

应当首先是青年人肝癌的下降。当过去及现在的预防接种对象(新生儿)依次进入15~岁以上年龄组后,有必要再来评价启东青年人肝癌的发病(死亡)率。

Epidemiologic Characteristics of Liver Cancer in the Youth in Qidong High-risk Area *Chen Jianguo, et al., Department of Epidemiology, Qidong Liver Cancer Institute*

This paper reports the epidemiologic characteristics of liver cancer in the youth aged 0-34 years during the period of 1972-1989 in Qidong high-risk area. The mortality for liver cancer in the youth was 11.59 per 100000 (age-adjusted rate, 9.55 per 100000), which accounted for 15.45% of that in the total population, and 61.55% of all cancers in the youth.

Significant sex-difference was also seen in the youth: 18.60 per 100000 (age-adjusted rate, 15.79 per 100000) in males and 4.50 per 100000 (age-adjusted rate, 3.60 per 100000) in females. The male-to-female ratio was 4.13:1, showing that liver cancer occurred more frequently in early-adult life in males than

females. There was a rising trend in crude mortality of liver cancer in the youth over this period, but after adjusting for age, the rate showed a slight decrease. It might be expected that, owing to expanded immunization with hepatitis B vaccine in Qidong newborns since 1983, the further decrease of liver cancer mortality in Qidong should be seen in the youth.

Key words Youth Liver cancer

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锦县建业中心小学学生结肠小袋纤毛虫感染调查

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结肠小袋纤毛虫病当地以往未见报道, 在全国人体寄生虫分布调查时, 有感染(0.77%)。为了解小学生感染情况及传染源, 提供有效防治措施的科学依据, 我们于1990年11月对146名小学生及35头猪感染情况进行了调查, 结果发现, 受检学生146名, 查出结肠小袋纤毛虫感染者32名, 感染率为21.92%, 其中男性感染率为25.00% (18/72), 女性为18.72% (14/74), 男女感染率无明显性差异 ($P > 0.05$)。

各年级和年龄组间感染率无显著性差异。检查猪粪便35份, 阳性13份, 感染率为37.14%。

调查结果进一步证明当地有结肠小袋纤毛虫的感染, 而且小学生感染率显著高于普通人群, 同时高于其他报道, 这是否与学校环境卫生差及学生不良的生活习惯有关, 须进一步研究。

当地猪的感染率高与学生感染率高相一致, 进一步证明当地传染源是猪, 与文献报道相同。

当地是沿海地区, 猪是怎样感染的? 人的感染高是否与人们习惯吃生海物有关, 应进一步探讨。

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