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SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OF THE STALINBAD INSTITUTE
OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

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Following is the translation of an article entitled "Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Stalinabads'kogo Instituta Epidemiologii i Gigiyeny", (English version above), in Zdravookhraneniye Tadzhikistana (Tadzhikistan Health), Vol. VII, No. 3, Stalinabad, May/June 1960, page 61.

The scientific conference of the Stalinabad Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene, at which were presented the results of the scientific research work carried out during 1959, also served to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin.

Workers of therapeutic and prophylactic institutions of Stalinabad and a number of the rayons of the republic participated in the work of the conference.

L. G. Rapoport presented a report on "Lenin and Science".

The report by A. M. Yusupov and A. A. Babayev on "A Sanitation and Hygienic Appraisal of the New Type of Home Construction in Stalinabad" was heard with interest. The materials of the report may be used in establishing norms for the construction of homes in the republic.

The results of observations on the nutritional status of kol-khoz workers of the Gissar valley were reported by K. B. Baratov. This author, together with M. S. Kasymov, also presented findings on the sanitation and hygiene level in the Moskovskiy Rayon Tadzhikskaya ASSR.

Particular interest was aroused by the report of V. G. Arskiy on the "Role of Certain Paths of Transmission of Dysentery during Different Seasons of the Year". Using a new method of detecting the presence of dysentery bacilli - the increase in the phage titer, he became the first to affirm objectively the decisive role of the fly factor of transmission of infection in the seasonal increase in incidence of dysentery, the importance of which, under the conditions obtaining in the republics of Central Asia, has frequently been denied by investigators.

The problems of the epidemiology of typhoid fever in Stalinabad and the measures for its prevention were discussed in the report of I. A. Khristoforova.

The studies of Yu. L. Degtyarev confirmed the high sensitivity of the phage titer determination in diagnosing typhoid fever, and also in demonstrating a bacterial carrier state and in epidemiological studies. These studies, together with the data of V. G. Arskiy, indicate the need for a swift introduction of the phage titer determination into the practical work of the laboratories of the republic, especially those engaged in studying the carrier problem in typhoid fever and dysentery.

The reports of L. S. Koretskaya, A. N. Kovalevskaya, and M. K. Kayumova pointed out the possibility of a considerable increase in growth of pathogenic bacteria of the enteric group by means of addition of vitamin E or gibberillic acid to the nutritive medium; using this method, it is possible to shorten the time required for bacteriologic studies.

F. S. Pisarenko and V. I. Pisarenko reported on a new medium for culturing the pertussis bacillus without the use of fresh blood. The medium may easily be prepared in the desiccated form; this makes the bacteriological diagnosis of pertussis accessible to any practical laboratory.

Epidemiological and virological data on A₂ influenza in Stalinabad during 1959 were presented by A. I. Pir'yanova. Her comparative studies showed changes in a number of the properties of strains of the A₂ influenza virus isolated during 1959, as compared with the strains isolated during 1957.

K. T. Kasymov and A. N. Pavlovich presented the results of a study of the immunological indices in children vaccinated one time with the trivalent live vaccine against poliomyelitis. The data indicate that a single vaccination is not sufficient for the production of immunity against all three types of virus.

A. Kh. Tursunov, carrying out serologic studies of human serum from patients recovering from febrile diseases, obtained a positive Epshteyn-Vaygl' reaction in diagnostic titers in five percent of the patients. These results indicate the need for a more careful diagnosis of cases of atypical typhus among patients with febrile illnesses of uncertain etiology.

The report of L. Ya. Il'yashenko was devoted to the description of a method of control of flies in the rural areas of Tadzhikistan,

especially on animal breeding farms.

K. K. Karimova presented a characterization of the special features of *Ascaris* infestation of the populace in Stalinabad and pointed up the need for individualization of measures for its elimination, depending on the specific characteristics of the foci.

A detailed analysis of the incidence of acarid spirochetosis in Tadzhikistan was presented by B. N. Kazantsev and Kh. I. Mamkeyeva. They specified the zones of distribution and the natural foci of spirochetosis, and also discussed the basic principles of control of this disease under various conditions.

In the concluding address, the Deputy Director of the Institute in charge of the scientific section, N. I. Zatselin, indicated that the group working at the Institute will continue to strengthen their association with practical workers, to render them assistance in the organization and effectuation of prophylactic measures, and to concentrate their efforts on the solution of problems which are most important for the protection of the health of the people of the republic.

Workers of the therapeutic and prophylactic institutions participating in the discussions remarked on the timeliness and urgency of the work being done at the Institute, and on its connection with practical work, and expressed their desire to introduce as quickly as possible the results of the scientific research work of the Institute into the practice of health in the republic.

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