免暴饮暴食,加强工人劳动保护,避免接触有害物质等措施,对预防胃癌将是有利的。

ABSTRACT

Fuzhou is one of the high-risk cities of gastric cancer in China. Its standardized mortality of gastric cancer was 46.34 per 0.1 million population during 1973-1975. A case-control study on gastric cancer with 102 matched pairs in Fuzhou was carried out in 1982. The available data were analysed by means of monofactorial and multifactorial methods, the latter was fitted in with the conditional logistic regression model. The results showed that the parents suffering from gastric cancer, taking less soyabean milk, fresh vegetables and fruits, having a bad habit of eating pattern such as irregular intervals between two meals or eating too much one meal and contacting with toxic chemicals were risk factors of gastric cancer. We should encourage people to take soyabean milk, fresh vegetables and fruits frequently, to keep good eating habit and should prevent workers from contacting with toxic substances. These measures would be of henefit to prophylaxis of gastric cancer.

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舟山地区首次发现流行性出血热

浙江省舟山地区卫生防疫站 祝国光

舟山地区既往无流行性出血热病例报告。1985年 4月,宁波市第一医院报告一例可疑出血热。患者家 住定海县大丰乡新建村,男性,19岁,学生,3月31 日发病。临床主要表现为头晕、全身无力、纳差、恶 心、呕吐、腰酸。体检发现两侧腋下有少量出血点; 血小板减少,周围血象中有异常淋巴细胞,有蛋白 尿。

病人血清经浙江省卫生防疫站检查,证实为EHF,其IFAT抗体滴度分别为1:320,1:1280。继而又在该县的沥港镇发生一例,岱山县的东沙镇发生一例,泥峙乡发生二例。均得到省站血清学的证实,效价均在1:640~1:1280之间。

今年5月,又从大丰、沥港二地的褐家鼠、黄胸鼠、刺毛黄鼠的肺切片中检出出血热抗原。大丰乡捕捉的156只鼠类分属2科8种,经浙江省站检查,出血热抗原阳性6份,阳性率为3.85%,其中褐家鼠阳

性率为5.15% (5/97); 黄胸鼠检查2只,阳性1只; 沥港镇捕鼠153只,分属2科5种,出血热抗原阳性11份。阳性率为7.19%,其中褐家鼠阳性率为8.77%(10/114),刺毛黄鼠检查一只亦阳性。

此外,在1985年5月14~15日分别在大丰、沥港二地的健康人群血清中检出出血热抗体,其阳性率分别为0.94%(2/212),1.29%(2/155)。

舟山为海岛地区,与大陆隔绝,患者无外出史, 目前病例在继续增多(11例经血清学证实),疫区已波 及到二个县七个乡(镇),调查中又发现鼠带出血热抗 原,故认为当地存在出血热自然疫源地,并初步认为 以家鼠型为主。

(参加工作的还有: 楼松庭、曾永祥、王建跃、顾全忠、何仁义诸同志; 承浙江省卫生防疫站、大丰和沥港医院大力支持)