

# A Case-control Study on Endometrial Carcinoma Wang Ping, et al., Department of Gynecological Tumor, the Tumor Hospital of Shanxi Province

In order to study the risk factors associated with endometrial carcinoma, a case-control study conducted in the First Affiliated Hospital of Xian Medical University, from July 1984 to June 1988. Interviews with 102 cases and 102 matched controls were made.

The authors analyzed the data, by using odds ratio,  $\chi^2$  test,  $\chi^2$  test for trend and logistic regression. The results indicated that risk factors related to endometrial carcinoma might be early menarche, low frequency of pregnancy, nulliparity or low parity and obesity.

The factors of hypertension, diabetes, uterine curettage, fluoroscopy of pelvic cavity and mental trauma might also play a very important role in the pathogenesis of endometrial carcinoma.

There was no association between endometrial carcinoma and oral contraceptives, age of first birth, sterilization, leiomyoma of uterus.

**Key words:** Case-control study

Endometrial carcinoma Logistic regression

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## 首次在麻雀肺中检出流行性出血热病毒抗原

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1989年11~12月黑河地区防疫站与五大连池市防疫站协作, 对麻雀携带EHF病毒情况进行调查。结果报告如下。

**材料与方法** 麻雀肺标本的采集与检测: 在五大连池市、五大连池农场EHF疫区, 用砂枪捕麻雀, 剖取肺低温冻存, 送黑河地区防疫站检测。

**检测试剂及方法:** 用直接荧光抗体技术检测(EHF直接荧光血清为浙江省防疫站生产, 批号为88-12-2)。用美国产AO荧光显微镜检查标本。

**结果与讨论** 共检测麻雀肺98只, 其中3只EHF病毒抗原阳性, 带毒率为3.06%。阳性标本中EHF病毒抗原特异荧光颗粒典型清晰。抗原强度: (+) 2

只, ( ) 1只。

麻雀以食粮食为主, 主要栖息在居民区及周围, 和人类接触较密切。它排泄的粪常污染食物和水源, 有将EHF病毒传染给人的可能性。过去我们在对EHF病人流调中, 有些病人说不清或否认与鼠类有密切接触史。麻雀等在保存及传播EHF病毒与EHF在人群中流行的关系很值得研究。麻雀带EHF病毒的消长特点及流行病学意义尚待今后探讨。

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