

的程度而加重。城市空气污染的情况比农村地区严重，一是城市工业集中，二是城市居民居住密集。1986年我省六地市联合调查居民住宅空气污染情况表明，冬季饭前和饭后住宅内3,4苯并(a)芘的含量均值分别为2.11和55.14 ($\mu\text{g}/100\text{m}^3$)，三是城市温度比郊区高，局部形成了一个小“环流”，污染空气不易扩散，加重了城市污染的程度。

吸烟与肺癌有关联，但研究资料表明我国居民吸烟的相对危险度为2.5左右^[5]，比国外的低，其原因尚不清楚。但我省女性吸烟率很低，而女性肺癌死亡率上升，除与被动吸烟有关外，尚与空气污染及家庭微小气候污染（燃煤、炒菜油烟等）有关。

本文研究结果提示肺癌的发生与大气污染有关，这说明在工业化进程中加强环境保护的重要性，同时应加强对大气污染与肺癌的关系进行深入研究。

The Trend of Mortality of Lung Cancer and Its Association with Air Pollution Li Huiqing, Jin Shikuan, Shi Shengfang, et al., The Institute of Basic Medicine, Shandong Academy of Medical Sciences, Jinan 250001

A death retrospective survey of all causes from 1985 to 1989 was carried out in thirteen districts of Shandong Province in 1990. The total population investigated was 8.10 million that accounted for nearly ten percent

of the whole population of Shandong. The death rate of lung cancer (adjusted by Chinese population in 1964) was 12.0 per 100 000 population. As compared with that in 1970~1974, it increased by 96.7%, of which 102.5% for male and 85.7% for female. In each district the mortality of lung cancer also went up. In Qingdao, Jinan, and Zibo with high-mortality in 1970~1974, the rates of lung cancer death increased by 213%, 291%, and 260%, respectively. At the same time, in Zhaozhuang, Jining, Hezie with low-mortality in 1970~1974, the mortality rates of lung cancer increased by 303%, 284% and 285%, respectively. The results of correlational analysis showed that the increasing rate of lung cancer was related to the air pollution.

Key words Mortality Lung cancer Air pollution

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北京地区健康人群血清中大肠杆菌抗体的阳性率

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大肠杆菌是自然界普遍存在的条件致病菌。在正常情况下感染大肠杆菌不会发病。几乎每个人都有感染大肠杆菌的机会。那么，人群血清中大肠杆菌抗体阳性率究竟有多高？我们用微量补体结合室温结合法，对北京沙河地区57份健康人血清进行了检测，1:8为判定阳性标准。结果在57份健康人血清中，阳性48份，占84.2%。其中1:16以上者12份，占21.1%。阴性者

9份，占15.8%。这个结果表明，北京地区健康人群血清中大肠杆菌抗体阳性率相当高。在应用以大肠杆菌为受体菌进行基因克隆生产的抗原检测人群血清中抗体时，被检血清必须经足够量的大肠杆菌吸收后方可检测，不然会有假阳性产生，影响判定结果。

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