

的2946名4~14岁儿童的血压进行了复查。结果表明,儿童血压均值随年龄而上升是生长发育的伴随现象。用多元逐步回归分析筛选出体重、心率、血糖、HDL-C对收缩压变化有影响,而心率、血糖对舒张压变化有影响。

Longitudinal Studies of Blood Pressure in Children Li Liming, Cao Jiaqi, Wang Yanying, Dept. of Epidemiology, Beijing Medical University, Beijing

In order to find out the natural history of essential hypertension and determinants of blood pressure change in childhood, we examined 2946 children (ages 4-14 years) in 1981 and re-examined them in 1985.

The results indicate, the average level of blood pressure increasing with age is an accompanying phenomenon in human growth. Determinants of blood pressure change were studied by multiple stepwise regression. It is shown that the change of systolic pressure is associated with

weight, pulse, blood glucose and HDL-C, while that of diastolic pressure is pulse, and blood glucose.

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一例罕见的旺兹沃思沙门氏菌感染的报告

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1985年9月,我们从一名急性腹泻病人的粪便中检出一株上海地区罕见的旺兹沃思沙门氏菌(*S. Wandsworth*)。现将患者的概况及菌株的分离鉴定报告如下:

患者男性,61岁,农民,于9月10日起发病,腹泻伴有脐周腹痛,无恶心、呕吐,无里急后重。24小时内腹泻7~8次,大便呈脓血粘液样。9月12日去医院求医,棉拭采样,插入Cary-Blair培养基内,当日送检。

一、菌株分离鉴定:按沙门氏菌检验常规进行。该菌株在SS平板上经37°C24小时培养,菌落光滑、圆整、透明、湿润、不粘,大小在2~3毫米。生化反应如下:葡萄糖+、乳糖-、麦芽糖+、甘露醇+、蔗糖-、卫茅醇+、肌醇+、阿拉伯糖+、鼠李糖+、水杨苷-、侧金盏花醇-、尿素-、靛基质-、H₂S+、枸橼酸盐+、山梨醇+、丙二酸钠-、氰化钾-、赖氨酸+、动力+。该菌株能被O-I噬菌体裂解,不被C、Sh、E、CE、E-4、Ent噬菌体裂解。

血清学鉴定,该菌的抗原式为:O_{3,6}:H_b:2。查Kauffmann-White表,该菌为:旺兹沃思沙门氏菌。

二、毒力试验:取4只体重均为25克的健康小白鼠,实验组2只,对照组2只。在实验组每只小白鼠腹腔内注射该菌的6小时肉汤培养物0.3ml(10亿/ml),对照组每只小白鼠腹腔内注射无菌肉汤0.3ml。结果:实验组两只小白鼠于注射后2小时出现呆滞、厌食、弓背、竖毛,约16小时死亡。解剖见:肠道充血水肿明显。取肠道积液及心血培养,仍分离出旺兹沃思沙门氏菌。对照组两只小白鼠健存。

三、药敏试验:按K-B纸片琼脂扩散改良法进行。敏感:羧苄青霉素、氨苄青霉素、氯霉素、庆大霉素、红霉素、新霉素、呋喃妥因、链霉素、丁胺卡那霉素。中敏:四环素。耐药:青霉素、先锋霉素、多粘菌素B,磺胺类、复方TMP。该患者按常规剂量口服氯霉素等抗菌药物后,腹泻停止,病情好转。一月后肛拭复查,未检出旺兹沃思沙门氏菌。