



Prevention and prevalence of typhoid during the first Pahlavi period (1925-1941 AH)

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Abstract

Typhoid (typhoid) is an infectious diseases, which spreads by lack of hygiene and use of contaminated water. Due to unfavorable health conditions, the prevalence of this disease was higher in Isfahan than in other cities of Iran. In this regard, the health status of Isfahan and the measures taken will be investigated to prevent the occurrence and spread of typhoid disease. Data was collected through scanning historical books, documents (Organization of Documents and National Library) and the local newspaper of Isfahan published in that period of time (1925-1941 AH). The findings of the research show that the Pahlavi government was able to prevent the outbreak by taking effective measures such as revitalizing, renovating and dredging the aqueduct, preventing washing in the streams and covering them, organizing refrigerators, adding showers to the bathrooms, building a laundromat, vaccination and health education. The results of the research show that health problems during the Pahlavi period caused the spread of typhoid in Isfahan. In this context, the recent health initiatives implemented by the Pahlavi government significantly decreased the incidence of this disease and the mortality associated with it, thereby contributing to an enhancement in overall health conditions and the prevention of typhoid.

Keywords: Typhoid fever; Communicable diseases; History of medicine

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