

patients could visit any time, it was found to be as satisfactory way for both the patient and the doctor.

The prevalence rates of hypertension were found to be 12.47% and 11.20% in Gu-Lou District at the beginning and the end of 1982 respectively. Eighty eight cases of cerebral stroke occurred in the hypertensive patients, giving a rate of 8.78 per 1,000 population ≥ 15 years of age in 1982. Among them thirteen were new cases giving an incidence rate of 1.3 per 1,000 population (≥ 15 years of age). One hundred and one patients became physically disable and were notable to care of themselves, giving a rate of 7.54 per 1,000 total population.

With the community control program, more than 1/3 of the patients have their symptoms improved, and 24.3% patients have their blood pressure reduced. However, no significant difference as usually expected was found between the patients who took the medicine regularly and those not regularly or none at all.

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乙型肝炎传播因素的调查分析

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我们于1979年4月, 对农村三个公社中的三个大队, 抽查社员及干部职工和驻军后勤人员等共4151人, 查出HBsAg阳性268人, 阳性率6.6%。男女性别差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。年龄组差异显著($P < 0.01$), 以10~15及40~50岁组阳检率最高, 5岁以下及60岁以上者最低。职业则以医院工作人员和输血人员阳检率最高, 教师及工人最低, 职业差异很显著($P < 0.001$)。

有输血史和有注射接种史者阳性率最高。HBsAg

阳性与饮用水源及饮水习惯的关系不大。有无接触史者差异十分显著($P < 0.01$)。父阳母阴和母阳父阴的家庭其子女的阳性率后者明显大于前者。父母皆阴性而兄弟姐妹间阳性者占45.3%。夫妻之间夫阳妻阴和妻阳夫阴者各占57.0%和43.0%; 调查未发现夫妻双阳者。

调查结果表明: 注射途径和密切接触以及母婴垂直传播是乙肝传播的重要因素。

婴幼儿腹泻病原菌的调查报告

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我们于1982年7、8月份, 对我县水网地区车坊公社卫生院儿科101例婴幼儿急性腹泻患者便标本进行了病原菌检查, 用烛缸用加变形杆菌生长物 $42 \sim 43^\circ\text{C}$ 并采用苏州医学院的改良Campy-BAP琼脂平皿, 共检出空肠弯曲菌32株(31.7%); 15(14.9%)株致

病性大肠杆菌中, $O_{128}: B_{12}$ 8株, $O_{128}: B_{16}$ 5株, $O_{127}: B_8$ 与 $O_{112a-112c}: B_{11}$ 各1株; 志贺氏菌属共检出4株(4.0%), 宋内氏2株, 福氏1a1株, 福氏4a1株。绿脓杆菌3株(3.0%)。未检出沙门氏菌属与致病性球菌。