Chilena (family dinners in
Chilean Homes, by individual invitation.



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CONFERENCE REPORT

General Sessions:

The World Health Organization, participating here for the first time in a world conference of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, has established a definite link between too many and too frequent pregnancies and the health and survival of mothers and infants. Dr. Alexander Kessler, Chief of the Human Reproduction Unit of WHO, told the conference yesterday:

"Too many births appear to decrease the efficiency of the physiological processes of reproduction and are associated with increasing mortality of newborns and of the mothers themselves."

The most 'efficient' time to have a child, he said, was between the ages of 19 and 25 "when physical maturity has been attained and physiological aging not yet begun". Risks to mothers and children from such dangers as difficult labour, prematurity or failure of lactation were high at the extremes of the child bearing period.

Under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Harley, Canadian member of Parliament, and Mr. Harold Walter, Minister of Health for Mauritius, the session on Patterns of Family Life considered the high incidence of child malnutrition in Latin America, the low status of women in African societies, and the effect of high fertility on social and economic advances.

Dr. Roberto Rueda Williamson, who is the Director of the National Institute of Nutrition in Colombia developed the theme of child health by stating that in various developing countries there existed severe protein malnutrition in children under five, accompanied by retarded physical growth and mental development. Studies showed that families from the lowest socio-economic strata had more children than families in higher classes. Children had less food, lived in more unsanitary conditions, and had parents of low education and low income. It had been proved, he said, that malnutrition in pre-school children caused mental and physical backwardness.

If fertility control was to be achieved, Professor G. W. Roberts of the University of West Indies, Jamaica, suggested, it would have to be brought about by deliberate government policy. High fertility, far from being reduced by economic and social advances as it was during the slow industrialization of developed countries, "may seriously impede the very social and economic advance from which it is supposed to flow."

Mrs. Aziza Hussein, Egyptian delegate to the United Nations Commission on the status of Women, told the conference that although Egypt seemed to be "on the threshold of drastic social changes", there remained a conflict between the old and new generations, ambivalent male attitudes toward the new status of women and fear that widespread use of contraceptives would have an ill-effect on the morality of Egyptian women.

Until women have broken through the barrier of sex discrimination, men in African communities should be educated in family planning in order to achieve human rights for the family, Dr. Olatunji Adeniyi-Jones, Medical Officer of Health for Lagos, Nigeria, suggested.

"Much of what has been said and written about the importance of planning for the needs, problems and future of children and youth, and indeed the whole community, will be meaningless and impossible of translation into responsible action if we do not insist on making information and facilities for family readily available", he said.

When the conference turned to a consideration of educational factors under the chairmanship of the Minister of Education for Malaysia, Enche Khir Johari, and the Director of the Chilean National Health Service, Dr. Francisco Mardones Restat, Mrs. Jean Pinder, U.S. AID Health Consultant in Ghana,

stressed the need for a sound basis of health education before family planning could succeed.

Outlining the system of sex education in Swedish schools, Dr. Torsten Wickbom, Headmaster of the Katrinaholm Secondary School near Stockholm, said that although parents should be the best teachers "experience shows that a satisfactory education of that sort put the home to such a severe test that the task, as a rule, proves too difficult". For this reason Sweden believed that the task belonged to the Schools which, next to the home, was the nearest authority.

Every country should consider this matter vital, Dr. Mary Calderone, Executive of the Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, told the conference. The goal should be to provide adults with mature, creative and responsible attitudes towards the use of their sexuality. Research was needed into the psycho-social aspects of human sexuality and in the field of human sexual response as a physiological process. Sexual behaviour should be approached with a "rational composure".

Dr. J.Y. Peng, Assistant Professor in Population Planning at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, drew on experiences in Taiwan and Thailand to show both the need for a strong body of health personnel and an efficient service for already motivated couples in order to make the greatest impact with a family planning programme.

On the role of the Universities and Medical Schools, Dr. Jorge Arias, Director of the training programme at the Central American Research Institute for Industry in Guatemala, commented on their high level of participation in national affairs in Latin America and urged the need for surveys and investigations on population development, and its causes and effects.

