

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Telegrams : "MADRASATIB" KHARTOUM  
Telephone :  
Department of Bacteriology & Parasitology  
Professor J.M. Dunbar, B. Sc., M.D.

P.O. Box 102  
Khartoum  
Sudan

13th. Feb.,. 1963.

Our Ref. KSM/Bact.

Mr. Ibrahim Moghraby,  
Senior Surgeon,  
Wad Medani Hospital,  
Wad Medani.

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

The materials that we obtained from you and those following our visits have given the enclosed findings

	<u>Colour of granule</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Culture</u>
21 El Maki Mohamed	Black	?	?	M.mycetomi
22 Ali Belel	Black	?	?	M.mycetomi
23 Kheir El Said	Black	?	?	- ve
24 Mohd. Hassan Ismail	Black	?	?	M.mycetomi
25/31 Abdulla El Habib	Black	4 years	28	M.mycetomi
26 Ali Hassan	Yellow	?	?	- ve
27/34 Sulieman Yousif	Black	1 year	45	M.mycetomi
28 Riygaya Ali	Yellow	3 years	55	S. madurae
32 Wadi El Nabi	Black	?	?	M. mycetomi
33 Ali Babiker Mohd. Kheir	Yellow	27 years	55	S. somaliensis
37 Kheir El Seed Dafalla	Black	?	60	- ve
38/7 Sayed Gabir	Black	?	13	M. mycetomi
39 Ahmed Dafalla	Black	?	11	M. mycetomi
40/6 Ibrahim Taha	Black	7 months	19	M. mycetomi
41 Ali Ahmed El Obeid	Yellow	?	6½	- ve

...../2

	<u>Colour of granule</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Culture</u>	
1	Abdel Aati Ali	Black	?	?	No culture
2	Ali Hamad	None	?	?	" "
3	El samin <sup>a</sup> El Amas	Black	?	?	" "
4	Musa Ali	? Black	?	?	" "
5	Abdel Aziz Osman	Black	?	?	" "
8	Ahmed Abbas	Black	?	?	" "
9	Aayed Mohd. Ahmed	?? red	?	?	" "
10	A/Razig Fadl El Mula	? none	?	?	" "
11	Zeinab Ahmed	None	?	?	" "
12	El Shoul Musa	None	?	?	" "

We have been trying to develop a serological test in the Dept. and one preparation of antigen gives a reaction with:-

Nos. 6 and 7 i.e. both M. mycetomi on culture and with Nos. 2, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 ~~either~~<sup>all</sup> black (or No. 9 may be red granules) but none have had cultures.

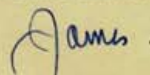
I wonder if we could have serum and granules from a series of patients in order to extend this investigation and also if possible, culture material from the patients numbers 1 - 12 inclusive? I wonder if we could also have our list both checked and completed under the columns, colour of granule, duration and age?

I think, if we could make the series larger, that there would be a story to tell and if the results are extended and confirmed it would certainly make a publication.

Thank you once more for your kindness during our brief visit. We certainly enjoyed it and just wish we could spare the time now to revisit you. However, exams. are close and tutorials are all too necessary!

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely,



J.M. Dunbar.

Faculty of Medicine,  
P. O. Box 102,  
Khartoum.

13<sup>th</sup> January 1964.

Dear Mr Moghraby,

As predicted to you in my letter of some months ago I find myself once more in your land and isn't the weather just glorious! I am committed to doing quite a lot of teaching here but should be free after the 8<sup>th</sup> of February. As soon as is convenient thereafter I would very much like to visit you in Medani.

On this trip I am playing the role of a vampire — I want to collect blood from the largest possible number of cases of diagnosed mycetoma. Shukh Mahgoub & I think we are onto a really useful bit of serology & I am hoping he can work it up to use in his Ph.D. thesis.

Looking forward to hearing from you soon. With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO.

LIMITED COMPANY

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 20710, BASLE 2, SWITZERLAND — TELEPHONE: 323820 — TELEGRAMS: ROCHE BASLE — TELEX: 62292

DEPARTMENT VI/KLIN. L.A.  
Sk/stw

Basle, 31st October 1963

We wish to thank you for your valuable cooperation and are looking forward to receiving further information concerning

Dr. Ibrahim El Moghrabi  
Senior Surgeon  
Wad Medani Civil Hospital

W a d M e d a n i  
Sudan

Yours faithfully,

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO.  
Limited Company

Dear Dr. Ibrahim,

We are very pleased to learn from our representative in Khartoum, Mr. Roni Sikh, that you have already obtained promising results with our long-acting sulphonamide Ro 4-4393 in the treatment of patients with systemic mycosis. As you know, these results are of great interest to us, and we hope that you will be so kind as to send us a complete report on your findings as soon as you are able to form an opinion of the drug. It would also be of interest for us to know the results you obtain with the ampoules, particularly in regard to tolerance.

