and counties. Among them, the highest rate was
93.2%, the lowest was 40.7%. The overall posi-
tive rate of Anti-HAV antibody of rural popula-
tion (72.9%) was significant higher than that of
urban population (53.9%). The rates in scattered
children (45.5%) were higher than in the or-
ganized children (20.9%). Among the ≤ 4 years old
children, boys (39.0%) were higher than the girls
(13.3%). Among 0~10 years old children, it
presented a tendency of Anti-HAV antibody rate
from 15.4% to 44.4, it increased rapidly to
29.7% in children aged 0~4. Among 10~40 years
old group, the rate was going up with age.
The value of the peak of positive rate of Anti-HAV
antibody sat on at 45~48 years of age, and
after fifty the rate slowly decreased.

Key words ELISA Anti-HAV

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孕产期因素在癫痫病因中的作用

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本文对1987年西北五省区762例癫痫患者做了1:1的病例对照研究，着重分析了孕产期因素在病因中
的作用。

一、材料和方法：病例分别来自陕西、甘肃、宁夏、
青海及新疆五省区中随机抽样的13个县市区，由主治医
师以上人员做诊断。对照组的性别、民族、职业与
病例组相同，年龄相差2岁以上，经血压测量和计算OR
及95%可信限(CL)。并做了2хc直接回归分析及χ2
检验。

二、结果：762例中男性413例，女性349例，比值
为1.18，故无代表性及均衡性经检验无显著性差异。
1.出生异常的OR为2.83，95%CI1.69~4.73，病例

三、讨论，1. 出生异常是癫痫病因中的一个重要
因素，该因素与母孕期因素间呈正相关；2. 母孕期感
染是癫痫发生的独立危险因素，男性OR高于女性，其危
险性与感染次数呈正相关。

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