

An Epidemiological Study on Prevalence and Risk Factors of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) Infection in Preschool Children

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A seroepidemiological survey was carried out in 5 kindergartens in Shanghai to determine the prevalence and risk factors of HBV infection in 520 preschool children, aged 2~6. Blood specimens were taken from all children and tested for HBsAg, anti-HBs and anti-HBc. The parents were inquired about exposure of the children to 24 possible risk factors, the data were analysed by Mantel-Haenzel's chi-square and Mantel extension chi-square.

The prevalence of HBV markers was 21.73% (8.08% positive for HBsAg). It increased with age. There was no relationship between the presence of HBV markers and sex.

HBsAg, especially HBeAg positive rate, in mothers was an important risk factor for children. The HBV prevalence was significantly higher for the children who had family members with a history of clinical Hepatitis. A two-fold R. R for pre-mastication of food fed to the children had been demonstrated. This habit seemed to be a possible important risk factor

in the family transmission of HBV.

Key words HBV Risk factors Preschool children

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银屑病激发因素的“病例对照”研究

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为进一步检验银屑病的激发因素特作此研究。

银屑病患者系在上海市1985年银屑病流行病学调查中发现并确诊者,共410人。以上海华山医院、仁济医院和解放军第85医院皮肤科门诊中银屑病以外的皮肤病患者作对照,病例的选择是随机的,性别及年龄与银屑病组配对。总的有激发因素的病例两组无显著差异,但从各个因素分析来看,食物、饮酒、精神因素和外伤诸因素的发生率显著比对照组高(单项 $P < 0.001$)。感染和疲劳虽也明显高于对照组(单项 $P < 0.01$),但本组共有29种因素,现以 $P < 0.001$ 作为显著性水平,感染和疲劳不认为达到显著性水平。饮酒

有较明显的激发作用,特别是平时不饮酒,而于喜庆节日时饮酒者。食物因素是根据病人自诉其发病或加剧与某些食物(海鲜、牛肉等)有关,常称是吃了“发食”后发的,而不是指食物中蛋白质或脂肪含量的改变的影响。关于蛋白质和脂肪的影响,文献报告意见不一。“发食”中是否有特殊的化学物质可激发本病尚待进一步研究,同时也要考虑传统概念的影响,因民间对吃“发食”要发的影响较深,这些都有待进一步探讨。

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