In this connection, we wish to draw your attention to the I. Congress of the International Society of Tropical Dermatology, which is to be held in Naples from the 8th to the 13th June 1964. For your information, we are enclosing herewith a photocopy of the tentative program of this congress, which you may not yet have received. If you feel that the results obtained during the course of your investigations are of special interest and cover a sufficient number of patients, it might be worthwhile to consider presenting a paper at this congress, in which case we would like to point out that the copy of your paper should be received by the

./.

Chairman of the Scientific Program Committee not later than 31st March. In spite of the fact that the titles and abstract should already have been presented before the 15th September of this year, we will probably be able to arrange for your paper to be accepted if it is submitted as soon as possible.

We wish to thank you for your valuable cooperation and are looking forward to receiving further information concerning your trials.

Yours faithfully,

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO:  
Limited Company

*Kenny Raw*

*H. J. Lawrence*

enclosure

Wad Medani,  
6th, August, 1960.

Dear Dr. Ibrahim,

Reference our conversation of last week on the subject of maduromycosis.

Both Professor. Spooner and Dr. Murray of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical medicine have written to me regarding the latter's work. They are anxious that the contact we have established with the Medical Research Council should be perpetuated. This could only materialise if the Director Medical Services provides a small fund for Madura research to meet the expenses of sending samples of soil and tissue material to London.

If the Ministry is desirous, as we are, of pushing on, could they kindly arrange the money?. The set problems we intend to tackle are:-

- 1- Isolation of the fungus from Soil.
- 2- Its mode of invasion and infection.
- 3- The nature of Madura pigment in Secondary lymph nodes.
- 4- Further antifungicidal trials.

~~Yours Faithfully,~~

I.M. el Moghraby,  
Surgeon,  
Wad Medani Hospital.



No. SMRL/24.G.1

Khartoum, 30th. August, 1960

Director,  
Medical Services,  
Khartoum.

Your MHM/5.C.1 of XR/2.D.22 dated 25.8.60.

The expenses of sending soil and Tissue material for Madura research to London should be borne by the Ministry, as the contact has been made by the University Staff. The University, I am sure, will have no hardship in paying such small expenses. We usually pay the expenses of any contacts or schemes of research between the Ministry of Health Research Laboratories and any ~~institute~~ institute abroad.

(Sgd.) M.A. Haseeb,  
Asst. Director Research.

II.

MHM/5.C.1 XR/2.D.22.

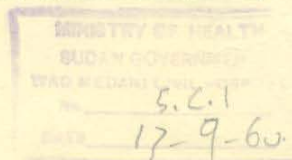
Khartoum, 6th. September, 1960

P.M.O. of Health,  
B.N.P., Wad Medani.

Above is sent to you in reference to yours BNP/5.C.1 of 15th. August, 1960.

I may add that Prof. Lynch of the Pathology Department of the Faculty of Medicine, Khartoum University is carrying out a research on this subject.

It is not advisable to carry out research in the same subject by different bodies in the same country. Professor Lynch is in contact with Professor Spooner and others in this respect.



(Sgd.) A.O. Abu Shamma,  
ACTING DIRECTOR,  
MEDICAL SERVICES, M. of H.

III.

No. PMOH/BNP/5.C.1.

Wad Medani, 11th. September, 60

Surgical Specialist,  
Wad Medani.





LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE  
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Telephones:  
Museum 3041 (4 lines)  
Langham 7621 (5 lines)

Telegrams:  
Hygower, Westmont, London

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET)  
LONDON, W.C.1.

20th September, 1960.

Mr I.M. el Moghraby,  
General Hospital,  
Wad Medani,  
Sudan.

Dear Mr Moghraby,

You are doubtless wondering why I have not yet sent you a suspension of Madurella mycetomi with which to inoculate suitably chosen subjects. The difficulty is a technical one. Suspensions of this organism in saline such as I have been ~~xx~~ using in my animal experiments have, I find, only a limited period of viability and, depending on temperature conditions, many of the suspensions I have made up are completely dead in nine or ten days. Obviously a dead suspension is of somewhat less than no use to you and I can find no way to prolong the viability. I shall send you a suspension if you think you will be able to assess its viability by tests on artificial media before using it on human subjects. Would you have time to do that?

