

AKRAM HOSSEIN

Traumatic Injury of Diaphragm.

The author discusses some special problems associated with rents in Diaphragm.

MOSLEMUDDIN KHAN

Invasion of Vibrio el Tor in East Pakistan.

To ascertain the position of invasion of Vibrio El Tor in Dacca with its suburb and Matlab of Comilla 6976 positive cholera cases have been analysed. The population of these areas is approximately 12 lacs. Vibrio El Tor have been isolated both from Dacca and Matalab. In 1964 and 1965 2.6% Vibrio El Tor cases were isolated in Dacca and Matlab. There was almost no El Tor isolation for two three years in both the places. The incidence has dramatically increased and the percentage has gone up to 28.7% in 1969. Cases of El Tor have been detected in other districts of East Pakistan also. It may be assumed that if the invasion of Vibrio El Tor or replacement of classical Vibrio cholera continues the classical vibrio will be entirely replaced in a few years from East Pakistan.

A. S. M. MIZANUR RAHMAN

The use of Oral maintenance Therapy in Cholera epidemics.

It has been demonstrated that an oral therapy solution for cholera can eliminate up to 80% of the intravenous fluid required when a patient is treated exclusively with intravenous fluid and tetracycline. Recently, in a cholera epidemic, over 65 patients were treated with a combination of intravenous fluid (for initial hydration) and oral therapy (for maintenance of fluid balance). There was over a 70% reduction in intravenous fluid used, representing a savings of over 3,250 liters of intravenous fluid. The study was carried out in a rural hospital.

SHAKUR S. A., SOBHAN A, ZAMAN K. S. & AHMED S.

Oesophageal Hiatus Hernia.

The incidence of the Oesophageal Hiatus hernia is about 1 in 330 of 7000 Barium meal investigations of upper G.I. Tracts done in the Radiology department of DMCH from January to November, 1968. Radiology is the only sure means of diagnosing the condition. This paper deals with Radiological techniques, findings and D/D with symptomatology of the condition.

N. H. SARKER

Gastro-duodenal perforations in relation to Ramadhan.

This study, based on 1006 cases of surgical Gastro-duodenal diseases (excluding malignancy) admitted to Surgical Units of Chittagong Medical College Hospital during the period 1964-68, shows that long fasting of Ramadhan has got a definite bearing on the aggravation and continuation of the symptoms of Peptic Ulceration and precipitation of the occurrence of perforations amongst the fasting people.

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