

potassium and low sodium diet was intimately correlated to the low incidence of hypertension. The Na/K ratio of dietary intake and urine was more closely related to blood pressure. The relationship between calcium and blood pressure was quite complicated. The appropriate ratio of calcium and magnesium intake may be significant in the prevention and treatment of hypertension. It also indicates some intrinsic connection between lipid metabolism and blood pressure, while the degree of smoking is definitely correlated to blood pressure.

Key words Hypertension Yi and Han nationality Dietary investigation Determination of biochemical indices of blood and urine

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(本文实验室工作由上海市高血压研究所协作完成, 食物营养成分分析由本院卫生学教研室协助完成, 还得到颜若平、安正昌、陆堂辉等同志的大力支持, 谨此致谢)

绍兴市一起伤寒的点状爆发及治疗

绍兴市第六医院 顾功绩 祝桂琅 陈云瑞

随着计划免疫的实施, 本市及郊县近年伤寒来就诊入院者仅见散发的个别病例, 没有明显的地域集中性与季节高峰。但于1986年, 尤其在5~10月份间, 就诊入院的非典型病例明显增多, 全年共收治168例。病例分布密集, 主要集中在市区沿着一条横贯东西仅长900公尺, 宽约3公尺的小河两岸都昌坊路一带成为这起伤寒的水源性点状爆发。

这些病例初始的临床表现除高热波动或持续不退外, 有畏寒、乏力、纳差等全身症状; 咽痛、胸闷、咳嗽、气促等呼吸道症状; 恶心、呕吐腹胀、腹痛、

粘便、黑粪等消化道症状; 还有头痛、精神抑郁、耳鸣、高度重听等神经系统及心悸、尿急尿频等其他症状的伴随出现。

实验室资料: 38例经血培养有15例伤寒杆菌生长, 27例血清肥达氏反应阳性, 并结合临床表现而确诊。分离菌被确诊为致病菌, 系沙门氏菌属中D族 Vi抗原阳性菌株, 对多种抗生素有不同程度的耐药性, 其中已作药敏的菌株对氨苄青霉素均为耐药菌株。

38例均联用两种抗生素及并用其他对症疗法而治愈。