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Ken G. Murray*

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)  
INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE

Telephone:  
Museum 3041 (4 lines)  
Telegrams:  
Hygower, Westcent, London

Department of Bacteriology  
and Immunology  
PROF. E. T. C. SPOONER  
PROF. J. C. CRUICKSHANK

Keppel Street,  
(Gower Street)

W.C.1.

22<sup>nd</sup> June 1960.

Mr I. M. el Moghazy, F.R.C.S.,  
Wad Medani,

Dear Mr Moghazy,

Herewith is a short report of my findings in Sudan. If you have any comments or queries I would be delighted to hear them. To the report I may add that Squibb tested a sample of 5% glucose I brought home from Medani & found it incapable of dissolving Fungizone though glucose from another source was satisfactory. The sample I gave them was inadequate for further testing & they would doubtless be delighted to receive a little more. Could you manage it? I also look forward to receiving the can of Gezira earth one of these days.

I hope to send you the first batch of live Madurella mycetozoa suspension by air next week.

Yours sincerely,  
Jan G. Munday.



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KEPPEL STREET,  
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LONDON, W.C.1.

Department of  
Bacteriology.  
AIRMAIL

5th May, 1960.

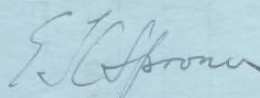
I. M. El Moghraby, FRCS,  
The Civil Hospital,  
WAD MEDANI,  
S U D A N.

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

May I just send you my personal thanks for the great kindness which you have been extending to Dr. Ian Murray, who has brought back some information which I think will help? I hope that the collaboration which he has started with you and with his other friends in the Sudan may now continue fruitfully. He has told me about the very interesting work which you yourself are doing: you know that if we can assist in any way by sending you reagents, etc., we shall very gladly do so. When Murray has produced a report on his visit, he will, of course, be sending you a copy. He and I both feel that thanks to all of you in particular, his journey was very worthwhile.

With kind regards, and again many thanks,

Yours sincerely,



(E. T. C. Spooner)

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Telephones:  
Museum 3041 (4 lines)  
Langham 7621 (5 lines)

Telegrams:  
Hygover, Westcent, London

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET)  
LONDON, W.C.1.

1<sup>st</sup> May 1960.

Dear Mr Moghaby,

My apologies for not writing sooner but I fell ill soon after leaving you & was feeling like death when I reached England. Some virulent Sudanese virus, I suspect. Apart from that I had a very satisfactory journey.

Many thanks for all your help & kindness to me while I was in Medan. I learned a lot & will give you a résumé of my findings in due course. I will also be sending a suspension of living Madurella to you in the near future.

I am most anxious that the survey work I suggested be carried through as soon as possible. If you can persuade the P.M.O.'s to keep at it & try to get those forms filled in I would be most grateful. If you can also find time to keep the hospital records up to the standard we agreed on at our meeting, so much the better. However, I am convinced that the most important thing at the moment is to try to get a clear & accurate picture of the incidence of the disease at large.



Dr Ibrahim El Moghraby,  
 Civil Hospital,  
 WAD MEDANI,  
 Gezira,  
 SUDAN.

← Second fold here →

Sender's name and address: Dr I.C. Murray,  
 School of Tropical Medicine,  
 London W.C.1.

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← First fold here →

And I am still convinced that the Omdas are probably the best people to undertake a village by village survey. Do let me know how you get on.

Once again, many thanks.

My best wishes to you,

Yours sincerely,

Ian Murray.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Telegrams  
Hygower Westcent London

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET)  
LONDON, W.C.1.

26th July, 1962.

Mycological Reference Laboratory.

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

I am expecting to visit Sudan in September and October this year and very much hope to spend some time in Medani again. I would be most grateful if I could again have the run of your wards and access to as many mycetoma patients as possible. I have vivid recollections of your kindness when last I visited and look forward to renewing our acquaintance.

I have had a couple of visits from Mohamed Ahmed since he came to London to complete his Fellowship. He has not changed at all.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*J. G. Murray*

I.M. El Moghraby Esq.,  
General Hospital,  
Wad Medani,  
SUDAN.

*Moghraby*





UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Telegrams: "MADRASATIB" KHARTOUM  
Telephone: 70327

Department of Pathology  
Professor J.B. Lynch, M.D., F.R.C.S.

P.O. Box 102

Khartoum  
Sudan

Our Ref. KSM/Path./

July 28th., 1962.

Dear Mr Moghrabi,

Perhaps you will have heard from Dr Murray about his intended trip to the Sudan in September. He has written to me asking ~~xxx~~ me to contact you. He would like if possible the same facilities as he had last time but he has given me no details of what he hopes to accomplish so that I can do no more than pass on his request.

