

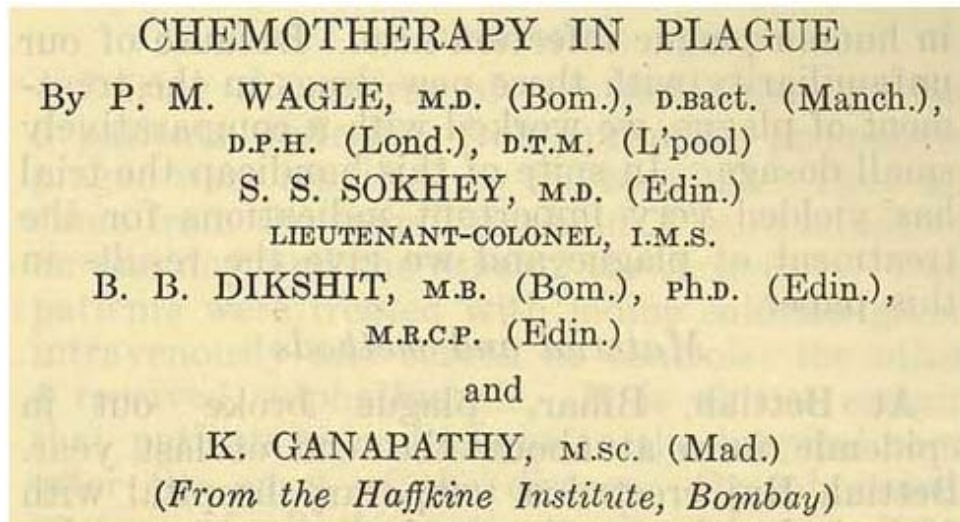
Records

Key Passage(s) JLL Article(s) Context

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[Wagle PM, Sokhey SH, Dikshit BB, Ganapathy K \(1941\)](#). Chemotherapy in plague. Indian Medical Gazette 76:29-32.

Key passages



Material and methods

At Bettiah, Bihar, plague broke out in epidemic form at about the end of last year. Bettiah Raj erected a temporary hospital with 30 beds for the treatment of plague cases and a medical unit was sent out from the Haffkine Institute to undertake the treatment. The unit commenced work early in January 1940 and was there till the first week of May. During this period, 294 cases in all were admitted for treatment. No selection of cases was made but patients as they were admitted were taken up in rotation for different forms of treatment. Thus, the first patient to be admitted received antiplague serum, the second admission received the usual hospital treatment, *i.e.*, iodine solution intravenously and served as a control, the third admission received sulphapyridine, fourth again received antiplague serum, the fifth iodine control, sixth sulphapyridine and so on until admission no. 207. Thereafter, sulphapyridine was replaced by sulphathiazole. Later, it was decided to treat a larger number of patients with sulphathiazole. With this object in view treatment with serum was stopped and from admission no. 246, each alternate admission was treated with sulphathiazole, the other admissions serving as controls. From admission no. 262 two consecutive admissions received treatment with sulphathiazole and the third admission was used as control and treated with iodine.