

行中的作用估计过高。

四、胎脂的保护作用：婴儿出生后在皮肤上有一层灰白色的胎脂，尤以皮肤皱褶处明显。对胎脂的处理主张不一^[8,9]，有人主张出生后立即洗掉；有人主张暂时不要洗掉，以保护皮肤，防止破损，减少感染机会。本调查结果，甲院洗去胎脂最早，患病率最高；乙院和丙院洗去较晚，患病率也较低，而且与甲院差别非常显著。这种联系恐非偶然。过早地洗去胎脂，很可能就是甲院婴儿室十几年来持续不断地发生新生儿脓疱病院内感染的原因之一。它可能比环境污染的作用更大。

摘 要

脓疱病在大连某些医院出生的婴儿中流行已有若干年。本文对三个医院婴儿室内与脓疱病传播的有关因素作了调查。对412名婴儿的家庭作了家访。甲院出生的婴儿脓疱病患病率(33.9%)显著高于乙院(11.5%)和丙院(13.9%)。发现在甲院中有两个因素可能与其高患病率有关：早期洗去胎脂可能增高皮肤对化脓性球菌侵袭的易感性以及婴儿室与分娩室的环境污染机会较多。

A Study of the Factors Related with the Hospital Infection of Impetigo in the Nurseries of Three Hospitals in Dalian Tian Zhong-hou, et al., Dalian Medical College.

Impetigo has been prevalent in infants born in some hospitals in Dalian for some years. With a

view to control, factors correlated to the spread of impetigo in the nurseries of three hospitals were investigated. Household interviews with the families of 412 babies were conducted. The incidence rate of impetigo in infants born in Hospital A (33.9%) was significantly higher than those of infants born in the other two (11.5% and 13.9% respectively). Two factors found in Hospital A might be related with the high incidence: the early washing-off of the vernix caseosa, which might increase the susceptibility of the skin to the invasion of pyogenic coccus, and secondly the more chances of environmental contamination in that nursery and delivery room.

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(承来匡速副教授指导, 乔树民教授审阅文稿, 在工作中得到本市沙河口区卫生局及其下属街道防治站和被调查的三个医院产科领导和医务人员大力支持, 一并致谢)

一起牛肉污染引起的食物中毒

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1985年10月1日至2日, 江苏省徐州卫生学校发生了一起食物中毒, 我们全面调查了所有在校生478人。吃牛肉者221人, 发病119人, 罹患率为53.8%; 未食牛肉者不发病。食用不同处理的牛肉罹患率如下: 冷热牛肉均吃者36.6%, 吃冷, 未吃热牛肉者87.25%; 吃热, 未吃冷牛肉者16.5%; 冷, 热牛肉

均未吃者0。病人临床表现: 发热1%, 呕吐0, 腹痛, 腹泻均100%。根据病人发病时间计算出平均潜伏期为9.5小时, 推断肇事日期为10月1日晚餐时间, 病因食物为煮熟后存放近三天的牛肉。从3位病人的大便培养出致病性大肠杆菌O₁₅₇:B₃血清型。这种细菌污染牛肉可能是这起食物中毒的病因。