I hope all is well with you. Here as always we are crying out for material in all fields of pathology but alas it does not seem possible to obtain it.

I still hope you will come and see us some day in Khartoum.

All good wishes,

Yours

*James Lynch*



UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Telegrams : "MADRASATIB" KHARTOUM  
Telephone :  
Department of Bacteriology & Parasitology  
Professor J.M. Dunbar, B. Sc., M.D.

P.O. Box 102  
Khartoum  
Sudan

22nd. August, 1962.

Our Ref. KSM/Bact.

Mr. Ibraheim Moghraby,  
Chief Surgeon,  
Wad Medani Hospital,  
Wad Medani.

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

Thank you for your letter of 25th. March which arrived during the annual leave period. We are particularly grateful for the specimens you sent including slides of leprosy, and specimens of Bilhartzia and Hydatid. These will be very useful additions to our teaching collection.

I would also like to thank you for the 3 specimens of Mycetoma that arrived last week. We have them up on culture and will let you know the results in due course. Ian Murray, whom you know, is visiting the Sudan in October to follow his interest in Madura.

I am sure he will be down to Wad Medani during his trip to see some of your cases of Mycetoma. I shall let you know any details of his visit whenever I learn them my-self.

I hope you will continue to send as many specimens from your mycetoma patients as possible. The last batch arrived in good condition in the sterile screw-cap bottles. Perhaps at a later date we may have to use thermos flasks. We shall see how the cultures go.

Kind regards and come and visit us if you are in Khartoum.

Yours sincerely,

*James Dunbar*

J.M. Dunbar.

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Cables :  
Hygower London — W.C.1  
Dean:  
E.T.C. Spooner, M.D.

20 February, 1963.

AIRMAIL

I. M. El Moghraby, FRCS,  
The General Hospital,  
WAD MEDANI,  
S U D A N.

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

I am coming to Khartoum to examine in bacteriology on 16 March until 22 March. I do hope that there may be an opportunity to see you and to discuss with you the possibility of starting an investigation of a treatment for mycetoma. If you wished to do something about this on the chemotherapeutic front, it might well be possible to get some assistance from this end for a properly conducted trial, for which it seems to me the time is nearly ripe. There are lots of difficulties but I do hope that it may be possible to discuss them with you. My arrangements will be in the hands of Professor Dunbar, but if it is at all possible for me to fly down to Wad Medani to see you, I would be very pleased to do so unless there is a chance of your being in Khartoum between these dates.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

*E.T.C. Spooner*



Dr J. Herrero  
c/o F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co.  
Grenzacherstrasse 124  
B a s l e  
12th June 1963

Dr Ibrahim el Moghrabi  
Wad Medani Civil Hospital

Wad Medani  
Sudan

Dear Doctor Ibrahim,

Now that I am back from my long trip to Africa and the Middle East, I would like to thank you personally for your kindness and the interesting talk we had in your Hospital office in Wad Medani. I am sorry to write to you after such a long delay but my trip lasted longer than I thought it would and I needed some time in Basle to re-start my routine work.

However, I have not forgotten your interest in getting the recent French paper (whose author you did not remember) about maduro-mycosis. I have been looking through our literature index on this subject and have indeed found several, only I am not sure which of them is the one you wanted. Therefore, I am sending you enclosed a list of these papers so that you can let me know those you would like me to send you.

I hope that, in the meantime, you received, through our representative in Khartoum, Mr Roni Sikh, the letter of 2nd April from our laboratories and the samples of dehydroemetine Ro 1-9334 (ampoules and tablets), dehydroemetine-bismuth-iodide Ro 4-3076 and our long-acting sulphonamide Ro 4-4393 (ampoules and tablets), as well as the corresponding literature.

We are looking forward to your results, even if they are preliminary. It goes without saying that we will consider them as strictly confidential.

./.

We consider your trials with the long-acting sulphonamide in systemic mycoses as extremely important due to your enormous experience and the large quantity of cases you can include in the trial. May I repeat that we remain at your disposal for whatever technical assistance you believe we could provide you. Especially if the results are very satisfactory and you intended to publish on them, we could perhaps help you in the identification of the pathogen agents, obtention of photographs of the anatomic preparations, etc. In the meantime, our experience with the drug in the treatment of other diseases has considerably increased and our confidence in the safety of the drug has strengthened even more. We are now also sure that the dose of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ g weekly (2 to 3 tablets) is sufficient in the treatment of common infections responding to the treatment of sulphonamides. It is, however, possible that it would be necessary to use a somewhat higher dose in the treatment of systemic mycosis, at least during the first period of therapy.

