

250或宫形器为佳。

**An Experimental Epidemiologic Study of 4 Different IUDs** Li Ying, et al., Jiangsu Family Planning Institute, Jiangsu Provincial Family Planning Commission, Nanjing

In Dafeng county of Jiangsu province, 710 healthy women, aged 22-32 years, were randomly allocated to use one of the title IUDs 3-9 months postpartum in a single-blind manner. UCD is an inert stainless steel device assuming the shape of the uterine cavity, i.e., isosceles triangular-shaped. The study was designed to be completed in 2 years, and presently, 2 year data were presented. Results show that there were significant differences in the crude and cumulative termination rates of the 4 groups as analyzed by the logrank test. Besides, the crude termination rate of SSR was significantly higher than those of the other 3 IUDs ( $P < 0.01$ ). The main reasons for discontinuation of SSR were pregnancy and expulsion. In regard to the removal due to bleeding and pain, MLCu250 seemed to be the best, followed by UCD, and TCu220C was the worst.

**Key words** Experimental epidemiologic study IUD Singleblind Termination rate

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**武汉市流行性红斑肢痛症爆发流行的病因初探**

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1987年2月26日至3月9日,武汉市的四县二郊发生了流行性的红斑肢痛症爆发流行,为探讨其病因我们对1123例病人及周围人群进行了调查分析。

**一、流行病学特点:**此流行具有起病急骤、涉及面广、发病率高、持续时间短、病例较为集中在郊县中学的学生等特点。发病高峰在2月28日至3月1日之间,各郊县均有发病,绝大多数为农村中学的学生,占发病总数的99.82%。据10所中学发病的430人中,年龄分布在13~20岁之间,其中以16岁为最高,16~17岁占整个发病的64%,男女发病性别比为1:2.05,

女生明显多于男生。

**二、病因与分析:**从几所不同郊县的中学现况调查中,没有发现共同的生物致病因素和污染因素存在,且该病的流行与膳食中缺乏多种维生素和营养不良亦似无明显关系。气候骤变所形成寒冷刺激因子是该病爆发的主要原因。农村住读生发病显著多于走读生( $P < 0.01$ ),城市的住读生却极少发病。该病集中在郊县校舍住读条件差,寒冷伴高湿度的情况下。发病的女生多见,这同女生在青春期植物神经功能不稳定,内分泌活动活跃有关。