

for 3 years in Chengdu city and the villages around. It was showed that the blood pressure for both the city and village children were elevated in overall with age. Among the city children, the rate of BP-rising varied in different periods of childhood and that of girls above 13 was not significant. Among village children, the rate of BP-rising for both male and female comparison to that of urban ones were significant ( $P < 0.01$ ). A comparison of BP-rising between these two groups revealed no significant differences. This result might be due to the rapid increase of body weight for the village children. It was demonstrated that heart rate, body weight and body height are the factors affecting blood pressure of which heart rate is something essential and is the test parameter for blood pressure re-

search.

**Key words** Blood pressure Follow-up study

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## 日喀则县小学儿童麻疹免疫状况调查

日喀则地区卫生防疫站

我们于1987年1月对日喀则县小学二、三年级学生进行了麻疹免疫状况调查。麻疹抗体测定采用常规微量血凝抑制(HI)试验法。

日喀则县小学位于日喀则镇, 海拔3900米, 学生来自日喀则镇及其附近农村。当地历年有散在麻疹发生, 部分学生已患过麻疹。麻疹疫苗使用已多年, 但接种率不高, 且由于接种登记不全已无从查考。这次调查的二年级、三年级各二个班共235名学生, 有血清学结果可供分析的224名, 全系藏族儿童。抗体阳性者计207人, 阳性率为92.41%, 总抗体GMT为17.89; 阳性者抗体GMT为22.67。二年级儿童抗体阳性率94.06%(95/101), 阳性GMT23.90; 三年级分别为91.06%(112/123)和21.67。若以不同年龄分组, 其结果如附表。

**附表** 日喀则县小学不同年龄组学生麻疹抗体状况(1987.1)

年龄组(岁)	检查人数*	阳性人数	阳性率(%)	阳性者GMT
7~8	39	35	89.74	22.85
9	48	46	95.83	22.63
10	46	44	95.65	28.66
11	41	39	95.12	24.08
12~13	49	42	85.71	16.54

\* 有一名学生年龄不详未列入

结果提示二、三年级各年龄组学生麻疹免疫状况良好, 抗体阳性率和GMT均较高。因此我们认为现阶段在西藏实施现行对满八个月至二周岁儿童作一次麻疹疫苗接种的免疫程序是切合西藏实际情况的。

(吴 霆 整理)