

The Relationship between Sodium, Potassium, Calcium and Magnesium in Urine and Blood Pressure Zhu Kangmin, et al., Department of Epidemiology, Tongji Medical University, Wuhan

The relationship between sodium intake and blood pressure within a population has not been demonstrated in many studies. We collected seven consecutive 24-hour-urine specimens, measured blood pressure over seven days in 148 boys aged 7-8 years and explored the relationship of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium or various of them to blood pressure. The multiple regression analysis showed that blood pressure was not significantly related to sodium, potassium, calcium or magnesium. The results did not support the view that the four cations were associated with blood pressure respectively. But the ratio of sodium/calcium or potassium/calcium in urine was positively related to systolic blood pressure and this relationship might vary with different family history of stroke. The results suggested that the ratio of sodium/calcium or potassium/calcium in urine may be associated with blood pressure and genetic background may have some effects on the relationship.

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蚊 虫 体 内 HBsAg 的 检 测 报 告

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已经证实从外界采集的吸血蚊虫以及实验室繁殖的蚊虫喂乙肝阳性血液后, 均可检出HBsAg, 而人工喂血实验室传代的新蚊和卵块未能检出HBsAg. 但从外界采集的吸血蚊虫经传代的新蚊, 及从外界孳生地捕捞的孑孓孵化出来的新蚊是否也存在HBsAg, 尚未见报道. 我站于1985年8月1日至20日将所捕获蚊虫和孑孓孵化出来的新蚊分成每10只一组进行检测. 其结果如下:

在自然采集蚊虫中, 抽样传代70组新蚊, 野外捕捞孑孓孵化出16组蚊虫, 同时应用ELISA法与RPHA

法检测HBsAg, 均未检出阳性. 但用ELISA法检测自然采集的吸血雌蚊120组, 却检出阳性22组, 阳性率为18.33%; 同时以RPHA法检测, 发现10组阳性, 阳性率为8.33%. 这说明蚊虫吸入乙肝阳性血液后, 是可以携带HBsAg, 而HBsAg在蚊虫体内是没有复制的迹象. 因此, 可以认为蚊虫生物性传播乙肝的可能性是很小的. 但机械地传播是可能存在的. 若证实蚊虫确能传播乙肝, 那么在一个蚊密度高、乙肝发病率高的地区, 这种传播方式具有重要的流行病学意义.

(黄钦铭 执笔)