二、食用毛蚶与肝炎发病的关系:我们两次调查结果均表明食用毛蚶者患肝炎的危险性分别为未食用者的3.63倍和4.29倍,我市出售的毛蚶主要来自江苏启东,这与上海等地同期甲型肝炎的传播媒介相同[1,2]。

三、肝炎接触史与肝炎发病关系:第二次调查表明,肝炎接触史与肝炎发病有关,其危险性为无接触史的5.02倍,因而及时、严格地管理传染源是控制续发病例的有效措施。

(参加此项工作的还有鹿城区卫生防疫站防疫科及莲池、市中、广化、朔门、小南、大南等防治院有关同志。本文的条件Logistic回归分析承上海医科大学流行病学教研室 俞国 培副教授协助完成,谨此一并致谢)。

A Case-control Study on the Transmission Factor of Hapatitis A Outbreak of Wenzhou in 1988 Xue Dayan, et al., Wenzhou Anti-Epidemic station, Zhejiang province

This investigation described a pair-matched case-control study on transmission factors of hepatitis A outbreak in Wenzhou City in earlier 1988 The results during early stage of thee pide-

mic showed that, for the people having had meal in eating houses OR was 9.08, whereas for those having eaten clams OR was 3.63. The results during middle and later stages showed that, for the contactor of hepatitis A patients OR was 5.02, while for those having eaten clams OR was 4.29. The result of this investigation showed that this outbreak was related to eating in eating houses during the early stage of the epidemic, but related to both contact with HA patients and eating clams during middle and later stages of the epidemic.

Key words Hepatitis A Outbreak Casecontrol study

参考文献

- 1. 胡孟冬, 等. 应用细胞培养方法和核酸杂交试验从启东来源毛蚶中检出甲型肝炎病毒,中国公共卫生学报 1989; 8(2): 91.
- 2. 胡善联,等.上海甲肝流行与卫生防疫管理.中国公共卫生管理 1989;5(2),13.

(1990年6月22日收稿,1992年2月21日修回)

麻疹、百日咳、白喉、破伤风和脊髓灰质炎血清免疫监测与分析

四川朝阳机械厂职工医院* 张德秀

1990年4月,为了解我厂部分儿童对麻疹、百日咳、白喉、破伤风和脊髓灰质炎(简称脊灰)的易感性,组织对全厂0~7岁320人按容量比例概率 抽样 法,共 采血44人,每人采静脉血3m1,分别测定五种抗体。

检测方法和标准:按卫生部1987年4月颁发的《计划免疫技术管理规程》要求进行。麻疹血凝抑制试验(HI),以麻疹抗体≥1:2为阳性;脊髓灰质炎采用细胞中和试验,以中和抗体≥1:4为阳性;白喉、破伤风用间接血凝法测定,以抗毒素≥0.01IU/ml达到保护水平;百日咳以试管凝集试验(半量法)测定抗体,凝集效价以1:20为阳性,≥1:320计算保护水平。

监测结果及分析:百日咳、破伤风和白喉的抗体阳转率均为100%,百日咳阳性保护率为100%,麻疹阳转率为89%,脊灰阳转率为98%。百日咳GMT0~2

岁为1:544, 3~4岁1:453,5~7岁1:1004, \(\bar{X}\)G 1:661; 白喉抗毒素GMT(IU/ml) 0~2岁为 0.077, 3~4岁 0.15,5~7岁0.11, \(\bar{X}\)G 0.10; 破伤风GMT(IU/ml) 0~2岁为0.33,3~4岁0.38,5~7岁0.28, \(\bar{X}\)G0.32; 麻疹GMT0~2岁为1:8.3~4岁1:66,5~7岁1:8, \(\bar{X}\)G\(\bar{X}\)1:16; 脊髓灰质炎0~4岁 I、\(\bar{I}\)、\(\bar{I}\)型抗体阳转率均为100%,5~7岁均为94%, \(\bar{X}\)G\(\bar{I}\)22, \(\bar{I}\)型1:48。

通过本次血清学监测与分析可以看出,我厂0~7岁 儿童中麻疹血凝抑制抗体水平略低。因此,尚需在今 后工作中予以重视,尤其还应按照"免疫程序"提高 接种技术和质量,保证每个儿童的全程足量接种,有 效地提高儿童的免疫水平。

[•] 绵阳市, 邮政编码 621000