

A. H. AKHAND

Incidence of Anaemia in Pregnancy.

A series of 2,660 pregnant women of varying age and parity was observed over a period of 3 years for the incidence and the type of anaemia. About 83% of the pregnant women in an isolated rural community had hypochromic microcytic anaemia of less than 60% Hb.

M. QUAMRUL ISLAM

Physical Medicine in Facial palsy.

Facial paralysis may be cosmetically a catastrophe to the patient if not treated properly at the early stage. Treatment by physical medicine has certainly added to the great dependable success in almost all cases. Ultrasonic therapy and a new pattern of therapeutic exercise for facial muscles namely proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation techniques, were tried in a good number of cases and the result were highly satisfactory.

NURUL HAQUE

Urinary Tract infection : causative organism and antibiotic sensitivity.

Complete urinalysis & culture and sensitivity test on 115 specimen of urine were carried out in the Pathology Department of the Sylhet Medical College during the period January to December, 1968. The importance of identification of causative organisms and their sensitivity tests are stressed for the purpose of proper treatment. The sensitivity tests of the causative organisms were done against varied antibiotics. The percentage of sensitivity of each organism against the drugs are shown in a tabulated form.

N. ISLAM

Drug treatment of Tuberculosis.

Recent advances for the "retreatment" group has been summarised in this article. Possible role of Ethambutol, Caproerycin and Rifampicin has been described. A plea has been made for finding out an effective, cheap and easily available medicine. A combination of Thiacetazone and INH should according to the author have a fair trial before accepting the western idea which may not be true for our country.

ZAHIDUL HUQ

Bacteriophage Prophylaxis in families of Cholera patients.

The evaluation of bacteriophage as prophylaxis for cholera was carried out in family contacts of cholera patients. The results of the study will be discussed.

A. MAJID MOLLA, M. M. RAHMAN & WALIUR RAHMAN

Estimate of extracellular fluid loss in pediatric Cholera.

It has been suggested in this article that pediatric cholera might be different from adult cholera since the average stool sodium concentration is lower in children. Since most of the fluid loss in adult cholera is thought to derive from the extracellular space, an attempt has been made to estimate the degree of this loss in children.

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