

摘 要

从1982年1~12月北京市东城区交道口等七个地段共出生3,153名婴儿,记录体重及孕周者2,575名。254例仅记录体重,无孕周,二组共计2,819名,占全部新生儿的89.71%。根据2,575例的完整资料分析,新生儿平均体重为 3284.2 ± 9.7 克,40孕周婴儿平均体重为 3313.2 ± 13.7 克,仅记录体重而无孕周的254例,平均体重为 3290.9 ± 37.8 克,与记录完整者相近。

低体重儿(体重 ≤ 2500 克)占5%,该数字低于1979年WHO公布的亚洲、欧洲及北美的低体重儿百分数(7~20%)。无一例产妇年龄在20岁以下,所有产妇在产前均获得较好的卫生保健。

ABSTRACT

3,153 newborns were registered in seven districts neighbouring with Jiao Daokou district during the period from January to December 1982. Among them 2,575 had complete records of weight at birth and date of registration, and 254 had incomplete records noting down the birth weight only. Altogether, these

2 groups covered 89.71% of all the cases under Study. The infants of the former group were found to have an average weight of 3284.2 ± 9.1 grams birth, while those of the later group an average weight of 3290.9 ± 37.8 grams at birth. There was no significant difference in birth weight between these two groups. In addition, the average weight of infants born at the 40th week of pregnancy was found to be 3313.2 ± 13.7 grams.

Five per cent of the newborns were of low-weight (≤ 2500 grams). This 5% figure compares favourably with the 7~20% published by WHO in 1979 for Asia, Africa, Europe and North America.

None of the mothers under study was teenager. All of them had received quite satisfactory health care.

参 考 文 献

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注射乙脑疫苗引起急性血小板性紫癜一例报告

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地鼠肾细胞培养乙脑灭活疫苗人群接种后引起急性血小板减少性紫癜未见报道, 1981年观察到一例报告如下:

患儿魏××, 女2岁半, 5月21日首次皮下注射乙脑疫苗(武汉所产品, 批号815, 效期1982年3月13日) 0.5毫升。注射后8小时左右患儿发热, 10小时后鼻出血, 量多, 口腔有血凝块, 翌晨全身有针尖大小出血点, 臀部及下肢有较多淤血斑, 口腔粘膜有紫斑, 舌尖有3个豆大血泡, 舌不能缩, 口半张流涎不止。23日出荨麻疹, 持续4小时消失。24日晨再次出血, 量多, 呕血两次, 病家无家族性易出血史。24日血检白细胞 $20600/\text{立方毫米}$, 中性70%, 淋巴30%, 血红

蛋白6.5克%, 血小板 $13000/\text{立方毫米}$, 粪潜血阳性。入院后用10%葡萄糖, 5%糖盐水加右旋糖酐, 辅酶A、氢化可的松, 维生素C, 庆大霉素等静滴, 肌注维生素K及仙鹤草素, 口服非那根, 强的松并检血300毫升。26日患儿全身出血点及淤斑逐渐消退。住院10天, 出院后未见复发。根据实验室检查结果, 可认为是速发型变态反应, 可能系疫苗中血清成分与体内蛋白质结合刺激机体产生相应抗体, 当再次使用含血清疫苗时, 血清蛋白与抗体形成抗原抗体复合物, 吸附在血小板表面, 使血小板在网状内皮系统内易破坏, 从而出现急性血小板减少性紫癜。