

标本,以1:16抗全血清免疫血清作环状沉淀试验同时对比。结果两种方法的阳性检出率离体吸羊血标本均为100%,现场标本分别为46%及91%。两法检测的结果相一致。证明以抗白蛋白单价免疫血清作对流免疫电泳是鉴定蚊胃血血源的又一有效方法。

ABSTRACT

Counterimmunoelectrophoresis (CIEP) with monospecific antiserum against serum albumin (MASA) was tried to identify the host source of mosquito blood meals. The antiserum against whole serum (AS) was used as control. The lowest concentration of MASA for the detection of antigens at 1:500-1:4,000 was 1:64, while that of AS was 1:2-1:4. with MASA at the dilution  $\leq 1:4$ , the lowest detectable concentration of antigen was found to be 1:8,000, while with AS, 1:1,000-1:4,000. 276 blood meal specimens from *Anopheles sinensis* fed fresh sheep blood through a membrane and two lots of specimens (1,145 and 1,329 samples respectively) collected from field were examined by CIEP with 1:16 and 1:32 diluted MASA and by precipitin ring test (PRT) with

1:16 AS at the same time. The positive rates of fed specimens were both 100% while that of two lots of field specimens were 46% and 91% respectively. The results of the two methods were in good agreement. Authors suggested CIEP with MASA was proved to be another effective method for identification of mosquito blood meals.

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4,516例老年人住院患者疾病统计分析

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由于生活水平的不断提高,我国人民平均期望寿命普遍延长,因此老年保健日益受到重视。本文收集了我院1978年1月至1982年12月间住院的60岁以上老年患者的病历资料,以各科患者所患主要疾病作为统计病种(缺精神病和传染病)。15~59岁年龄组各科住院患者病例作为对照组。

一、老年人的常见病: 发病率高的是: 慢性支气管炎(11.4%)、高血压(8.8%)、各种肿瘤(8.1%)、胆道感染(7.1%)、冠心病(6.7%)、白内障(4.6%); 其次为肺炎(3.3%)、阑尾炎(3.1%)、脑血栓形成(3.1%)、各种骨折(3.1%)、青光眼(2.8%)、疝(2.6%)、前列腺肥大(2.5%)、外伤(2.4%)等。

二、发病趋势与性别、年龄比: 五年间共收治老年住院患者4,516例,占同期住院患者总数的14.5%,老年住院患者有逐年增加趋势。男女比例为1.35:1;年龄以60~79岁组为最多占95.2%,80岁以上者最少占4.8%。

三、老年人住院患者病死率: 五年间60岁以上患者共死亡388例,病死率8.6%,是同期59岁以下住院患者(不包括儿科)的2.9倍,病死率有逐年下降趋势,各年度差异显著(P<0.01)。年龄和病死率成正比;以高血压(主要是脑出血)病死率最高,次为慢性支气管炎(主要是肺心病)、肿瘤、冠心病(主要是急性心肌梗塞)、肺炎等。80岁以上者无一例死于冠心病。