

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

SUMMARY

Out of 1383 patients admitted to the fever hospital 13 cases proved to be diphtheria and 40 were diphtheritic carriers. So it appeared that the incidence of diphtheria among other infectious diseases in the fever hospital is nearly one (1)% (0,94%) and the commonest type of diphtheria proved to be the pharyngeal (faucial) one.

The age incidence of diphtheria proved to be maximum between 2-5 years of age (7 cases out of 13 were between 2-5 years of age) and no sex difference could be detected between boys and girls.

The mortality rate from diphtheria in developing countries appeared to be high (out of 13 cases of diphtheria 5 died) and the common cause of death proved to be heart affection (myocarditis).

As regard the effect of vaccination on the prognosis of the disease it appeared that vaccination gives good protection against death and that vaccinated patients had good prognosis (From 7 vaccinated cases only one died) and non-vaccinated patients had poor prognosis (From 6 non vaccinated patients 4 died).

The rapidity with which the specific antitoxin is administered affect the prognosis of the disease (direct relation). From 8 cases admitted to the hospital early (on the 3rd day of the

disease or before) 7 were cured and From 5 cases admitted late (on the 5th day of the disease or after) only one was cured.