

In order to study the risk factors associated with nasopharyngeal carcinoma(NPC) in Hei Longjiang province, a casecontrol study on nasopharyngeal carcinoma was conducted in the Affiliated Tumour Hospital of Harbin Medical University, Hei Longjiang province, from January to December of 1985. Interviews with 127 cases and 127 matched controls were made.

Classical matched-pair statistic analysis and Logistic regression analysis were made with IBM PC/XT microcomputer. Results from the classical analysis indicated that salted fish consumption during childhood was a risk factor for nasopharyngeal carcinoma(relative risk 5.5;  $P < 0.05$ ). Exposure to soot was also significantly associated with this disease (odds ratio 1.9;  $P < 0.05$ ). They were similar to those from Logistic regression analysis. Genetic factors may also play a very important role in the pathogenesis of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. In Logistic regression analysis, we found that the nasosinusitis was also as a significant risk factor in the development of NPC ( $B = 1.38$ ;  $\exp(B) = 3.99$ ).

There was no association between nasopharyngeal carcinoma and fried food, pickled vegeta-

bles, tobacco, or alcohol etc. The sexual difference in etiologic constitution was not found in the study either.

**Key words** Nasopharyngeal carcinoma  
Case-control study Logistic regression

### 参 考 文 献

1. 胡孟璇·鼻咽癌的流行病学.见:区宝祥主编.鼻咽癌病因和发病学研究.北京:人民卫生出版社,1985:1.
2. 湖南医学院肿瘤研究室.亚硝酸类化合物诱发大鼠鼻咽癌的实验研究.科学通报 1978; 23:756.
3. 姚开泰,等.从死因回顾调查资料看湖南省鼻咽癌流行病学的一些特征并探索其发病机理.湖南医学院学报 1982; 7(1):10.
4. Fong Y and Walsh EO. Carcinogenic nitrosamines in Cantonese salted dried fish. *Lacet* 1974; 2:1032.
5. 胡孟璇,黄小兰.鼻咽癌致病因素的初步调查研究.新医学 1972; 12:11.
6. Bull P. The effect of migration on the risk of nasopharyngeal cancer among Chinese. *Cancer Res* 1974; 34:1189.

## 母婴配对破伤风血清抗体检测

湖南湘西土家族苗族自治州卫生防疫站 李玲玲 张桂芝

据我州1973~1979年死因回顾性调查统计,新生儿破伤风死亡率为16.32/10万,占新生儿疾病死亡总数的18.36%,居第三位。为了尽快控制新生儿破伤风,为育龄期、孕期破伤风免疫提供科学依据,我们于1986年5~7月在吉首市、花垣县医院妇产科配对收集健康待产妇及新生儿脐血血清,采用破伤风间接血凝法(IHA)检测破伤风抗毒抗体,以破伤风抗毒抗体 $\geq 0.015$ IU/ml为阳性。

本次共检测母婴配对血清136对,母体血清抗体阳性率25%,95%可信区间为17.75%~32.25%;新生儿脐血抗体阳性率15.44%,其95%可信区间为9.37%~21.51%,经配对 $\chi^2$ 检验,差异非常显著( $\chi^2 = 11.67$ ,  $P < 0.01$ )母体血清抗体GMT为1:2.1587

(0.01686IU/ml),新生儿为1:1.6730(0.01307IU/ml),其差异非常显著( $t = 3.6368$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),其95%可信区间母体为1:1.6850~1:2.7663,新生儿为1:1.3452~1:2.080。不同母龄、不同民族、及城乡母婴血清抗体阳性率与GMT差异均无显著性意义( $P > 0.05$ )。母婴血清抗体滴度相符113份,占检测总数的83.09%,相差一个滴度5份(3.65%),相差2个滴度以上18份(13.25%)。经相关分析,婴儿脐血抗体与母体血清抗体存在明显的正相关关系。 $(r = 0.8337$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ),其回归方程为 $\hat{y} = 0.122 + 0.94887x$ 。

通过本次调查表明,我州75%的孕妇及85%以上的新生儿缺乏对破伤风的免疫力。