An Experimental Epidemiologic Study of 4 Different IUDs Li Ying, et al., Jiangsu Family Planning Institute; Jiangsu Provincial Family Planning Commission, Nanjing

In dafeng county of Jiangsu province, 710 healthy women, aged 22-32 years, were randomly allocated to use one of the title IUDs 3-9 months postpartum in a single-blind manner. UCD is an inert stainless steel device assuming the shape of the uterine cavity, i.e., isoceles triangular-shaped. The study was designed to be completed in 2 years, and presently, 2 year data were presented. Results show that there were significant differences in the crude and cumulative termination rates of the 4 groups as analyzed by the logrank test. Besides, the crude termination rates of SSR was significantly higher than those of the other 3 IUDs (P<0.01). The main reasons for discontinuation of SSR were pregnancy and expulsion. In regard to the removal due to bleeding and pain, MLCu250 seemed to be the best followed by UCD, and TCU220 was the worst.

Key words: Experimental epidemiologic study IUD Singleblind Termination rate

参考文献
4. 世界卫生组织第13期年度报告

武汉市流行性红斑肢痛症爆发流行的病因初探
武汉市卫生防疫站 李 燕 陈琪惠 郭 飞

1987年2月26日至3月9日，武汉市的四区二郊发生了流行性的红斑肢痛症爆发流行，为探讨其病因，我们对1123例病人及周围人群进行了调查分析。

一、流行病学特点 此次流行具有发病急骤、涉及面广、发病率高、持续时间短，病例较为集中在郊县中学的学生等症状。发病高峰在3月28日至3月1日之间，各郊县均有发病，绝大多数为农村中学的学生，占发病总数的99.82%。据19所中学发病的430人中，年龄分布在12-30岁之间，其中16岁为最高，16-17岁占整个发病的64%，其中性别比为1：2.05，女生明显多于男生。

二、病因与分析 从儿不同郊县的中学现况调查中，没有发现共同的生物致病因素和污染因素存在，且该病的流行与膳食中缺乏多种维生素和营养不良亦似无明显关系，气候骤变所形成寒冷刺激因子是该病爆发的主要原因。农村住学生发病显著多于洗浴生（P<0.01），城市的住学生者很少发病，该病集中在郊县学校住学生条件差，寒冷呼吸道湿冷下，发病的女生多见。这同女生在青春期植物神经功能不稳，内分泌活动活跃有关。