

22. **The Early Detection of Enteropathogenic Organisms and the Incidence of Diseases in East Pakistan Infants.**

Dr. Shamsa Ahmad

Dr. Bina Sau

Dr. W. H. Mosley

In a longitudinal study of over 100 infants in Rayer Bazar, a semi-urban area of Dacca city, an attempt was made to provide comprehensive well-baby care. The infants were seen weekly for the first 24 weeks of life and monthly thereafter.

Weight records were compiled and the incidence of various diseases recorded. Repeated stool cultures, and stool examination for parasites were performed.

This paper presents the result of the first full year of this study.

23. **Shigella as a Cause of Diarrhoea in East Pakistan.**

Dr. Moslemuddin Khan

Dr. W. H. Mosley

A two phase study of diarrhoeal diseases has been conducted in Rayer Bazar, a semi-urban area of Dacca City over the past four years.

The first phase lasted for 17 months and included 1744 members of 243 families. Rectal swab stool cultures were obtained from all subjects weekly irrespective of the presence of diarrhoea. 13.4% of the members of families found to have shigella infections had diarrhoea. During the same period only 3.5% of the members of families having no shigella infection had diarrhoea.

During the second phase, the study was expanded to include the entire community; 6772 members in 1188 families. Rectal swab cultures were obtained from all individuals reporting diarrhoea by either a centrally located clinic or field teams who visited each family weekly. During the first year of surveillance, 2.4% of all diarrhoeas were associated with a positive culture for shigella and during the second year 5.3% of diarrhoeas were positive for shigella.

The importance of shigella as a cause of diarrhoea in East Pakistan is discussed.

24. **Microbial Resistance to Antimicrobial Drugs.**

Major. M.R. Chowdhury

Bacteria were discovered about three centuries ago (1683) by Leenwenhock, a Dutch "dry-goods-seller". His "idiotic hobby" of grinding glasses was responsible for making a simple microscope. With this he peeped into a new world-the Microbial world-peopled with different kinds of tiny beings some ferocious and deadly, others-friendly and useful. He called them "ANIMALCULES". Now with the discovery of Electron Microscope and other sophisticated instruments it has been possible to study 'living agents' much smaller than bacteria called viruses.

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