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The relationship between baseline factors defined at 4.3±1.8 hr after onset of acute myocardial infarction and 28-day survival in 319 patients admitted into the China Medical University was evaluated. The case fatality rate during acute period was 17.9%. Univariate statistics identified a significant relationship between 5 of these factors and survival. Multivariate noncondition stepwise logistic model analysis identified four factors as being most closely related to survival: (1) heart failure; (2) arrhythmia; (3) age; (4) history of essential hypertension. It is concluded that heart failure during the acute period of acute myocardial infarction is the most important baseline factor for prediction of 28-day survival.

Key words Acute myocardial infarction
Prognosis Case fatality rate

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莒南县流行性出血热流行病学调查

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为了解流行性出血热(EHF)的分布特征及其影响因素, 为制订防制措施提供依据, 我们于1991年选择莒南县EHF高发乡镇开展现场调查。结果表明, 病例分布具有边缘性和散发性。292例病人分布在90个自然村, 居住在村边者占51.72%; 男性发病率(12.59/万)高于女性(6.49/万), 两者有显著性差异($\chi^2=66.14, P<0.01$); 发病年龄集中在15~54岁, 占病例总数的77.05%(225/292), 55~59岁发病率(20.43/万)最高, 14岁以下最低(3/万); 农民占病例总数76.37%, 其次为工人(8.56%); 病家成员EHFV IgG抗体阳性率为18.57%(44/237)。临床表现轻症化, 轻、中型病例分别占病例总数的

57.88%和28.08%, EHFV IgG抗体阳性率分别为87.72%和86.42%。室内鼠密度为10.55%(21/199), 优势鼠种为褐家鼠, 占76.19%(16/21), 鼠EHFV抗原阳性率为4.76%(1/21), 褐家鼠带毒指数为38.27; 室外鼠密度为8.72%(17/195), 优势鼠种为黑线姬鼠, 占52.94%(9/17), 鼠EHFV抗原阳性率为5.88%, 黑线姬鼠带毒指数为27.17。同时, 从高发病村的刺猬脏器中, 首次在我省检出EHFV抗原, 阳性率为13.50%(22/103)。

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