If you intend to publish on one or the other of the drugs you are now trying, we will send you beforehand all the literature which could have appeared in the meanwhile.

I hope to meet you again soon, either in Basle or in Wad Medani. I am certain that this collaboration will be very fruitful for both parts and am very grateful to you for your help.

Yours sincerely,



Enclosure: 1 list





S. A. 1.

22nd. July, 63.

My Dear Prof. Spooner.

I thank you for your letter of 17/7/63 in connection with the testing of chemotherapeutic drug on mycetoma in W/medani.

I shall be looking forward to know the developments of the matter.

With the best of my regards.

Yours very sincerely,



A. A. Zaki,  
MINISTER OF HEALTH.

Copies to :-

— Dr. I. Maghrabi,  
With copy of above referred letter.  
Under Secretary,  
Ministry of Health.  
A/ U. S. (Research.)

Addressed to :-

Prof. E. T. C. Spooner, M.D.,  
Dean London School of ~~N. & T. M. & H.~~  
Keppel Street,  
(Gower Street),  
LONDON, W.C.1.





F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO.

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DEPARTMENT VI/KLIN. L.A.  
Herr/stw

"Anatomie pathologique des mycetozes et  
du pied de Madag." (Sem. Hôp.,  
Sec. Path. Exot. 21:793-814, 1956)

Basle, 29th August 1963

Dr. Ibrahim El Moghrabi  
Senior Surgeon  
Wad Medani Civil Hospital

"Les principaux actinomycoètes aérobie  
des mycetozes" (Sem. Hôp.,  
Paris 23:940-949, 1967)

W a d M e d a n i

Sudan

"Action de la sulfaméthoxypyridazine sur  
quelques actinomycoètes aérobie pathogènes"  
(Bull. Sec. Path. Exot. 24:63-70, 1961)

Dear Dr. Ibrahim:

From our representative in Khartoum, Mr. Roni Sikh, we have learned that you have already received the samples of our sulphonamide Ro 4-4393 and dehydroemetine Ro 1-9334 for the clinical trials you had envisaged, as well as the list of literature on maduromycosis.

As you know, we are very much interested in hearing about your experiences, especially those concerning the treatment of systemic mycosis with Ro 4-4393 and with dehydroemetine in severe forms of amoebiasis (for instance, "solitary" hepatic abscess in children). It will also be most important for us to know about the first results concerning gastro-intestinal tolerance of the oral forms of dehydroemetine, Ro 1-9334/9 and Ro 4-3076/5, intended for the treatment of milder forms of intestinal amoebiasis.

Please do not forget to give us in detail the dosage used in each case, especially if you are deviating from the doses we usually recommend. For instance, in case of severe systemic mycosis we decided\* to use Ro 4-4393 at rather high doses (0.5g daily), at least at the beginning of the treatment.

These results can be most valuable for us since we have received favourable reports on the treatment of South American blastomycosis with this drug.

We are looking forward to your results and thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

*K. J. Raw*  
F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO.  
Limited Company

\*as you surely remember

*de Geuer*



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Cables :  
Hygover London — W.C.1

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET)  
LONDON, W.C.1.

20th September, 1963

Mycological Reference Laboratory

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

I am happy to be able to tell you that our Medical Research Council has now been persuaded to take an active interest in the subject of mycetoma. A steering committee to consider a campaign has been formed, Dr. Spooner being the Chairman and I the secretary.

It is far too early to say anything very definite at present but I want to try to keep you fully informed throughout for a variety of reasons, not the least of them being your knowledge of the subject.

It all began some months ago when I put up a tentative proposal to the M.R.C. which they have decided to take up. The essence of my proposal was that a team, largely financed by the M.R.C., should be set up to investigate the incidence, diagnosis and treatment of mycetoma in Sudan. I also proposed that Wad Medani should be the centre of the operation and that your advice and help should be sought at all stages. Your Minister of Health has been kept regularly informed by Dr. Spooner and is enthusiastic about the scheme.

It has long been an ambition of mine, an ambition which I know you share, to do something really big about this dreadful scourge and I do not think we shall have to wait much longer for it to be realised. You deserve full credit for all your efforts in this direction and both Dr. Spooner and I are determined to ensure that you remain in the lime light whatever may develop.

As you have probably heard, the University of Khartoum has invited me to visit Sudan in a teaching capacity for a couple of months. This I hope to do in January and February 1964 and I shall certainly call on you in Medani during my stay.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Jan Murray*

Mr. I.M. El Moghraby, FRCS,  
General Hospital,  
WAD MEDANI.

Copy to Dr. Spooner.

