

ABSTRACTS

The Age-of-Onset of Leprosy - V. N. Sehgal, V. L. Rege and K. P. Singh, (Dept Venereol Dermatol, Goa Med Col, Panaji, Goa) Int J Lepr. 45 : 52, 1977.

The age of onset was found out in 1,053 consecutive patients of different types of leprosy, comprising 675 males and 378 females. The majority of them had the onset of the disease between 20 and 39 years, although all the age groups were affected. The age of onset was significantly related to the type of leprosy, the mean was lowest in tuberculoid, highest in neuritic, while in borderline and lepromatous it was in between. The comparison of reports of the age of onset from India and elsewhere suggests that it varies in different regions within the country and from country to country.

Reaction in leprosy complicated by filariasis - Pranesh Nigam, B. M. Goyal, D. N. Mishra and K. C. Samuel (Dept Medicine, M. L. B. Med Col, Jhansi) Lepr India 49 : 344, 1977.

Five cases of reaction in leprosy with filariasis have been presented to emphasise the co-existence of the two conditions in the areas endemic to filariasis and leprosy. One may modify the clinical features of the other. Necessity of recognising filariasis as an important precipitating factor for lepra reaction in tropical countries has been highlighted for proper management of rather protracted and resistant cases.

Leprosy - a clinico-epidemiological study in a rural population of Bundelkhand - Pranesh Nigam, B. L. Verma and R. N. Srivastava (Dept. Medicine, Soc & Prevent Med, M. L. B. Med Col, Jhansi) Lepr India, 49 : 349, 1977

The present study was carried out in the three villages viz. Kochha Bhanwar, Kargawan and Pichhore, situate within 3 kms radius from M. L. B. Medical College, Jhansi, UP. About 91 per cent (91.17%) of population was surveyed. Out of the 3,362 individuals studied, 18 cases of leprosy could be detected giving a prevalence rate of 5.41/1000 population. No association between the size of village and prevalence rate (7.40/1000) was seen in age group 15-49 years with male to female ratio of 2.6 : 1. The disease was not prevalent in pre-school age group. Poor class of people contributed comparatively to a greater extent (6.37/1000). Size of the family did also not seem to be associated with prevalence of disease. More than one case of leprosy in a family was observed in 30.7 per cent of the families. Early cases of leprosy remained acceptable in rural society whereas advanced cases were not acceptable. The disease seemed to manifest at all ages except pre-school age group. Majority of the cases (55.56%) were of early stage with a duration of the disease of less than 2 years. Possibilities to arrest the disease by early diagnosis, and prompt and proper treatment have been emphasized.