

regarded as the child-bearing period, giving a total of 433 patients in whom the association of typhoid fever and pregnancy was a possibility. With such a restricted reckoning, pregnancy has been found in 4.3 per cent. of the cases occurring in women of the parturient age, a much higher percentage than the older figures might lead one to infer. In private practice the occurrence is probably still more common and the observations of various authors in regard to epidemics would seem to show that pregnancy offers no protection against typhoid infection.

*Age:* The greater number of the patients in whom the disease was complicated with pregnancy were in the third decade of life. The ages ranged from 17 to 39 years. Two were in the second decade, twelve in the third and four in the fourth. This is in no way remarkable since the child-bearing age and the period of increased susceptibility to typhoid infection may be regarded as fairly synchronous.

*The duration of pregnancy:* The duration of pregnancy at the time of typhoid infection in the 18 cases varied from five weeks to eight months. Five of the cases were less than three months pregnant and ten were between three and six months. In only three cases did the infection occur in patients more than six months pregnant. The average duration was about five months.

Sacquin tabulated 59 cases of fever, in which the pregnancy was interrupted, in order to show the relation of abortion to the duration of pregnancy, and found:

During the second month of pregnancy, 2 cases aborted.

"	third	"	"	22	"	"
"	fourth	"	"	11	"	miscarried.
"	fifth	"	"	10	"	"
"	sixth	"	"	1	"	"
"	seventh	"	"	8	cases of premature labor.	
"	eighth	"	"	4	"	"
"	ninth	"	"	1	"	"

The reports of Sacquin and others show that abortion occurs most frequently towards the end of the first half of pregnancy, from the third to the fifth month. For this reason, abortion and miscarriage are noted more commonly than premature labor.

*The frequency of abortion:* Abortion resulted in ten of the eighteen cases (55 per cent.). In the remaining eight, the fever did not interfere with the course of the pregnancy. This rate of abortion is slightly less than the figures of other observers. The reports of Guy's Hospital noted 85 per cent. of abortions in pregnant women during typhoid fever. Vivay has reported 66 per cent. of abortions; Martinet, 60 per cent.; Penot, 56 per cent., and Sacquin, 64 per cent. The statistics of this latter observer,