

参 考 文 献

A hospital-based case-control study of 112 patients with esophageal cancer was conducted to explore the association of dietary factors with cancer of the esophagus. Each case was matched to one non-cancerous patient from surgical department in the hospital of the same sex, age (± 5 years), occupation (farmer or nonfarmer), and residence as control. Multivariate conditional logistic regression analysis showed that the consumption of moldy grains (odds ratio (OR), 4.08), pickled vegetables (OR, 2.57), tea drinking habit (OR, 5.65), and hot food consumption (OR, 2.53) were significant risk factors for esophageal cancer. Intake of eggs (OR, 0.30) and higher proportion of flour and rice in the grain ration ($>30\%$ vs. $\leq 30\%$) (OR, 0.43) were protective factors. Relations between factors were also discussed in the paper.

Key words Esophageal cancer Case-control study Logistic model

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兰州市1 155例孕妇血清乙肝病毒标志调查分析

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1986年1月~1988年11月, 作者在进行乙型病毒性肝炎母婴垂直传播阻断工作中, 对兰州解放军第一医院传染科、兰州军区总医院、兰州市妇幼保健院及兰州医学院附设第二医院产科所收住妊娠8个月以上1155名孕妇进行了血清乙型肝炎病毒标志检测。检测方法全部采用ELISA法, 检测项目包括: HBsAg、抗-HBs、抗-HBc、HBeAg及抗-HBe五项。受检孕妇年龄为22~25岁。检测结果根据五项指标出现的阴性或阳性组合为18组。五项指标全阴者649名(56.19%), 一项或多项阳性者506名(43.81%)。在阳性组中单项抗-HBs阳性者74名(6.41%), 其中40名在妊娠前或妊娠早期接种过乙肝疫苗, 34名未接种过疫苗, 可能为感染后自愈而产生保护性抗体(抗-HBs)。因而466人为受HBV感染者, 感染率为40.35%。受感染者当中HBsAg阳性者243名(52.5%), HBeAg阳性者

168名(36.05%), 抗-HBc阳性者262名(56.22%), 抗-HBe阳性者154人(33.05%), 抗-HBs阳性者102名(21.89%)。五项指标阳性结果以抗-HBc为最高。

HBeAg阳性标志代表乙肝病毒的复制, 具有强的传染性。本文调查结果HBeAg阳性者168例(36.05%), 其中合并HBsAg阳性者(‘双阳’)120例, 阳性率较高。近年不少资料报道, ‘双阳’产妇可导致胎儿宫内感染, 并可引起围产期及哺乳期感染。根据这一特点作阻断乙肝母婴传播时, 接种对象首先是“双阳”母亲所生新生儿, 次为所有新生婴儿。母亲应在产前进行多项血清乙肝病毒标志检测

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