

coid therapy is a risk factor for the secondary infection in patients suffered from viral hepatitis.

For getting rid of the interference of confounding factor and interaction a stratified analysis was performed. These patients were again divided into severe type and moderate type according to the severity of the disease.

The results of stratified analysis were $aRR(F) = 3.05$ and $aRR(\bar{F}) = 1.48$, $cRR > aRR$. These findings demonstrated that the degree of severity of patients played a primary role in the secondary infection of hepatitis and showed that the confounding factor was present. On the other hand, the result of $aRR(F) \neq aRR(\bar{F})$ indicated that the interaction also existed simultaneously.

This study suggests that special attention should be paid to maintain and increase the level of immunological defence function in

patients with hepatitis. And, it is necessary to restrict the indiscriminate usage of corticoids, particularly in severe patients, for preventing nosocomial infection.

Key words Viral hepatitis Corticoid therapy Infection Confounding factor Interaction

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桥溪口学校乙型流感爆发调查报告

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1990年4至5月,湖南省凤凰县桥溪口学校先后连续发生许多发热、头痛及“上感”症状为主的病人,影响了该校正常教学秩序。疫情发生后,经流行病学、临床诊断和病原学证实为乙型流行性感(简称乙型流感)病毒引起的一次爆发。该校60%的学生为住宿生,教室、居住条件比较拥挤,通风采光较差,卫生状况不良。

本次共调查在校的576人,诊断为流感者231人,罹患率40.10%,无死亡病例;男发病145人,女发病86人,男女发病比1:0.59,男女罹患率分别为38.98%(145/372)和42.16%(86/204),男女罹患率无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。5~岁组罹患率为35.79%(34/95),10~岁组46.26%(99/214),15~岁组40.87%(94/230),20~岁组44.44%(4/9),25岁以上无病例(0/29),发病年龄分布有非常显著性差异($P < 0.01$)。首发病例黄××,4月27日发病,系在该校所

在地感染。第二和第三例于4月28日发病,系首例同班(五一乙班)同学,与首例有密切接触史。第四例4月29日发病,系初三学生,前四例均系住宿生,疾病先在五一乙班和初三班传播,逐渐波及全校,至5月14日最后一例,共持续18天。发病主要集中在5月6日至9日间,共发生118例,占病例总数的51.08%,高峰在5月8日,发生38例,以后逐渐下降。

本次流感爆发,多数病例症状较轻,主要症状有发热、头痛、头晕和咳嗽。病程多数2~4天,少数达一周左右。采集含漱液6份,分离出流感病毒1株,经中国预防医学科学院病毒学研究所鉴定为乙型流感病毒。采集患者静脉血标本13份,细菌培养均阴性。

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