

### ABSTRACT

Sera from 200 children under 15 years old in Nanning City were collected and tested with RSV CFT. Antibody was found to variable extent in every age group. Umbilical cord blood from newborn babies showed high positivity of RSV antibody (95.6%), apparently from maternal sources. Infants under 6 months were proved to have relatively low level of antibody positivity (36.3%). The rate of positivity was found going up with the increasing age, from 7th month to 2 years 64.5%, 2-5 years 90.2%, 5-10 years 97.7%, 10-15 years 96.0%. The figures given above were more or less similar to those reported elsewhere. Comparing with that of Guangzhou, the rate of positivity of two age groups in this series i.e. 1~6 months, 7month~2 years was higher and the same was also found to be true for mean geometric titre of antibodies. The findings mentioned above indicated that RSV was more prevalent in Nanning than in Guangzhou.

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## 浦城县不同人群乙型肝炎表面抗原调查报告

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我们于1980~81年选择不同职业的健康人群和不同病程的患者开展血液乙型肝炎表面抗原(HBsAg)及肝功能检测, 结果如下:

**职业分布:** 共抽查1534人, HBsAg阳性者225人, 阳检率为14.66%, 属高发地区。各种不同职业人群对HBsAg的感染率未发现具有显著性意义( $P > 0.05$ ), 其中以输血员及小学生阳性率稍高, 分别为16.85%和15.68%。

**年龄分布:** 以0~9岁组最高为21.32%, 50岁以上组最低仅占10.84%。

**性别分布:** 男女分别为17.47%和11.21%, 男女之比为1.92:1, 差异显著。

**感染率与肝功能的联系:** 据905例肝功试验结果

观察, HBsAg阳性的肝功异常率为36.97%, 可以认为HBsAg感染者有1/3左右的人肝组织可出现不同程度损害, 使肝功受到破坏。

**HBsAg的检出与不同病程的关系:** 选择181例肝炎病例, 慢性组HBsAg检出率占36.11%, 急性型检出率仅有20.54%, 血清GMT慢性型显著高于急性型, 因此可以认为HBsAg对肝炎病程慢性化有一定关系。

**反向间接血凝法(RPHA)与对流免疫电泳法(CIEP)对检测HBsAg敏感性比较:** 在937份血清中, RPHA法检出119份, 检出率为12.7%, CIEP法只检出40份, 阳性率4.26%, 两者差异显著( $P < 0.01$ )。

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