

# ABSTRACT

This is a cross-sectional study and the effect of significant factors on EF is estimated. Sample of 530 children (314 male & 216 female) age less than 15 years entering the Hospitals under the risk of Enteric Fever during the period Feb-July 2005 is taken. There are 275 Typhoid Fever patients after the confirmation of widal test (a basic clinical test for EF) and 255 are Non-Typhoid. Data is collected through questionnaire. Logistic Regression technique is used to find the significant risk factors from all risk factors and after dividing the factors in two groups' i.e children factors and social factors. Logistic models and the probabilities by using these models are also found. In multivariate analysis age, father education, Typhoid History, Bad Sanitation, Socio-Eco Condition, Street Vendors' food and Dispensary facility, in children factors Hand Washing and street vendors' food, and in social factors mother education, typhoid History, Water Intake, Toilet Facility, Sanitation and Dispensary Facility are significant. In male patients' age, Typhoid History, water intake, Hand Washing, Street vendor's food, bad sanitation and Dispensary facility are significant. In female patients' age, socio-eco condition, street vendors' food and Dispensary facility are significant. The study give the result that EF is not due to any single risk factor but this disease may cause due to more than one risk factor such as age, educational status of parents, streets vendors' food, Dispensary Facility, Water Intake and Typhoid History.