因及防制措施外,还应高度重视先天性心脏病等内脏畸形对婴幼儿的危害。

Follow-up Study on Prevalence Rate of Congenital Defects in Children at Birth and Age of Two Years Hu Yonghua, et al., Beijing Medical University, etc.

To obtian prevalence rate of congenital defects during age of two years 16107 children were followed. Our data demostrate that the prevalence rate of over all congenital defects at birth increased about 69% compared with at age of two years. The reason for prevalence rate increasing with age was that many children with internal organ defects were not diagnosed until three months or later. Prevalence rate of congenital heart disease at birth was approximately one-fifth of that at age of two years. For gastrointestinal and abdominal

wall defects, the prevalence rate increased about 1.5 fold. This two sorts of defects above-mentioned were number eight and number five among over all defects at birth respectively. Three months after birth they became number one and number two.

Key words Follow-up study Congenital defects

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河北省B群流脑流行趋势与特征

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我国是流脑高发地区,历史上曾发生过多次全国性大流行,引起流行的菌群A群约占病例数的95%以上,而B、C群及新群病例占极少数。我省近年来由B群引起的病例不断增加,1988年全省分离到9株流脑菌,均为B群,这一情况应引起广大医疗卫生人员注意。

- 一、菌株来源:菌株由住院流脑病例及流脑疫村病例的脑脊液、血液或皮肤出血点分离得到,分别来自全省6个地、市。
- 二、结果:①历年菌群分布: 1976~1982年共分离流脑菌241株, B群8株(3.32%); 1984年分离 46株, B群1株; 1985年分离 50株, B群3株(7.84%); 1986~1987两年分离 6株, B群1株; 1988年分离 9株, 全部为B群菌。②发病年龄: 1984年以来资料完整的96例流脑患者年龄分析, 13例B群患者<1岁者5例, 占38.46%, 中位数年龄为2岁; 83例A群患者<1岁者9例, 占10.84%, 中位数年龄6岁, B群患者<1岁者比例明显高于A群患者(x²=4.84, P<0.01), 中位数年龄低于A群。③性别: A群与B群病例性别

构成中无显著差别。④季节性: 1984年以来我省14例 B群病例均发生在11月~5月份, 其中2、3、4三个月8例, 占57.14%; 1988年3~5月份在保定市传染病 医院分离到6株B群菌, 以后虽仍对可疑流脑病例做细菌分离工作, 但到10月底的五个月中再未分离到流脑菌。此结果显示B群病例与A群一样, 也呈明显的冬春季发病高峰,与国外报道相以合。

三、讨论:在欧、美等不少国家都曾发生过流脑流行菌群变迁。我国多年以来都是以A群流行为主。但自八十年代广泛接种A群流脑多糖菌苗以来,流脑发病率大幅度下降。而我省B群病例呈上升趋势,尤其在保定市传染病医院采集到30份临床诊断为流脑、化脓性脑膜炎病例的脑脊液、血液及皮肤出血点标本,分离培养出6株流脑菌,均为B群菌。沧州地区医院分离到2株流脑菌,也为B群。邢台地区卫生防疫站在处理一起流脑爆发疫情时,从最后一例病人血液中分离到一株流脑菌,还是B群。这是否意味着我省流脑流行菌群的变迁趋势,应引起有关人员的重视。