

本次调查未发现血吸虫病史与大肠癌的发  
病关系 (RR=1.25, P>0.05)。

A Survey of Risk Factors of Colo-rectal  
cancer in high-incidence Area-Jia-San county.  
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A Case-control study of colo-rectal cancer has  
been conducted in high-incidence area Jia-san coun-  
ty. A total of 61 cases of colon cancer and 99  
cases of rectal cancer individually matched by age  
and sex to 320 population cantrols. The major find-  
ings were an elevated risk for those with a history of  
bowel polyps, diarrhea, mucohemorrhagic stool, low  
spirits, appendicitis, appendectomy and family his-  
tory of cancer, and dieltary fibre and vitamine C  
intake may be acting as proctective factors for the  
colo-rectal cancer.

Key words Colo-rectal Cancer. High-incidence  
area. Risk factor. Case-control study

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## 乙肝表面抗原阳性者唾液带毒率及其对餐具污染的调查

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为了解HBsAg阳性者唾液带毒率及其对餐具的  
污染情况, 我们对33例HBsAg无症状携带者和60例  
乙肝患者进行了调查, 并以6例HBsAg阴性者作为对  
照, 采用固相放射免疫法检测唾液和餐具中的HBs-  
Ag, 血检HBsAg采用RPHA法。

结果: ①33例HBsAg无症状携带者和60例乙肝  
患者的唾液及饭后餐具中HBsAg检出率无明显差异。  
②93例唾液检出HBsAg35例, 阳性率37.63%; 其饭  
后餐具检出12例, 阳性率为12.90%。6例血检HBs-  
Ag阴性者唾液和饭后餐具均未检出HBsAg。③35例  
唾液HBsAg阳性者餐具检出HBsAg11例, 阳性率为  
31.43%。58例唾液HBsAg阴性者餐具检出HBsAg  
1例, 阳性率1.72%。唾液HBsAg阳性者, 其餐具

HBsAg检出率明显高于唾液HBsAg阴性者, 两者差  
异极显著 (P<0.001)。④93例血清HBsAg滴度与  
唾液和餐具中HBsAg检出率呈正相关。HBsAg1:32  
者开始在唾液和餐具中检出HBsAg, 检出率分别为  
13.64% (3/22) 和4.55% (1/22), 而滴度 $\geq$ 1:256  
者唾液及餐具HBsAg检出率分别高达77.78% (14/  
18) 和38.89% (7/18), 两者差异极显著 (P<  
0.01)。

调查结果表明: 血清中HBsAg滴度越高, 通过  
唾液污染餐具机会越大, 可能成为传播乙肝的一个途  
径; 加强餐具消毒, 是今后乙肝防治对策中值得重视  
的问题之一。