

innovations in the villages. Neither formal education nor extension education could influence to lower down the number of children and family size of the household.

Most of the agricultural products of the farm families were consumed and used by the family except the cash crops, such as jute. The households spent about 78 percent of their income for food. About 6 percent expenditure was incurred for clothing. This was followed by education, shelter and medicare.

The study revealed that about 70 percent of the farm operator used to spend 5 hours a day on farming and the remaining operators did not spend time in the farm. Sleeping took 8 hours a day. Morning activities, eating food and gossiping took about 3 hours daily. Only 47 percent of the farm operator used to spend 2 hours a day on livestock and poultry raising. Thirty eight percent of the farm operator did spend 8 hours a day on working as labourer in others field. Some farmers also used to spend time in reading, listening radio, teaching their own children, playing and attending meetings. About 47 percent of the farm operator spent 2 hours a day in praying.

1982 468. Role of water and sanitation in the incidence of cholera in Refugee Camps.

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The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of cholera in two groups : (1) People using covered latrine and piped water, versus (2) People using uncovered surface latrine and pond and tubewell water. The study population consisted of cholera cases admitted to the ICDDR, B hospital from 3 refugee camps. In the one camp with sanitation facilities, the cholera rate was 1.6 per 1,000. while in the 2 camps without facilities the rates were 4.0 and 4.3 per 1,000. Following demolition of the camps, the cholera rates decreased significantly in the camps' geographic zones. Even in the one camp with sanitation facilities, cholera was not totally eliminated, suggesting that health education, as well as proper sanitation, is necessary to eradicate cholera.

1982 469. Nutritional value of dried fish of Bangladesh.

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Dried fish is a traditional source of concentrated protein. The present study was undertaken to establish the high nutritional value of dried fish. A comparative study of the freshwater and marine fish was carried out. The results expressed below are based on values per 100 gm.

Freshwater dried fish : Range of protein 52.5 to 68.0 gm. fat 5.0 to 11.3 gm, sodium 425 to 1058 mg. potassium 355 to 682 mg, phosphorous 680 to 1260

mg, calcium 1101 to 1944 mg, zinc 3.5 to 16.7 mg, calorie 401 to 656 Kcal. and moisture 8.2 to 14.0%.

Marine dried fishes : Range of protein 48.0 to 68.9 gm, fat 7.2 to 12.3 gm, sodium 805 to 4036 mg, potassium 295 to 837 mg, phosphorous 870 to 1496 mg, calcium 819 to 1600 mg, zinc 1.3 to 4.3 mg, calorie 291 to 475 Kcal. and moisture 15.0 to 29.5%.

470. Isotopic Tracing of lipogenesis by AID Rat tissues.¹

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Lipogenesis was studied in alloxan induced diabetic (AID) and sham control (SC) rat tissues 24 hr. after ip injection separately of 1 μ Ci U-¹⁴C dihydroxyacetone 1 μ Ci U-¹⁴C-glycerol and 5 μ Ci L-¹⁴C-L-alanine. AID tissues showed a decreased uptake of ¹⁴C-carbon from dihydroxy acetone and L-alanine in their total lipid of liver, muscle and adipose tissue. We noticed that AID tissues have incorporated more ¹⁴C carbon from glycerol in their lipid components namely, total lipid of muscle and liver. Only total lipid of adipose tissue showed a decreased uptake of U-¹⁴C-glycerol.

471. Synthesis of liver and muscle Glycogen in AID Rat from U-¹⁴C-D-fructose -1, 6-diphosphate.

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1.2 μ Ci /0.1 ml of U-¹⁴C-Fructose-1, 6-diphosphate as tracer dose was administered i.p. in alloxan induced diabetic (AID) and sham control (SC) rats to study glycogenesis after different time interval (5, 30 and 60 min). Destruction of pancreatic beta cell by alloxan decreased the ability of diabetic tissues to utilize D-fructose-1, 6-diphosphate as a biosynthetic precursor of glycogen. Challenging the AID rat with exogenous insulin (5 IU/Kg body wt) however, increased the synthesis of AID liver and muscle glycogen after 60 min.

472. Lactose intolerance in apparently healthy Bangladeshi Children under five Years of Age.

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Twenty three apparently healthy children under 5 years of age were studied for estimation of lactose malabsorption. Blood glucose concentration of less than 20 mg/dl from the base-line concentration during lactose tolerance