Sero-epidemiological study on the human T-cell leukaemia virus type I & II infection in the east coastal areas of Fujian province  WANG Hui-rong*, YAN Yan-sheng®, QIU-wen®, ZHENG Jian-sheng®, FENG You-ya¢, WU Shan-qun¢, WU Jiang-hong. Fujian Province Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 350001, China.

Abstract: Objective To study the seroprevalence of human T-cell leukaemia virus type I & II (HTLV- I & II) infection in adult population in the east coastal areas of Fujian and to explore the possible risk factors of HTLV- I & II. Methods A total number of 3259 blood samples from drug users, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) patients, prostitutes, and blood donors for serologic assays during 1999 to 2002 were collected. All samples were screened for HTLV- I & II antibody using enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) kits. All of the positive samples were confirmed by western blot (WB) kits. Statistical analysis was done by Epi software and \( \chi^2 \) test by Fisher's exact test. \( P < 0.05 \) was considered statistically significant. Results The overall seroprevalence rate of HTLV- I & II in healthy populations was 0.06% including 0.32% in drug users and 0.58% in STD patients and prostitutes respectively. HTLV- II had not been found. The seropositive rates for HTLV- I in STD patients and prostitutes were significantly higher than the findings among healthy populations (\( P < 0.05 \). There were no different seroprevalence rates between drug users and healthy populations (\( P > 0.05 \). No significant changes in HTLV- I prevalence rates were found in the different age groups as well as in Fuzhou and Linde cities (\( P > 0.05 \). Conclusion The result suggested that in the east coastal areas of Fujian province HTLV- I was the main prevalent virus. The seroprevalence of HTLV- II was very low with no HTLV- II. Neither age nor gender seemed to be HTLV- I risk factor in the east coastal areas of Fujian province but the increase of exposure to sex might be one.

Key words: Human T-cell leukaemia virus, Infection
以及高危人群中的流行情况还不清楚，为此我们选
用有限公司生产的抗体检测试剂盒对酶联免疫吸附试验(ELISA)的
阳性的判断标准，为不确定结果。

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我们的调查发现，在福州、宁德两地健康人群中，抗体的阳性率仅为19.5%，表明在该地的流行水平很低。由于健康人群携带者是在宁德发现的，而福州没有发现，且在108份宁德吸毒者的血清中有40份抗体阳性，阳性率高达71.4%，因此我们比较了福州、宁德两地不同人群中抗体的阳性率，但经统计学分析后，结果两地差异未见有显著性，这可能是由于宁德吸毒者的样本量太少而引起的。但有报道在福建莆田所做的大样本量抗体筛查，抗体阳性率为0.06%，见下表。

在有关抗体感染有关的危险因素调查中，年年龄、性别、性暴露次数以及共用注射器等都是危险因素。有资料表明，年龄大的妇女的携带率较高，这是因为通过性途径，男性更易将病毒传染给女性，随着年龄的增加，所累积的性暴露次数的增多，更增加了她们感染抗体的危险性，但这种危险对于男性来说小于女性。但我们的调查发现抗体阳性率在健康人群、性病就诊者及暗娼和吸毒者在年龄、性别上差异均无显著性，因而我们认为，年龄、性别因素在闽东沿海地区不是抗体流行的危险因素。吸毒者中抗体阳性率与健康人群相比差异亦无显著性，这可能是作为我们研究对象的吸毒者，大部分是以口吸为主，且在静脉吸毒者中，共用注射器的比例也很小，但我们发现在性病就诊者及暗娼人群中抗体的阳性率显著高于健康人群，因此性暴露次数的增加可能是其影响因素之一，但更为确切的原因还有待收集更多的病例，作病例对照研究来分析。

参考文献

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