

46.7%，高于Thompson氏报告的22%。差别可能由于就医条件不同所致。

本文调查对象限于医院职工及老年干部，数目亦嫌少，因此结果尚有相当局限性，所得数据只能代表类似人群中肠功能紊乱症状发生的百分数，不能反映我国社会人群的发病率。

调查表明，肠功能紊乱症状广泛存在于正常人群中。此症状者很少就医，说明症状对生活和工作危害不大，因而不被重视。由于其对生命并未造成威胁，也自然不被医务工作者重视。但本调查资料表明，老年患病率较高，就医率亦较高，说明症状还是相当程度地干扰了老年人的工作和生活幸福，应引起老年病学者的足够重视。

Functional Bowel Disorders in Apparently Healthy Chinese People · Wen Bi-zhen and Pan Qi-Ying, Beijing Hospital.

For the purpose of estimating how many healthy Chinese has functional gastrointestinal symptoms, questionnaires were administered to 233 subjects in

young, middle-aged and elderly categories. Spastic colon pain, with abdominal pain occurring more than six times a year and pain relieved by defecation, occurred in 22.8%. Non-colonic pain, with abdominal pain occurring more than six times a year but not relieved by defecation, occurred in 6%. Frequent diarrhea, with loose or watery stool, occurred in 6.4%. Frequent constipation, with straining at stool and usually passed scybala, occurred in 16.3%. Constipation seemed to increase with age, 7.6% in the young group and 23.5% in the elderly group. Thus four clinically distinct bowel syndromes existed in 51.5% of subjects. Many of these (54%) had not consulted a doctor.

Key words Spastic colon pain Diarrhea Constipation

参 考 文 献

1. Thompson WG. Functional Bowel Disorders in Apparently Healthy People, Gastroenterology 1980;79: 283.
2. 杨蕊敬, 等. 老年人排便习惯与慢性便秘的调查. 中华老年医学杂志 1987; 6(2): 72.

三明市梅列区流行性出血热疫源地的调查

福建省三明市卫生防疫站

罗信昌

1985年3~4月，用间接荧光抗体技术(IFAT)对三明市梅列区家鼠和健康人血清进行了检测。结果证实，该地褐家鼠和小家鼠携带EHF病毒抗原、健康人存在EHF隐性感染。同时调查了褐家鼠带螨的情况。现将结果报告如下：

一、鼠类传染源的调查：在梅列区列西村布放鼠笼460笼次，捕获家鼠83只，以褐家鼠(44.58%)为优势种，小家鼠(28.92%)为常见种，鼠密度为18.04%。用IFAT检查其中32只鼠肺切片，结果发现149号褐家鼠和129号小家鼠有黄绿色荧光颗粒分布于肺上皮细胞浆内，带病毒率6.25%。

二、健康人血清检查：用寿宁县本病的阳性褐家鼠肺抗原片与列西村健康人血清27份作IFAT检查，结果检出1份EHF抗体阳性，抗体滴度为1:80。

三、褐家鼠带革螨的调查：从本次捕获37只褐家鼠中发现19只带革螨，共221只，带螨率51.35%，带螨指数5.97只/鼠。经分类计数，毒棘厉螨217只(占98.19%)，柏氏禽刺螨3只，纳氏厉螨1只。

(参加工作的还有：池毓棣、梁良腾、贾仁祥、陈汉城、肖福明、钟闽华。IFAT检查由福建省流行病研究所李世清、潘亮、宋丽玉指导协作完成，特此致谢)