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The term encephalitis was first introduced by Globus et al (1932) to the 'Inflammation of Brain Tissue.'

It occurs in sporadic or epidemic forms and may have limited distribution or be wide spread, both in urban and rural areas. It has been observed that mortality rate of encephalitis is very high because of lack of adequate and specialised facilities for diagnosis and treatment. Diagnosis is often based only on clinical ground or on circumstantial evidence.

In 19th century, first of all in Japan epidemic encephalitis had been recognised. The virus as a causative agent was first reported by Hayashi et al (1934).

In addition to Japan, epidemic encephalitis and the activity of virus has been reported from various parts of the country. In India epidemic encephalitis was first recognized in 1955 in Vellore in North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu. Later on in other states i.e. West Bengal in 1973, Uttar Pradesh in the district of Gorakhpur in 1978, epidemic encephalitis has been reported.

District Jhansi of Bundelkhand, a backward region of Uttar Pradesh is a virgin place to conduct