

## 摘 要

对59例HBsAg携带者母亲及其新生儿和44例HBsAg阴性母亲及其新生儿作前瞻性研究以了解乙型肝炎对婴儿的感染。采血时间为分娩后0—1、3、6、12、18与30个月。用RPHA检测HBsAg。

59例阳性母亲之婴儿中29例(49.15%)查出HBsAg。而44例阴性母亲之婴儿仅3例(6.82%)出现抗原( $P < 0.001$ )，婴儿阳转的机率与其母亲之HBsAg滴度呈明显正相关( $r = 0.85$ ,  $P < 0.01$ )。13例HBeAg阳性母亲中12例之婴儿出现HBsAg，而46例e抗原阴性母亲之婴儿抗原阳转者仅17例( $P < 0.01$ )。

分娩后，HBsAg持续阳性的母亲的婴儿的抗原阳转率(64.7%)明显高于分娩后抗原转阴之母的婴儿(28%)( $P < 0.01$ )。

## ABSTRACT

A Study on the infection of newborn babies by HBV was carried out. 59 HBsAg carrier mothers and their babies had been followed up for 30 months since parturition. 44 HBsAg negative mothers and their babies were studied simultaneously as control. Serum samples were taken from mothers and newborns immediately after delivery and 1, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 30 months later. The presence of

HBsAg in sera was detected by RPHA. 29(49.15%) of 59 HBsAg positive mother's babies and 3(6.82%) of 44 negative mother's became HBsAg positive during the observing period. The difference between the two groups is significant ( $P < 0.001$ ). The seroconversion possibility in babies was positively correlated with their mother's HBsAg titer ( $r = 0.85$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ). When mothers were HBsAg positive, the possibility for their children to become HBsAg positive was greater than that of HBsAg negative ones. 25 carrier mothers became HBsAg negative after delivery, 7(28%) of their children gained HBsAg, while 22(64.7%) of the 34 persistent carrier mother's babies became HBsAg positive.

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## 203例男青年HBsAg、SGPT、TTT检测结果

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为确保兵役体检质量，我们于1982年秋对始兴县一般体检合格的男青年(17~19岁)203人，做了HBsAg、SGPT和TTT三项检测，结果如下：

**1. HBsAg检测：**应用琼脂对流免疫电泳法，203人中检出阳性26例，占12.8%，其余177人均阴性。其中农村青年阳性率为13.4%(24/179)，县城青年仅8.3%(2/24)。本县阳性率高于全国平均数(8.83%)，进一步证明属HBsAg高流行区；虽农村发病率显著高于县城，但因后者例数太少，尚难定论。

**2. SGPT及TTT检测：**前者应用奈氏法，100单位以上为阳性；后者为常规法，6单位以上为阳性。在26例HBsAg阳性者中，SGPT异常者5例(19.2%)，TTT异常者8例(30.8%)；177人HBsAg阴性者中，SGPT异常者4例(2.4%)，TTT异常者6例(3.4%)。可见HBsAg阳性者两项指标异常率明显高于阴性者。

建议将上述三项指标列为兵役体检必查项目之列。