

一天调查的。调查结果表明：息肉史、居住地方豢养家畜及饮用池塘水、混沟水与大肠癌发病有明显关系，饮用水的RR不仅数值高，而且与饮用年数呈剂量反应关系。至于主食、副食（其中包括蔬菜、肉类、蛋类、水产品及豆制品等）与大肠癌发病似无关联。

of the creek located near the settlement or half-running water. RR of drinking water are not only high, but also there is a dose-response relationship to the use-years of drinking water. No association was seen with staple food, foodstuffs (including vegetables, meat, eggs, aquatic products, bean products, etc.) and wine, tea and cigarette.

ABSTRACT

参 考 文 献

A case-control study of recto-colon cancer has been conducted at Haining County, Zhejiang province in 1982. Ninety-seven cases were those with a histologically confirmed primary cancer of the recto-colon between January 1978 and December 1980. These cases were matched by age, sex and neighborhood of residence to cancer-free controls and non-digestive cancer patients. Each subject received a personal medical history questionnaire and a diet history questionnaire. Controls were selected by door-to-door starting with first residence adjacent to that of the case, at the time of day the corresponding case had been interviewed. The results were an elevated risk for those with a history of bowel polyps, for those who had live stock in the room and for those who drank the water

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新疆精河县不同民族健康人群乙肝表面抗原及亚型分布的调查

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我县是蒙、哈、维、汉等民族共居的地区。为摸清HBsAg在不同民族人群中分布情况及传播途径，我们于1980年6月至9月对我县城关公社9685人进行了HBsAg的检测。用RPHA法，1:10以上稀释度“++”为阳性。HBsAg致敏血球及诊断血清系卫生部生物制品研究所生产，批号8012-2；HBsAg亚型参比抗原和抗体用新疆维吾尔自治区卫生防疫站供给的adr、adw、ayw标准抗原和卫生部生物制品研究所生产的ADR、ADW和AYW亚型抗体来标定，方法按“全国病毒性肝炎流行病学调查统一实验检测技术方法规程”进行。

调查结果：HBsAg阳性634人，阳性率6.5%。蒙汉二族较其他民族阳性率高（ $P < 0.001$ ）。男性高于女性，差异显著（ $P < 0.001$ ）。5~9岁年龄组阳性率最高9.1%，次为0~4岁组与10~14岁组，分别为8.5%和7.7%，高于16岁以上各年龄组。调查表明HBsAg有一定的家庭集聚现象。唾液阳性率为23.9%，唾液检出率与血清滴度成正比。

选HBsAg阳性滴度较高的血清158份检测亚型，结果阳性108例，其中ayw占43.5%，adr占38%，adw占18.5%。