Medical and Basic Science Sessions:

Simultaneously, at another conference session, an international panel of biological scientists discussed basic research now being done which may eventually lead to the development of new male contraceptives, including possible immunization techniques. In the afternoon, other physicians and scientists exhaustively reviewed the intrauterine device -- how effective it is in protecting against pregnancy; what is its acceptability among women in different parts of the world; what is the best time to insert it for maximum effectiveness and safety; what are the dangers of infection; and how does it affect lactation when inserted after childbirth.

One of the most extensive studies of the IUD ever undertaken was reported on by Dr. Christopher Tietze, Associate Director of the Bio-Medical Division of the Population Council. A study of nearly 24,000 women -- mostly from the U.S.A. -- showed that for one reason or another nearly half the women had ceased to use the device by the end of four-years. Drop-out rates, he reported were 20 per cent by the end of the first year, 30 per cent by the end of the second year, 40 per cent by the end of the third year, and 50 per cent by the end of the fourth year. Most of the data were presented for four types of IUDs: the Lippes Loop, the Birnberg Bow, the Marguiles Spiral, and the stainless steel ring.

Pregnancy rates with the device in place, he said ranged from 2.2 per cent for the large spiral to 16.1 per cent for the small bow. The stainless steel ring, he said, also showed a high pregnancy rate. Removals for bleeding and pain, he said, were markedly less among women who had delivered a number of children; but pregnancy rates with the device in place were higher among such women.

A very high rate of retention of the IUD --88 per cent after 14 months-- was found by Dr. Lidija Andolsek of Yugoslavia, who inserted the IUDs in

248 women after a first abortion was performed. Dr. Andolsek, who is director of the Gynaecological Clinic of the University of Ljubljana, said the results of her study were so encouraging that she hoped to confirm these favorable findings with a much larger group of women.

An unusually high rate of retention of the IUD was also reported by Dr. Jaime Zipper of Chile, who found that 65 per cent of 6,000 women who had the nylon ring IUD inserted in 1959 were still wearing them satisfactorily, without pregnancy, nearly five years later. Dr. Zipper, Associate Professor of Physiology at the University of Chile, pioneered the development of the nylon ring (which was not included in Dr. Tietze's study). Dr. Zipper and his colleagues found that first expulsions were somewhat higher than for some other IUDs, but after the second insertion the expulsion rate was 7 per cent - about average. He said that he and his colleagues had inserted 15,000 rings as of last September.

Dr. Carlos Gómez Rogers of Chile reported that women using intrauterine devices after childbirth lactate longer. Dr. Gómez Rogers, Assistant Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Chile's Faculty of Medicine, said that on the other hand those women who were treated with high-oestrogen hormonal birth control drugs -- especially the sequential drugs -- appeared to suffer inhibition of lactation. In a study of 360 newly delivered women over a period of at least six months, he found that 76 per cent of women with IUDs continued in lactation, compared with 54 per cent of women who had neither IUDs nor hormonal drugs, 44 per cent of those on long acting gestagens, 20 per cent of those on combined therapy; and only eight per cent were still lactating to whom sequential pills had been given. His observations on the lactation-inhibiting effects of high-dosage hormonal therapies paralleled those made at the Conference yesterday by Dr. Siva Chinnatamby of Ceylon.

The Senior obstetrician-gynaecologist to the Singapore Ministry of Health reported on a study of nearly 9,000 women in the Kandang Kerbau Maternity Hospital as to the best time to insert the IUD after childbirth. His study showed that while the expulsion of IUDs was greatest when inserted right after delivery, the rate of pregnancies and ectopic loops was lowest.

Two scientists reported on the danger of infection from insertion of the IUD. Dr. E. Aguilera, Assistant Professor of Gynaecology at the Hospital Clínico J.J. Aguirre, Santiago, reported that tissue studies of the endometrium of some 325 women from Santiago showed that there was endometritis in 34.5 per cent of the cases. He said that it was not certain "whether the inflammatory reaction is due solely to irritation of the tissues by a foreign body, or whether in addition an infection is involved."

Professor Daniel Mishell of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the Los Angeles School of Medicine, in reporting on researches made by him and his colleagues into the relation between IUDs and infection of the upper genital tract, declared that the slight risk that the insertion of an IUD might cause an acute infection "was justified when weighed against the high incidence of patients who develop severe sepsis, and even die, as a result of induced criminal abortion".

In the morning sessions, several scientists described experimental work now going on which could lead to development of a contraceptive by which a man could be immunized against his own sperm.

