

The Effect of the Emergent Vaccination Using DTP Vaccine to Control the Outbreak of Pertussis Sun Dequan, et al., The Sanitary and Anti-epidemic Station in Rudong County of Jiang-Su Province

This paper reports the results of the effects of the emergent vaccination with DTP vaccine to control the outbreak of pertussis. Objects of observation were 4~6 years old children of kindergarten having pertussis vaccination and exposed history. The children were at random divided into two groups: 76 children were vaccinated with DTP vaccine and 72 children were inoculated with placebo.

The results of observation: there was no strong and abnormal reaction in the vaccinated children; two weeks and three months after emergent vaccination with DTP vaccine, GMT antibody of pertussis were increased 18.14 and 4.73

times more than before vaccination respectively. There were no differences of the attack rates average days from vaccination to onset, average days of spasmodic cough ($P > 0.2$) within 21 days after vaccination between the two groups. The protection rate was 62.11% three months after vaccination. The results showed that the emergent vaccination with DTP to control the outbreak of pertussis was safe and effective.

Key words DTP vaccine Pertussis
Emergent vaccination

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高海拔地区吸烟与高血压的关系

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高海拔地区吸烟是否引起血压升高未见文献报道。为阐明两者关系, 我们对西宁地区(海拔2260米)8660例居民作高血压普查, 同时调查每例吸烟情况。男性4399例, 吸烟者1633例, 不吸烟者2766例; 女性4261例, 吸烟者85例, 不吸烟者4176例, 年龄均20岁以上。以每天吸烟三支以上为吸烟者, 戒烟十年以上作为不吸烟者。血压测量方法和诊断标准均按世界卫生组织的规定即为收缩压 ≥ 160 mmHg (21.3 kPa) 或舒张压 ≥ 95 mmHg (12.7 kPa) 者确诊为高血压。应用内部构成不同的两个率的差别显著性检验进行标准化率的显著性检验, 比较吸烟者和不吸烟者之间高血压患病率差别的显著性, 以T检验比较吸烟者和不吸烟者收缩压和舒张压水平差别的显著性。

各年龄组吸烟者收缩压和舒张压水平均高于不吸

烟者血压值 ($P < 0.01$), 平均升高值达10 mmHg (1.3 kPa) 左右。吸烟者高血压标准化患病率为6.3%, 不吸烟者为3.21%, 两者之间标准化患病率显著性检验 $\mu = 6.46$, $P < 0.001$ 有非常显著性差别, 表示吸烟者高血压患病率显著高于不吸烟者。男性与女性组吸烟者高血压患病率也均高于不吸烟者 ($P < 0.05$)。

本文研究证实, 在高海拔地区, 吸烟者血压水平和高血压患病率均高于不吸烟者。高血压是高原老人的主要死亡原因之一。因此, 为保护高原居民的身心健康, 戒烟是防治高血压的一项重要措施。

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