« Compromised Constitutions: the Iranian Experience with the 1918 Influenza Epidemic ». *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 77 (2003), pp. 367 - 393.

Rudi Matthee

Édition électronique

URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/2732>

ISSN : 1961-960X

Éditeur :

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Édition imprimée

Date de publication : 15 mai 2005

ISSN : 0240-8910

Référence électronique

Rudi Matthee, « « Compromised Constitutions: the Iranian Experience with the 1918 Influenza Epidemic ». *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 77 (2003), pp. 367 - 393. », *Abstracta Iranica* [En ligne], Volume 26 | 2005, document 216, mis en ligne le 08 décembre 2005, consulté le 25 septembre 2020. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/2732>

Ce document a été généré automatiquement le 25 septembre 2020.

Tous droits réservés

« Compromised Constitutions: the Iranian Experience with the 1918 Influenza Epidemic ». *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 77 (2003), pp. 367 - 393.

Rudi Matthee

- 1 This clearly written and cogent study considers the effect of the 1918 “Spanish” flu on Iran. This pandemic sent untold millions to their deaths around the world, but struck particularly hard in Iran, a country already devastated by war, famine, and disease. The author estimates that of the country’s *circa* eleven million inhabitants, anywhere between one and nearly two-and-a-half million people perished, which means that, at anywhere between 8 and 21.7 percent of the entire population, the country suffered a higher mortality rate than perhaps any other country. The fatality rate was higher in rural than in urban areas. Iranians were especially vulnerable to the pandemics, the author argues, because of the high incidence of debilitating diseases such as malaria and cholera, as well as widespread popular addiction to opium.

INDEX

Thèmes : 4.2.1. Safavides et Qâjârs

AUTEURS

RUDI MATTHEE

University of Delaware