

0.05)；(4)感染支原体和衣原体在年龄上(成年人)差别无显著性( $P>0.05$ )，(5)有一定地区性，各地病种不完全一致，即因地、因病而异(表1)；(6)性乱者常感染Uu、Ct和Mh，尤其混合感染二种或三种病原体并不少见(8.93%)。提示性乱行为是传播这类疾病的重要因素。对性乱者在有条件的地方，可通过特异性实验诊断方法，检查其是否有支原体和衣原体感染，确诊后给予相应的治疗，做到抓一个，查一个，治一个，以减少传染源。以上结果对制订防制对策有重要参考意义。

**Epidemiological Study on the Infections of Mycoplasma and Chlamydia in Immoral Persons and Healthy Controls in Seven Areas of China** Zhao Jiwen, Xu Cuiyu, Wang Ning, et al. Department of Epidemiology, Nanjing Railway Medical College, Nanjing 210009

1284 immoral persons and 1161 healthy controls, from seven areas of China, were detected for the antibodies to *Ureaplasma urealyticum* (Uu), *Mycoplasma hominis* (Mh), and *Chlamydia trachomatis* (Ct) by indirect hemagglutination (IHA). The results showed that: (1) in the immoral persons, the positive rates of antibody was the highest in Uu (25.47%), higher in Ct (18.22%), and lower in Mh (8.80%); (2) the levels of antibody to Mh, Uu, and Ct were significantly higher

in the immoral persons than in the healthy controls; and (3) the immoral persons were commonly complicated with infections caused by Uu and Ct. It was indicated that the immoral persons were risk population of Mycoplasmal and/or Chlamydial venereal diseases, and it must be noted for us controlling venereal diseases.

**Key words** Sexually transmitted disease  
Mycoplasma Chlamydia

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## 6 671例出院病人医院感染情况分析

林桂仁 姚克勉 李 晶

1992年我院共出院6 671例病人,发生医院感染253人,感染率为3.8%。感染例次为271例次。医院感染以内科的肿瘤、神经和循环组发病率高,五官科发病率最低。感染部位以上呼吸道居首位,其次为下呼吸道。基础病以神经系统和恶性肿瘤发病率高。医院感染病原菌以革兰氏阴性菌为主,且医院感染病原菌对大部分抗

生素均耐药。本文通过详细的数字材料,提示医院管理者对医院感染的重视。

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本文作者单位: 黑龙江省齐齐哈尔医学院第一附属医院  
264205