

n° 8819

P2  
1985

Britton and Gresty suggest that the sharp low frequency peak may result from an increase in the output of a mechanism that contributes to physiological tremor. In an analysis of the tremor of 127 healthy subjects the averaged spectrum resembled that of a resonant system with broad-band forcing.<sup>2</sup> There was no evidence of a specific input at a low frequency. However, as we noted in our report, a few apparently healthy subjects do have a substantial low-frequency peak in their tremor spectrum. We do not know

symptom-free carriers are done with WHO eight-day testing guidelines.<sup>1</sup> Febrile patients in towns were tested with the in-vitro radioisotope micromethod.<sup>2</sup>

The results of in-vivo testing suggest that the level of chloroquine resistance has stabilised or may even be regressing. In patients given 25 mg/kg over three days, the rate of chloroquine resistance in Brazzaville, Congo, was 40% in 1985, 38% in 1986, and 34% in 1987. In Yaoundé, 50% in 1987, 48% in 1988, and 30% in 1989.

tuberc  
greater  
In F  
since 1  
1990,  
hospit  
Hospit  
1989