First fold here →



Mr. I.M. El Moghraby, FRCS,  
General Hospital,  
WAD MEDANI,  
REPUBLIC OF SUDAN.

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Sender's name and address:

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## جمهورية السودان

وزارة الصحة

معامل الابحاث الطبية

الخرطوم ص . ب ٢٨٧

التمرة ٤٠٣-٤٠٤

التاريخ ٢٨ سبتمبر ١٩٦٣ .

عزيزى ابراهيم .

بعد التحية .

ارسل لك طلى هذا طلب من الدكتور سيونر وكما ترى  
فانه يوضح بعض النقاط منها سالة الطبيب وبنى العمل اللذين  
كما ترى سيحضران من انجلترا وليكن هذا مفتوح  
لنصاعه ويات جديد مثل سالة السكن وايضا  
سيتمرون مدة اربعة او خمسة سنوات وهذا يعنى انهم سيتقون  
بهذه الابحاث حتى تقاعدك فى المعاش . نارجو ان تخبرنى  
هل هنالك احتمال وجود سكن حكومى لهؤلاء ولا رايك فى استمرارهم  
بعد ان تقاعد فى المعاش فعنى هذا سنقدم العنصر  
السودانى بينهم ويتكون الابحاث برهطانيه بحته فما رايك ؟

ارجو ان توافقنى بوجهة نظرك فى الموضوع من نواحيه  
العنده حتى نتباحث فيه مع معاليه ونفيدك بعد التناور  
وارى ان تفيدنى هل هنالك مكان يحملوا به فى مستشفى وادنى  
ام يحتاجون الى محل خاص .

ختامنا تقبل فائق تحياتى .

المخلص  
محمد حمد الله

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE  
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Keppel Street (Gower Street) W.C.1

19th September, 1963

Dean:  
E.T.C. Spooner, M.D.

Personal.

Dr. Ahmed Ali Zaki,  
Ministry of Health,  
Khartoum  
Republic of The Sudan.

My Dear Minister,

Today, we have held the first meeting of a committee, set up by our Tropical Medicine Research Board, to consider mycetoma research in the Sudan, which you kindly discussed with me last April. This Committee, of which I am chairman, consists of Dr. Ian Murray, whom you know, Dr. Wallace Fox, who has been the chief moving spirit of the Madras tuberculosis chemotherapy trials, Professor John Knowlden, who has been involved in all the chief M.R.C. field trials in recent years, and two representatives of the Medical Research Council and the Department of Technical Cooperation, one of the latter being Dr. Lewthwaite, whom I think you know.

At this meeting, I learned that the Department of Technical Cooperation (D.T.C.) has sent you through the British Ambassador a paper which Mr. Murray prepared for initial discussion by the T.M.R.B. It is important that you should know that this is nothing but a preliminary committee paper, not written to be sent to you or anyone else, and not representing anyone's considered views, even Murray's. The Tropical Medicine Research Board, on the strength of this paper and of what they were told, was sympathetic to the idea that, if you invite us to help with a chemotherapy trial, we should do whatever to stage a really good one. For this reason, they formed the committee which met today for the first time.

The committee realise that no definitive plan can be made without the help of Mr. Moghraby, who knows more about mycetoma than anyone else in the World. Because no plan can be made without him, we think that the first step, if you invite us, will be for us to find a man to send out for 3 or 5 years (for mycetoma is a slow disease) and then to send him, perhaps with one of the Committee, for a preliminary discussion of plans with Mr. Moghraby and yourself. Through Fox and Knowlden, they would have the best and most experienced advice there is on the planning and conduct of such trials, and it ought to be possible to produce something really good.

The feeling of the committee this afternoon was that the estimate in Murray's committee paper, which you have probably seen by now, was not realistic, and that a larger team would be needed. Probably the easiest plan would be to start a chemotherapeutic trial on patients to be found within a radius of a few miles of Wad Medani, but later to extend this to a survey of the incidence of the disease, and chemotherapy trial, over a larger area.

The first stage would probably need a medical officer and a technician from this country, with a driver, a clerk, an interpreter and perhaps a nurse. The later stage might need a larger team which would have to be defined in the light of experience. You will understand that these ideas are very tentative; we cannot plan in detail here in London.

Before we can find our man and his technician, we need our Government's assurance of financial support. They cannot give this unless your Government (in this case, yourself) invites our cooperation; and unless your Government is willing to make a contribution to the cost of the project. Sir Ian Scott will be able to tell you better than I

( 2 )

form of housing, transport, or locally recruited staff and so on. This would be a matter for negotiation with our Department of Technical cooperation, and would not, I think in fact prove difficult. The detail of it would obviously depend on the plan that Mr. Moghraby and our representatives ultimately draw up.