Dr. Philip Rümke, head of the department of Immunology at the Netherlands Cancer Institute said that although "there are still many problems to be overcome, artificial auto-immunization to sperm could be accepted as a contraceptive method when autoantibodies can be induced by a few injections of a suitable vaccine, the state of infertility is reached with certainty, for a sufficiently long duration, and if the procedure does no harm, and,

ideally, is reversible." He said that experimental evidence with injection of antigens shows that the antibodies do not interfere with the production of sperm. He suggested that work may be advanced enough for clinical trials with humans in about 2 years.

Roberto Mancini, Professor of Histology of the Buenos Aires Medical School described animal and human experimentation with the injection of antispermatic antibodies which produced immunization of 4 to 5 months.

Dr. Roger Guerra-García of the Institute of High Altitude Research Embryology at the School of Medical Sciences in Mendoza, Argentina, reported on studies being made of the sperm pathway. He suggested that a disturbance of the normal pattern of intracellular digestion of colloidal particles along the pathway could allow the passage of nondigested or incompletely digested particles endowed with antigenic properties.

Professor Bruno Lobo, Professor of Medical Science at the State University of Guanabara, Brazil, declared that the immunological method is "one of the most promising" for fertility control.

Dr. I.G. White of the Department of Veterinary Physiology of the University of Sydney reported on some highly experimental work underway to determine the chemistry of semen. And Dr. J.D. Biggers of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health in the United States reported on experiments related to the function of the pituitary in producing the gonadotrophic hormones FSH and LH as involved in the mechanism of spermatogenesis.

PROFILES OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Mrs. Mariana Rosselot

Mariana Rosselot is the youngest of all the Committee Chairmen, and her job, the arrangements for Meetings and all other facilities in the Municipal Theatre, is one of the most exacting.

Her husband is a children's specialist who works in the Public Health Service and she herself is on the staff of the Public Relations Office of the Health School of the Chile University.

She studied in the English Convent of the Sacred Heart here in Santiago, and speaks both English and French fluently. A great deal of her time is given to the Red Cross, where she is a teacher of First Aid.

Mariana's appearance - slight, blonde, fragile-seeming - gives no idea of her tremendous vitality, enthusiasm and capacity for work. She has travelled extensively in Europe and the States, loves music, literature and conversation, and thinks that life may be all too short for all the things a person may do, all the places there are to see, and all the endless subjects which there are to be studied.

GENERAL NOTES

Luncheon Reservations

Lunch Reservation tickets are available each morning at the hospitality desk. These ensure the holder a reserved place in one of the restaurants. If you decide not to use your ticket it would help other participants if you could return it promptly to the Hospitality Desk so that someone else can take your place. Tickets are not issued after 11 a.m.

Chilean Medical Magazine

A special issue of the Chilean Medical Magazine, dedicated to family planning, is available free to any doctor who requests it from the Slides and Films Table in the foyer of the theatre.

An Invitation to Priests

Padre Tejada, of the Dominican Republic, would like to get in touch (either at the theatre or at the Hotel Emperador) with all priests who are attending the conference as he is arranging a luncheon get-together and exchange of ideas on Thursday, April 13th. If possible, the meeting place will be announced in tomorrow's Bulletin.

Found

A grey wool jacket, possibly belonging to Mrs. Browne of Hong Kong.
A pair of Dark glasses
Both these articles were found in the Union Club.
A camera belong to Mr. Marzuki.
Please apply to the Information.

Lost

Hotel Keys
A portafolio left in the bus to Vizcachas
An air ticket belong to Dr. A. Monjes
A pair of blue leather gloves.
Anyone finding these articles is requested to leave them at the Information Desk.

DON'T FORGET THE FILM TODAY!

This is a reminder of the showing of a story board of a new animated cartoon on family planning prepared by Walt Disney Productions under the sponsorship of the Population Council. From 13:15 to 17:30 in the Philharmonic Hall. Narration in English and Spanish.

