

在研究年龄、性别和HDV感染发病关系时，我们发现HDV感染与年龄、性别缺乏相关关系，这与Smedile等人报道相符<sup>[5]</sup>。同时HDV感染与职业的关系也未显示出密切联系。说明在HBV感染人群中，HDV感染与年龄、性别、职业等因素间缺乏必然的联系。但其实质上正说明HDV感染与HBV感染在人群分布中的一致性，因HBV感染人群的存在是HDV感染的先决条件，故可推断HDV感染在不同人群中的分布，必然随HBV感染人群变化而变化。

**The Seroepidemiological Observation on Hepatitis Delta Virus Infection** Zhao Xing, et al., Hebei Medical College, etc.

To assess the relationship between hepatitis delta virus (HDV) infection and HBV and reveal the distribution of HDV infection and the feature of epidemic, we collected 271 cases of HBV infected people in Shijiazhuang area and tested anti-HD with EIA from April 1987 to October 1988. This study found the prevalence of HDV infection was as high as 12.92% (35/271), and male prevalence of anti-HD was 14.06% (27/192) and female 10.13% (8/79), but there was no significance difference ( $P > 0.05$ ). This suggested that the area of Shijiazhuang was a spot where HDV infection was high.

Among these people, the positive rate of anti-HD in chronic active hepatitis, chronic persistent hepatitis and cirrhosis was much higher than that in HBsAg carriers. These finding indicated that HDV infection (coinfection and superinfection) was important in pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis B and in exacerbating liver disease to cirrhosis. This study confirmed that there was no significant difference between HDV infection and age, sex and occupation among HBV infected people.

**Key words** Hepatitis delta virus (HDV) Seroepidemiology

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**延吉市朝鲜族、汉族居民钠摄入量和血清钠的比较**

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我们于1982年调查表明朝鲜族、汉族高血压患病率分别为14.14%和11.16%，两者有非常显著性差异，经多因素分析表明，食咸食是高血压危险因素。为此，我们于1988年6月进行了两民族钠摄入量和血清钠的调查测定。

**一、对象与方法：**选择朝、汉两族各100人进行血清钠测定，其中对朝鲜族24户（93人）、汉族22户（75人）进行膳食调查；血清钠采用6400型火焰光度计测定；主要调查从食盐、酱油、黄豆酱中摄入的钠

量，按1976年中国科学院出版的食物成分表来换算每人每日钠摄入量。

**二、调查结果：**朝鲜族居民血清钠为141.10 mmol/L，汉族为138.00 mmol/L，两者有显著差别（ $t = 2.01, P < 0.05$ ）；朝鲜族居民从调味品中钠摄入量日均值为8.89g，汉族为6.64g，两者有显著性差别（ $t = 2.20, P < 0.05$ ）。朝鲜族一年四季吃盐渍辣白菜，还喜吃黄豆酱，所以钠摄入量较高，这可能是血清钠升高及高血压患病率较高的原因。