

on the effect of stainless steel core ring intrauterine contraceptive device in rural women was undertaken. The study was conducted in twelve provinces and municipalities according to a common program and protocol employing the cluster sampling method. 745 thousand women from 1,447 villages of 122 townships in 28 counties of 12 provinces and municipalities were screened individually. Finally, 24,633 women were identified as study subjects. They represented 38% of the women using this type of IUD in the areas surveyed, the total investigation rate was 96—100%.

The retrospective epidemiological survey shows that the continual use rate was 79.3 per hundred women, at the end of one year after insertion of the ring, and 55.2 per hundred women at the end of 5 years. Expulsion (11.4—20.73/100 women) was the prime cause of termination, next, accidental pregnancies (5.2—13.6/100 women) and pregnancy with ring in situ (2.4—6.7/100 women), removal rate for medical reasons was the lowest. In general, use of the single steel rings was a safe, effective and simple procedure for birth control for at least three years.

Nine determinants were selected out of 14 in the evaluation of their effects on IUD efficiency by multivariate analysis. The order of the nine factors were: insertion after menstruation, insertion during the lactating period, age of first birth, insertion after induced abortion, medical expertise, age of women at the time of insertion, physical

intensity of work, the number of partunitions prior to insertion and number of induced abortions prior to insertion. Single factor analysis was employed to observe further the effect of each factor. Results showed that the expulsion rate, the rate of pregnancy with rings in situ and the occurrence of accidental pregnancy were affected by the number of previous births, number of induced abortions level of medical technology and insertion during the breastfeeding period. Insertions at different times after menstruation had some effects only on the rate of pregnancy with rings and on accidental pregnancy rates. Different ages at first births had some effects on the rate of accidental pregnancy.

The expulsion rate and the accidental pregnancy rate are the highest when the ring is inserted in the breast-feeding period. The continual use rate is the highest when the rings is inserted after induced abortions or after menstruation.

We hold that non-medical removals should be deleted in evaluating the effectiveness of IUDs.

This survey is in accordance with China's experience of using the stainless steel IUDs over the past twenty years. There was no increased risk of pelvic infection (PID) or mechanical intestinal obstruction. It is a safe and effective contraceptive measure if the technique of insertion conforms to the standard and time of insertion appropriately chosen. The effect of five years use is as good as other IUDs commonly used at home and abroad.

西安市流行性出血热隐性感染追踪调查报告

西安市卫生防疫站

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在西安市出血热重疫区用IFA T检测288份正常人群出血热隐性感染情况, 检出15例阳性者, 占5.21%。为了解其血清抗体存留期限, 作了三年的追踪观察。实验用抗原片, 为黑线姬鼠阳性鼠肺所制, 经中国预防医学科学院流研所鉴定。实验用抗血清是上海生物制品所生产的冻干马抗人IgG荧光抗体, 特异性染色单位1:16。试验血清为本病患者的家属、邻居正常人血120份, 从事防治本病的医务人员168份, 取耳垂血0.5毫升。并采本病非疫区洋县正常人群血97份作对照。

检测结果: 1982年第一次检测阳性者占5.21% (15/288), 其中农民5/120占4.17%, 医务人员占5.95%(10/168)。1983年对上年检出的15例阳性者

进行第二次复查, 其中失访三例。在12份血中, 血清抗体滴度下降四倍的占50% (6/12), 抗体仍维持原水平的占33.33% (4/12), 抗体转阴的占16.67% (2/12)。1982年血清抗体GMT为735.17, 而198³年为146.3, 两年呈明显下降。1984年第三次检测仍有三例失访, 原抗体阳性转阴者占83.33%(10/12); 一例血清滴度由第一次的1:1280降到第三次的1:80; 一例从事出血热临床工作, 前两次血清抗体均为阳性, 但在1983年出血热发病高峰期患了出血热, 临床上为典型的五期经过, 并经血清学确诊, 1984年该患者已完全恢复, 测血清抗体滴度为1:1280。说明出血热隐性感染者抗体水平极不稳定。对照血清97份检测结果均为阴性。