The Following People have not taken their Folders:

Dr. C. Aldunate, Dr. E. Amengual, Dr. R. Anderson, Mrs. M. Borrowman, Dr. M.H. Burgos, Dr. E. Cittadini, Dr. E. Contreras Olea, Dr. M. Contreras, Dr. V. Crass F., Mr. Claude Dumo T., Dra. Ferrarotti, Mr. J. Figuero, Dr. J. González Ginonves, Mr. J. González Velasco, Mr. C.R. Harkins, Dr. B. Juricic, Prof. H. Larrain, Dr. U. Lloreda-Caicado, Dr. A.C. Maltez, Dr. Cesar A. Mendizabal Morris, Mr. S. Negrete, Dr. L.Z. Neves, Rev. Pariller, Mons. Podesta, Dr. P. Quartararo, Sr. Hernan Quijada, Dr. H.K. Rao, Dra. Y. Retamal, Mr. T. Reyes Vicuña, Mr. E.B. Rhee, Dr. J. Rosselot, Mr. D. Seers, Dr. M.D. Saigal, Prof. O. Sepulveda, Dr. R. Sievers Prekelr, Dr. M. Soofi, Dr. A. Sousa, Dr. A.F. Stefanelli, Miss Tacla Chammy, Dr. R. Valdivieso, Miss De Zamera, Dr. Dr. C. Baldessara, Dr. W. Barrato, Mr. W. Andrews, Mr. V. Arellano, Dr. E.M. Continho, Mr. P.J. Garcia, Dr. F. Notestein, Mr. F. Suazo, Dr. R. Vekemans, Dr. C. Veliz, Dr. J.C. Likimani.

VIÑA SANTA RITA

The finest wines in the American Continent come from Chile, and of all the country's wine - producing regions the Maipo valley, South of Santiago, home of the Santa Rita vineyard, is considered among the best. This wide strip of land with its permeable volcanic soil, its pure air and its equable climate is extraordinarily well-adapted to grape cultivation.

Santa Rita Vineyard was founded in 1880 by Don Domingo Fernandez Concha; his daughter, Maria Luisa married Vicente Garcia Huidobro and it is this latter family, the Garcia Huidobros who are the principal owners of the Viña Santa Rita today.

In their two estates, Santa Rita in Buin and El Principal in Pirque, 500 hectares are given over to wine plantation with an annual production of 3,200,000 litres. Storage capacity in their cellars is enormous : 12,000,000 litres.

Although these figures sound a little astronomical that doesn't mean that Santa Rita concentrates on bulk and not on quality. The reason for these figures is two-fold; Santa Rita has the largest acreage of vineyard in Central Chile and the production in litres per hectare in this particular zone is nearly the highest in the country. Santa Rita is well-known for its fine vintage wines, result of imported French varieties of grape and of an excellent technique of ageing. Their white wines, particularly the Barsac and Rhine varieties, have an exquisite bouquet. They have been exporters for over 50 years to almost all South American countries and have European markets in England, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium and Norway.

They employ permanently around 700 workers, most of whom live on the estates. For the children of these families there are primary schools where they are not only taught but also given breakfast and lunch.

The Buin estate dates back to the late 19th century and has a charming mansion house and a private chapel where the late Pope Pius IX, then Monseñor Ferreti, once said Mass for the family. The house is set in the formal gardens with statuary typical of that era, it has an ornamental lake and a really beautiful park of over thirty acres.

As part of the evocation of Chilean country life the entertainment provided during the lunch in Viña Santa Rita will be folkloric; ancient folklore such as the ritual music and dances of the Indians of Northern Chile, and Spanish-based cuecas, refalozas and tonadas to guitar accompaniment. The cueca is Chile's national dance and it is symbolic of a teasing courtship; the girl whirls her wide skirt and flutters her hankerchief coyly while the man, wearing the high - heeled boots and wheel - like spurs of the Chilean horseman, pursues her with the typical

Spanish stamping steps or 'zapateo'. Yet the Chileans' robust and earthy humour is apt to show through the Spanish grace and formality.

As the cueca is ending, a country audience, clapping in insistent rhythm is very likely to sign warningly: "Píllala que se te arrance" - "Catch her, she's getting away from you", and then in genial, mocking judgement: "Ese mancarrón tan lerdo no sirve pa'ese potranca" - "A clumsy idiot like that is no good for this spirited filly".

Aro! Aro! Aro! shout the singers in chorus and the wine flask is passed round among the laughing watchers under the grape arbor - for, as a Chilean saying goes: A cueca without wine is a brazier without a fire.