

Editorial

This is the first issue of the Quarterly Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science. We will published papers on all branches of Medical Science. Besides the usual features, each issue will contain some aspect of History of Medicine.

The members of Medical profession represent the top intelligentia group of any society and as such have great responsibility to maintain the high standard of the profession. Medical journals contribute greatly in this regard.

The famous "Hippocratic Oath" is universally accepted as a standard of Medical ethics but now-a-days these are not taught to the medical students and ceremonial oath is not taken by the newly qualified doctors. To remind our readers we have published the 'Hippocratic oath' in this issue.

Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is a new approach and very convenient to the patients. As the hospital stay is very short and there is no big scar in the abdominal wall, this new procedure is gradually becoming very popular in various countries.

This new method is widely practiced in Japan and USA. Dr. Nayeem and his Colleague Dr. Faisal have already started this operation in Bangladesh under the patronage of Prof. G. Rasul, Prof. M. Rahman and Dr. A. Kader.

We have published the first paper on the subject in Bangladesh. We hope this new method will be very popular here.

Diagnostic autopsy is almost absent in Bangladesh. The autopsy report of 15,823 subjects in Ghana, a developing commonwealth country, may be an eye-opener for our medical experts and create an interest for the academic post-mortem examination if necessary. Two more papers on the autopsy reports of the Bahamas have already been published.^{1,2}

We hope that our clinicians will encourage diagnostic autopsy in all the cases where the actual causes of deaths are not clear. This will greatly help development of the medical science in our country.

The microscopic findings of 3000 stool examination of children will indicate the pattern of GIT troubles in children specially in the big city.

The paper on Acute post-strepto-coccal Glomerulonephritis in children will show that early detection and treatment of skin infection and sore throat may abort many attacks of AGN among children.

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1. Muazzam, M. G. (1985) : Antopsy findings fo 610 cases in the Bahamas, *Bong. Med. Rev.* 9 (1&2) : 1-8
 2. Muazzam, M. G. (1985) : Nenrological causes of Death in610 Antopsy cases in the Bahamas, *B. J. Nenroscience* 1 (2) : 12-14