If you were able to accept the scheme in principle and invite us to send one or two men out to explore it and make a plan, we could I think, get a head, without prejudice to arrangements to be made when we know what final plan is accepted.

I do not foresee any difficulty in getting the necessary financial support from this country. The requirement of a contribution from the Sudan is a political one, to ensure that you really want us to help, and that the scheme is not a piece of crypto-imperialist imposition; from the research workers' point of view, it is a tiresome and rather silly requirement, but there is nothing we can do about it. However I expect this difficulty is not really difficult to overcome.

The Sudan is the only country in the World where such a trial would be possible; and, if it succeeds, as there is a good chance that it will, it would make a very big difference to the prospects of about a third of your mycetoma patients and might lead to a benefit for the other two thirds. I feel strongly that we must do all that we can do to bring this off.

With kind regards.

Yours Sincerely,

Sgd. E. T. C. Spooner.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE  
INCORPORATING THE ROSS INSTITUTE  
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET),  
LONDON, W.C.1.

12 December, 1963.

Dean :  
E. T. C. Speener, M.D.

AIR MAIL  
Your Ref : 5.A.11.

Dr. A.A. Zaki,  
Minister of Health,  
P.O.Box 303,  
KHARTOUM,  
S U D A N.

Dear Dr. Zaki,

Thank you so much for your letter. We are delighted that the Madura mycosis project commends itself to you. As I think you know, Dr. Murray is hoping to be in Khartoum from early in the New Year when he will be able to discuss the details with Dr. Moghrabi and yourself. After that, we can probably make plans more definitive.

With best wishes for the New Year and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) E.T.C. Speener,

II

MINISTER'S OFFICE  
MIN.OH/ 5. A. 11  
KHRT. 26/12/ 1963

Copies to :- Under Secretary,  
Ministry of Health.  
Dr. Satti.  
Dr. Moghrabi,  
W/Medani.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE  
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Hygiene, Medical, London  
Telegrams  
Hygiene, London, W.C.1

KEPPEL STREET,  
(GOWER STREET)  
LONDON, W.C.1.

17th December, 1963

Mycological Reference Laboratory

Dear Mr. Moghraby,

I enclose the draft of a paper  
on mycetoma and skin tests which I  
propose to tout around various  
editors till I get it published. I  
think I shall start with B.M.J.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

*Jan G. Murray.*

Mr. I.M. El Moghraby,  
General Hospital,  
WAD MEDANI.





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DEPARTMENT VI/ELIN.L.A.  
Sk/rÜ

Basle, 15th May 1964

Dr. Ibrahim El Moghrabi  
Senior Surgeon  
Wad Medani Civil Hospital

W a d M e d a n i  
Sudan

Dear Dr. Ibrahim,

We thank you very much for the kind reception you gave Dr. B. Surbek of our Clinical Research Department on the occasion of his visit to Wad Medani last month.

As you know the clinical trials with sulphonamide Ro 4-4393 in mycetoma are of great interest to us and we are pleased that your investigations are to be continued in this disease. We also wish to thank Dr. Sheikh Mahgoub for the interest he has shown in these investigations. Unfortunately we are not able to send him the report on experimental findings obtained with Ro 4-4393 against *Histoplasma capsulatum* since this report is intended for publication and must for the moment be considered as confidential. However, as Dr. Mahgoub is planning to come to Europe and perhaps also to Basle sometime this year, he might have the opportunity to discuss these matters with our specialist Dr. Scholer.

With regard to the oral preparations of Dehydroemetine for the treatment of intestinal amoebiasis we are glad to hear that you agree to undertake further studies with the capsules Ro 4-3076/5 and to conduct trials with the Dehydroemetine

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- 2 -

slow release tablets Ro 1-9334/9 in order to obtain a comparative evaluation of the two forms.

For these investigations we are therefore sending you the following samples through our representatives, the International Trading Company, Khartoum:

300 tablets Ro 1-9334/9  
500 tablets sulphonamide Ro 4-4393/2 à 500 mg  
100 ampoules sulphonamide Ro 4-4393/7 à 1 g

as well as the necessary data on these preparations.

Hoping that you will inform us of your findings in due course, we wish to thank you again for your valuable help.

Yours faithfully,

F. HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE & CO  
Limited Company

*J. H. J. G.* *M. Gence*





5th. Sept., 64.

69-B-1.

Dean,  
Faculty of Medicine,  
University of Khartoum.

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Reference your letter No. KSM/Bact./V/1/25  
dated 31.8.1964.


