

结果显示, 传染病疫情自1976年以来呈阶梯状下降, 与推行计划免疫有关。局部地区疫情漏报 考查, 漏报率达26.61%, 提示单凭疫情报告 资料很难全面反映疾病发生的真实情况。经社港区 8 万多人口 调查, 三类慢性病患者率为601.60/10万, 构成比重依次为结核、心血管病, 恶性肿瘤。人口死亡率以1960年最高, 1970年以来稳定在 7 % 左右。1981年死因以心脏病居首位, 传染病已由1973~1975年的第五位退居第七位。0 岁组平均期望寿命男性69.04岁, 女性72.04岁。

### ABSTRACT

The author reported the result surveillance on infectious diseases and three chronic diseases — TB heart and vessels diseases excluding hypertension and malignant tumours in Liuyang Hunan. Si-

nce 1976, the epidemic infectious diseases has been decreasing steadily. It was owing to the practice of EPI. The check of epidemic information showed that some local area had failed to report annually and 26.61% data had been unreported. It pointed out that only relying on the materials of epidemic report, it is very difficult to know the epidemic situation completely. Through 80,000 population investigated in Shegan Liuyang, the incidence of three chronic diseases is 601.60/100,000. The morbidity of heart diseases was higher than malignant tumours. But the highest one was TB. Population mortality was the highest in 1960. Since 1976, it is steady at about 7%. The first cause of death was the heart diseases in 1981. The infectious diseases was a death cause at the fifth place. It stepped down in 1973-75 to the seventh. The average expectant life is thought to be 69.40 years of male, 72.04 years of female in the age group of 0-1 year.

## 不凝集弧菌所致成人腹泻的调查分析

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国内外不少学者证明, 不凝集弧菌(NAG)可引起腹痛、腹泻, 然而其在感染性腹泻中的作用和地位, 国内报道不多。为了探讨其发病特点及流行规律, 我们对经粪便培养证实为NAG所感染的腹泻患者, 进行了调查。

**一、调查方法:** 在1982年 5 ~12月, 对黄石市几所主要医院肠道门诊确诊的成人腹泻患者, 采集新鲜粪便, 接种于庆大霉素培养基, 同时接种其它培养基, 并作寄生虫检查, 以除外其它病原菌(如沙门氏菌、痢疾菌、埃尔托弧菌等)或肠道寄生虫的混合感染。将分离出的NAG作海伯氏分群, 每群再随机取部分菌株作药敏试验及毒力试验。对证实为NAG感染的大多数患者进行统一规格的个案调查, 并对某些旅游者采便作NAG培养, 以了解正常人群的带菌情况。

**二、结果:** 2,068例腹泻患者中, 66例检出NAG, 检出率为3.19%。各月的检出的百分率是 6月0.84, 7月10.44, 8月6.14, 9月1.81; 而10~12月的686例腹泻患者NAG均为阴性。

对其中47例因NAG引致腹泻患者作了详细调查, 发现由不洁食物引起者34例(72.34%), 潜伏期为2~56小时, 一般 6 ~14小时。4 例在起病前48小时内有与腹泻病人接触史, 9 例不详。

66例的临床表现是: 恶心兼腹痛80.30%, 腹绞痛37.87%, 呕吐28.78%, 腹胀27.27%, 寒颤16.66%。66例均腹泻: 10次/日以上者占24.24%, 绝大部分为水样便, 部分(21.21%)为粘液便, 而米泔水或脓血便极少。有里急后重者占19.69%, 少数轻度脱水(4.55%)。

**药敏试验:** 对40株分离出的NAG用纸片法作药敏试验, 结果全部菌株对氯霉素、合霉素、庆大霉素、土霉素、卡那霉素、高度敏感; 对痢特灵、红霉素、四环素轻度敏感; 对磺胺嘧啶、呋喃妥因耐药。

NAG在腹泻患者的检出率(%), 日本为2.7~3.0, 而国内则在3.7以上。本文结果与上述两资料相似或相近, 说明NAG所致腹泻病例, 在国内并不少见, 应引起重视。