

逐步回归分析,认为CHD危险因素中以妊娠母龄(≥ 35 岁)、母亲职业(化工工人)、孕早期感冒(三个月内)及胎儿出生季节(8、9月)、家族畸形史五项因素意义较大。提示适当的生育年龄、孕期防止病毒感染及化学工业品接触、以及对有家族畸形史者提倡节育等方面为防止CHD发生的重要措施。

Survey and Analysis on Correlative Factors with CHD in 12 468 Pupils in Yimeng Mountain Area Zhu Shuguang, et al., Linyi District Hygiene and Epidemic Prevention Station, Shandong Province, Linyi 276004

The risk factors correlated with congenital heart diseases (CHD) in 12 468 pupils in Yimeng mountain area were surveyed and analysed. The morbidity rate of CHD was 3.05%, which was higher than those of other heart diseases; ventricular septal defect (VSD) was more frequent than other types of CHD.

The frequency in pupils in city is higher than in rural areas.

In 38 cases with CHD, through analysis (1:1) on the risk of single factor and the progressive regression analysis on compound factors, the results showed that the age of pregnant women (≥ 35 years), the job of mother (chemical worker), the history of coryza in pregnancy (within 3 months), the season of birth (August, September), and the family history of malformation are notably correlated with CHD.

Key words Heart disease, Congenital Transactional analysis

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无精症53例睾丸活检的临床分析

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我们于1990年在宿县地区开展女子不孕、男子不育专科门诊,发现男子不育症中有不少无精症患者,我们随机选择53例进行调查分析,并作了睾丸活检,结果报道如下。

年龄分布: 21~25岁21例; 26~30岁17例; 31~35岁7例; 36~40岁6例; 41~43岁2例。

生活习惯调查: 嗜烟酒史,有个别甚至一天喝一公斤高粱酒; 长年食用棉籽油史; 胃窦炎史。该地区以往比较贫困,不少患者从小营养不良,全身发育较差,个子矮小,形体消瘦。

睾丸活检分析: 53例无精症患者精液检查:精子计数均为0。睾丸活检观察:造精功能低下7例; 生殖细胞缺如9例; 生殖细胞停滞在初级或次级精母细胞者6例; 曲精细管发育不良5例; 生殖细胞发育不全5例; 有各级或中级精母细胞但未见成熟精子5例, 睾丸生殖

细胞脱落堵塞管腔3例; 有少量成熟精子3例, 有1例有大量的死精子, 仅3例生殖功能基本正常。

讨论: 在无精症的病因调查中有关营养不良情况随着生活水平提高,已经不存在此问题。对睾丸活检病理的分析给我们很大启示,功能低下、发育不良、无成熟精子、缺如等共计42例,占80%左右,比例很高,且大多不可逆转。对于有少量或死精子者,我们可以使“少”转“多”,使“死”转“活”,在临床实践中已有实例,说明运用中医中药是可以闯出一条路的。阻塞管腔者,也可运用理气活血通络的方法,使“不通”转“通”。

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