

与各自在胃癌发病中的作用。

三、以上数据分析均在PC-1500计算机上(8k模块)完成,为解决该机内存较小的缺点,我们将原始数据编制小程序,用CHAIN语句结合录音机,使分段程序接转(该方法可处理任意组数据),从而完成大数据多变量的分析,若将该机换用16k模块或使用该机扩充卡,则处理的变量更多,在计算时还要方便。以上全部数据处理该机运转1天即可完成。

摘 要

本文介绍用“病例-对照”研究,对江苏省胃癌高发区流行因素进行分析。因素包括饮食种类和习惯、水源、经济生活和社会心理共50种,资料的单因素分析发现有16种因素与胃癌呈正相关联系($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$);有10种因素与胃癌呈负相关联系($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$)。多因素分析,首先用信息量分析而后用逐步回归和模糊聚类分析,发现主要入选因素依次为饮用河沟污染水、发病5年前人均口粮低、不食辣椒、生闷气、家族、胃癌史,发病5年前经济亏空及现金收入低等7个因素,复相关系数0.65627,常数项0.18601, $F_{进} = F_{出} = 17.2$ 。全部资料用PC-1500机处理,数据用分段小程序输入解决该机内存不足。

Case-control Study of Gastric Cancer in high-incidence Areas Li Xuexin et al., Xuzhou Medical College

Case-control study was used to analyze the fac-

tors of gastric cancer in high-incidence areas, Yangzhong and Jingjiang counties, Jiangsu Province. A total of 50 factors were examined, including the factors of diet, food habit, water supply, socioeconomic status, psychological factors etc. Through the study of individual factors it was revealed that positive correlation existed in gastric cancer with 16 factors ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$) and negative correlation with 10 factors ($P < 0.05 \sim 0.01$). For multiple factor analysis, the data were initially processed with entropy function and then treated by stepwise regression fuzzy cluster. As a result, 7 factors were found to be associated with gastric cancer; they in order were: polluted drinking water, low food provision in the period of 5 years previous to diagnosis of cancer, non-ingestion of capsicum, low spirits, family history of gastric cancer and low income (in cash) or being in debt period of 5 years before onset of the illness (coefficient of multiple correlation = 0.65627, constant = 0.18601, $F_{i} = F_{o} = 17.2$). All of the data were processed with PC-1500 computer, and segmented program was adopted for input data so as to suit the computer's limited capacity of internal storage.

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(参加该项研究工作的还有李瑛、楚建军、封锦芳、于鸣娟、吴秀娟、杨平镇以及杨中、靖江两县卫生防疫站有关同志)

济宁市区流行性出血热的流行病学调查

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从济宁市区出血热发病流行情况分析,发病具有3~5月、11~12月两个高峰,呈现明显的季节性;褐家鼠为主要传染源,室内为主要感染场所。在市郊交错居住的条件下,工人、农民发病均较高,平房及楼下居住者显著高于楼上居住者;且有一户一例、一

村一例的高度散发特征。发病年龄以青壮年为主,且男多于女。我们认为在疫区不论男女老幼及不同职业均可感染发病,在预防上应根据当地情况,加强领导,开展卫生防病知识宣传,灭鼠灭螨,做好个人防护,加强疫情报告和管理,降低发病率和病死率。