

摘 要

为探讨肝癌病因, 我们于1985年6月在华容县农村完成了99对随机样本的肝癌病例对照调查。病例对照同居一个大队, 在性别、死亡年龄和死亡时间上配比。调查的因素有疟疾史、血吸虫史、肝炎史、家族史、饮酒史、接触农药史、饮食史和水源类型, 运用OR、 χ^2 和 χ^2 MH进行统计处理。结果配比调查发现疟疾(OR=2.08, $\chi^2=4.90$)、遗传(OR=18.0, $\chi^2=16.06$)、饮酒(OR=1.88, $\chi^2=4.59$)与肝癌有关, 其它因素无关联; 进一步分析还证实, 疟疾发作次数与肝癌之间, 饮酒度与肝癌之间存在剂量反应关系。

A Case-Control Study of Liver Cancer in the Rural Area of Huarong County, Hunan Province
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A case-control study involving a sample of 99 pairs which were randomly and respectively selected from farmers who died of liver cancer or from other dead individuals not suffering from liver cancer, hepatosis or accidents during 1980~1984 was carried out in order to investigate the etiology of liver cancer in Huarong County, Hunan Province in June, 1985. The dead controls were matched to the dead cases on sex, age at death and year of death. Most of both controls and cases lived in the same area but not in the same village and their next-of-kin were interviewed by trained interviewers. A detailed questionnaire on exposure variables such as histories of malaria,

heredity, hepatitis, schistosome, consumer of liquor, insecticide, some aspects of diet and the type of drinking water was used. Using odds ratio, χ^2 test and χ^2 MH test, the writers reported in their study that the results, with regard to variables of malaria (OR=2.08, $\chi^2=4.90$, $P<0.05$), heredity (OR=18.0, $\chi^2=16.06$, $P<0.01$) and consumer of liquor (OR=1.88, $\chi^2=4.59$, $P<0.05$), were statistically significant and there were no significant differences between the two groups in the other variables. The results also showed dose-response relationship between the number of malaria attacks or amount of liquor consumed and liver cancer.

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罗城近溪蟹作为并殖吸虫中间宿主的新发现

四川绵阳市卫生防疫站 顾星和

1984年11月我们在并殖吸虫病流行区四川省安县高川乡(北纬31°30'~32°30', 东经104°~104°30', 海拔2000米)罗家溪沟的生境中, 采集到一批淡水蟹类。剖检54只溪蟹, 在29只蟹体内发现了并殖吸虫囊蚴。感染率为53.7%, 平均每只蟹感染囊蚴7.38只(214/29)。蟹种经中国科学院动物研究所无脊椎动物研究室戴爱云副研究员鉴定为罗城近溪蟹(Potami-Scus Loshingense)。

过去国内报告有4科28种淡水蟹类, 作为并殖吸

虫第二中间宿主。四川绵阳地区只发现锯齿华溪蟹(Sinopotamidae denticulatum), 光泽华溪蟹(S. davidi)为并殖吸虫的第二中间宿主。这次我们在四川安县发现罗城近溪蟹作为并殖吸虫的第二中间宿主, 在我国尚系首次。由于此蟹在当地数量较多, 并殖吸虫的感染率较高, 感染度也较重。

(承戴爱云副研究员审正, 安县卫生防疫站涂传树大夫协助标本采集, 特此致谢)