method. An antibody titre of 1:64 or above was assumed to be a good antibody level and classified as a +Ab case. A total of 128 individuals were tested for hepatitis B antibody and 192 were positive (25.19%). They are reported according to the presence grouping as: (a) Total 180 (182+ve), (54.07%); (b) 240 (5+ve), (85.75%); (c) 58 (5+ve), (17.86%); (d) 119 (5+ve), (41.53%); (e) 141 (15+ve), (21.40%); (f) 58 (19+ve), (31.91%); (g) 22 (1+ve), (2.86%); (h) not done, (1) 19 (2+ve), (10.52%).


This report describes a study of cellulose-acetate serum electrophoretic patterns in 126 professional blood donors in comparison to 28 normal university students. In professional blood donors, albumin and gamma globulin levels are lowered, while alpha 1 globulin is markedly increased. It is suggested that increase in alpha 1 globulin is due to the donor's frequent blood loss; decrease in albumin and gamma globulin are due to generalized inflammatory condition and poor immunity level respectively.


This research will analyze the influence of birth care practices (birth attendants, method of cutting and dressing of the umbilical cord) on infant mortality and the sociodemographic factors (mother's age, sex of infant, birth order, number of children living and dead, father's occupation and mother's education) which determine the relationship between birth care practices and infant mortality in a population of approximately 25,000 in Teknaf demographic surveillance area of Cholera Research Laboratory in Chittagong district. Demographic registration data of the birth year of July 1976 to June 1977 (135 births) will be compared with those of infants who died within one year of birth (110 infant deaths) according to the aforementioned variables.