

增加,冠心病的患病率增加,与多数报道相一致。

形成肥胖的原因是多方面的,但由于饮食量过多,以及体力活动缺少,是主要原因之一。所以单纯性肥胖应以控制饮食,限制过多热量摄入,适当增加体力活动为主,以防止体重过度增加,对预防冠心病和其它有关疾病的发生具有一定的积极意义。

摘 要

本文调查了971名45岁以上男性机关干部和高校教师,结果表明肥胖的发生率为26.98%,肥胖组高血压,糖尿病及冠心病的患病率分别为29.39%, 11.07%及13.74%,明显高于非肥胖组的13.21%,4.40%及7.33%,经统计处理,两者差异有显著性。同时,肥胖组中的TG, HDL-C的均值与非肥胖组均有明显差异,而TC,仅在肥胖组与低体重组间有差别,而与正常体重组比较,未见明显差异。

A Survey of Obesity and Cardiovascular Disease Yao Cai-liang, et al., Nanjing Medical College

In this paper, 971 men aged 45 years or over were studied. The results showed the prevalence rate of obesity was 26.98%. The prevalence rate of

hypertension, diabetes and coronary heart disease in the obesity group were 29.39% 11.07% and 13.74%, while non-obesity group showed reduced rate significantly with 13.21% 4.40% and 11.94% respectively.

The difference of the average value of TG and HDL-C is Significant in the obesity group and non-obesity group, but the difference of TC occurs only in the obesity group and low-weight group.

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两种乙肝诊断血球检测HBsAg结果比较

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目前国内各地检测乙型肝炎HBsAg均推广反向血凝法,我市采用本法检测乙肝HBsAg时,出现一些结果不一致,为探讨其原因,我们使用不同生物制品所(北京所和兰州所)供应的乙肝HBsAg诊断血球,在相同条件下检测200例乙肝患者HBsAg, (RPHA法)结果不一致。

诊断血球:北京所批号:8344-1;兰州所批号:84003。抗-HBs诊断血清为北京所生产,批号:8403。均在有效期内使用。

微量V型血凝板:南京民间工艺社供应。

稀释棒:黑龙江省卫生防疫站附属工厂产品。

试验血清:市区医院临床疑似乙肝患者静脉取血分离。

检测结果:200例疑似乙肝患者血清在统一技术条件下,采用北京所诊断血球阳性率52%(104/200),采用兰州所诊断血球阳性率36%(72/200)。北京所的检出率比兰州所提高16%,北京所诊断血球高滴度的占94.2%,兰州所的仅占30.8%。北京所诊断血球试验结果易观察,兰州所的不易观察。据此,建议国内各生物制品所应统一标准。