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Comparative Analysis of the Trends of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Diseases in Rural and Urban Monitored Population of Jiangsu Province Du Fuchang, et al., The First Affiliated Hospital of Nanjing Medical College

This study was done on acute myocardial infarction (AMI), coronary sudden death(CSD) and stroke in 424 318 population in Hai Men county and Nanjing city by registration according to WHO "Monica Project" from 1983 to 1987.

The results showed that the age-adjusted average annual incidence of coronary events and stroke were 18.6/100 000 and 103.1/100000, respectively, in a resident population aged 25~74 for 135 429 year-persons in Nanjing. They were significantly higher than 8.4/100 000 and 61.6/100 000 in a group of peasants for 1 040 127 year-persons in Hai Men county of Jiangsu province ( $u=2.1, 4.38, P<0.05$ ). The age-adjusted average annual mortality of AMI was also higher in Nanjing (4.7vs.0.3/100 000;  $u=4.6, P<0.01$ ) than in Hai

Men.

Following the effectiveness of hypertensive community control in the monitored population in Nanjing from 1985 to 1987, the mortality of AMI, CSD and stroke decreased significantly and the annual incidence of stroke was also tended to lower. Both the annual incidence of coronary and stroke events and the fatality of stroke at acute stage were still unchanged from 1983 to 1987 owing to the hypertensive community control being delayed in rural population in Hai Men.

Key words Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Coronary and Stroke Events Monitoring Population

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我国几种主要恶性肿瘤及心血管疾病发展趋势的预测

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1989年底我们采用德尔菲方法(又称专家经验统计判断法)对我国几种主要恶性肿瘤及心血管疾病在今后5~10年内的发展趋势进行了预测。

结果表明, 肺癌今后5~10年内仍上升, 宫颈癌则趋于下降, 乳腺癌一半以上的人主张会上升. 高血压、冠心病、脑血管疾病多数人认为趋向上升。鼻咽癌主要

趋向是稳定的, 食管癌、胃癌5年内趋向稳定, 5年后至10年内呈下降趋向, 肝癌5年内稳定上升, 5年后到10年内呈稳定状态。

本次专家调查的结果, 将对我国各地主要恶性肿瘤及心血管疾病的防治决策提供依据。

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