

# SUMMARY

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This study was intended to throw some light on catchment area of Benha fever hospital in Kaluobia governorate. Also to study the host features of admitted cases and its impact on the hospital bed utilization and its health services.

In this present work five hundred cases have been chosen by a convenient time sample from admitted cases in a period of three months ( August - October 1985). Every case in this study was subjected to detailed questionnaire including Personal, socioeconomic and prehospital data. Also follow up and analysis had been done in hospital regarding treatment , investigations, period of hospital stay and out come of discharge.

We can conclude from this study the following:

A) Regarding host features, it is observed that:-

1 - 56 % of the studied cases were below 10 years while 5.6 % of cases were 40 years or more.

2 - Males were highly susceptible to infectious diseases than females representing 64.2 % , 35.8 % respectively.

3 - Rural patients formed the majority of cases

where they represented 80.4 % of all studied cases while urban cases represented 19.6 %.

4 - Most of urban cases ( 59.2 % ) were admitted by a recommendation from private clinics while most of rural cases ( 78.6% ) were admitted by themselves.

5 - Among the urban cases ( 85.7 % ) had a duration of illness less than one week before admission while in rural cases it represented only 58.5 %.

B) Regarding Hospital Utilization, it is noticed that:

1 - The most common infectious diseases in this study were gastroenteritis ( 22 % ), viral hepatitis (17.2 % ), branchitis ( 13.8 % ), common cold ( 12.8 % ) and tetanus ( 12.4 % )

2 - Age of patients had a significant effect on the duration of hospital stay where it was noticed that more than half of patients aged less than 10 years ( 70.4 % ) had stayed in the hospital less than one week while patients aged 40 years or more representing ( 21.4 % ) had stayed the same period.

3 - There is a significant effect of residence on hospital stay where 61.3 % of urban cases had stayed less than one week while 54 % of rural cases had stayed the same period in the hospital.

4 - It was noticed that 80 % of cases with gastroenteritis, 77.2 % of acute respiratory tract infections and 61.5 % of tetanus had stayed less than one week while no cases of enterica and meningitis were discharged before one week.

5 - As regards outcome of discharged cases, it is observed that 80.8 % of cases were discharged in improved condition and only 12.2 % died.

6 - It is evident that residence had a insignificant effect on outcome of discharge where 82 % of dead cases were from rural areas while 18 % of them were from urban areas.

7 - The highest case fatality rate was among cases of tetanus represented by 59.7 % of all deaths then among cases of gastroenteritis represented by 9.1 %

8 - There was no difference in provisional and final diagnosis in all diseases except in cases admitted as enterica, where 16 % of cases were provisionally diagnosed as enterica, only 5.4 % finally diagnosed as enterica.

9 - The ratio of fulfilment for urine & stool analysis was very high ( 94 % ) while in specific tests it was very low ( 53.1 % widal, 50.7 % chest X ray, 9.9 % bilirubin ).

10- In this study it was found that average daily admission was 12 cases , average length of stay was 6 days, bed occupancy rate was 90 % and bed turnover rate 13,6.

C) Regarding The Catchment Area Of Benha Fever Hospital, it is noticed that :-

1- The total rural cases from Kaluobia Governorate had formed 65.6 % of total cases and 56.6 % of total cases were from Benha district.

2- Rural cases from Quesna district had represented 8.6 % of total cases, El Bagour district 5.4 % and Minia El Kamh district had represented only 0.8 % of total cases.

3- The cases of Benha city had formed the majority of urban cases were they represented 79.6 % of total urban cases.

4- The urban cases from Kafr Shukr , Toukh , and Shebin El Kanater cities had represented 1.6 % , 1.2 % and 0.2 % of total cases.

5- As regards the mean duration of stay in relation to geographical scattering it is observed that by increasing the distance between the hospital and the catchment area, there was a prolongation of the mean duration of stay where Benha district was 6.1, Toukh district 6.7 , Kafr Shukr district 6.8 , Kaluob district 8.4 and Shebin El Kanater 11.3 .

Lastly this work give recommendations to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the hospital and to minimize infectious diseases in the community.