Dr. Chester W. Emmons Ph.D. can visit Wad-  
Medani and see Dr. Ibrahim El Maghraby, Surgeon Wad-  
Medani Hospital who has been dealing with the subject  
of Mycetoma in the Gezira. He will also see the Province  
Medical Officer of Health, Northern Gezira.

I am afraid the cost of his transport to and  
from Wad Medani cannot be born by this Ministry.

Will you please let me know when you get  
a definite word about his arrival so that I can inform  
those at Wad Medani.

*Be correct*

AN/BT.

  
ALI NUR,  
UNDER SECRETARY,  
MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Copy to:-

Province Medical Officer of Health,  
Northern Gezira.

Dr. Ibrahim El Maghraby,  
Surgeon Wad Medani Hospital-  
(with copies of letters from Dean,  
Faculty of Medicine and Dr. Chester  
W. Emmons).

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

31st. August, 1964.

KSM/BACT./V/1/25

The Under Secretary,  
Ministry of Health,  
Khartoum.

Please find attached herewith copy of a letter received by me from Dr. Chester W. Emmons, Ph.D., for your information and views. I have no objection to him to visit my Faculty as requested by him.

( SGD. )

M. A. HASEEB,  
DEAN,  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

**WORLD HEALTH  
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Telegr.: UNISANTÉ, Alexandrie

In reply please refer to:  
Prière de rappeler la référence.

PHA(CD).10/30  
P2/27/4  
SUDAN-50

17 October 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that a proposed project to investigate chemotherapy of Madura foot in the Sudan has been a matter of preliminary discussions between Professor E.T.C. Spooner, Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, and WHO. This project can be summarized as follows:

1. Assessment of the attack rate in the most densely populated parts of the country, notably the Blue Nile Province.
2. Comparison of old and new diagnostic methods.
3. Comparison of different therapeutic measures.
4. A field campaign of treatment utilizing the knowledge gained by the first three steps outlined above.

WHO Headquarters propose to arrange for a short visit of three to four weeks to your country by one of the investigators chiefly concerned, namely Dr. I.G. Murray, Director of the Medical Mycology Unit of the Public Health Laboratory Service, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, in order to have discussions with the interested people in the Sudan and to complete the planning stage of the project, which would be preferable to finalize this year. Dr. Murray's visit will start from approximately mid-November 1966.

H.E. The Minister of Health  
Ministry of Health  
Khartoum  
SUDAN

H.E. The Minister of Health  
Khartoum

17 October 1966

PHA(CD).10/30  
P2/27/4  
SUDAN-50

In this connection, I would like to refer to our Proposed Programme and Budget Estimates for 1968, where provision was made for a consultant-visit to the Sudan to define the extent of the problem of mycosis, teach diagnostic techniques and stimulate the interest of medical and health officers in case-finding, diagnosis and control (SUDAN-50 project).

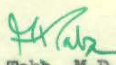
It is believed that Dr. Murray's current visit is most timely so that he could help in the preliminary planning of the SUDAN-50 project as well.

I hope that the timing of Dr. Murray's visit to the Sudan is agreeable to you and would greatly appreciate receiving your concurrence to the above, at your earliest convenience.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

  
A.H. Taha, M.D.  
Regional Director

Copy sent to: H.E. The Under-Secretary of State, Ministry  
of Health, Khartoum

Dr. Mahgoub Hamza, Assistant Under-Secretary of  
State for International Health Affairs, Khartoum

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM  
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Telegrams : "MADRASATIB" KHARTOUM  
Telephone :

Department of Pathology  
Professor ~~F.B. Lynch F.R.C.S.~~  
F. Whitwell M.D.

P.O. Box 102  
Khartoum  
Sudan

24th February 1964

Our Ref. KSM/Path./  
Your Ref.

Dear, Mr. Moghrabi,

Since my return to Khartoum I've been discussing with Ian Murray the usefulness of conducting a pathological study of mycetomas. He is very well informed about the literature on this aspect and says that there has been no real thorough study ever published. So it might be worthwhile tackling this problem.

If you have nobody local who can do it, I would be prepared to tackle it in my lab at Broadgreen Hospital. The main difficulty would be in the transport of adequately fixed specimens to Liverpool, and a considerable number of them would be needed to make an adequate study, and they would have to be the bulkier specimens where amputation had been performed, so that there would be the necessary amount of tissue to study spread. If you can solve and arrange the transport problem, I will be happy to undertake the morbid anatomy.

It was most pleasant meeting you, and our discussion made me quite homesick. If you return to Liverpool you must let me know in advance so that I can arrange for your reception.

With best wishes

yours sincerely,

