

A Survey on Polio Paralysis in Shandong Province Department of program Immunization, Zhang Rongzhen and the Cooperation group on the Survey of Polio Paralysis

The survey was conducted in four counties where Polio consistently occurred during 1986~1988. According to the survey, there were 251 polio cases from 1974 to 1989, of which only 138 cases were reported. The paralytic rate by polio in the population under 15 years old was 0.486%. The survey also showed that polio was still a severe disease which paralysed children in the country. The number of polio cases accounted for 48% of all paralytic persons. Legs were the chiefly affected limbs, being about 90%. From analysis of vaccine history of polio cases, we found that the difference between two groups was high-

ly significant. 90% of polio cases had no vaccine history or no full vaccine history. The reason for this was mainly due to lack of related knowledge. In addition, we also analysed multiple birth factor, which seemed to be not significant.

Key words Polio Paralysis Vaccine history Prevalence rate

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- (1990年1月15日收稿, 1990年6月15日修回)

一次风疹流行调查报告

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1988年2~6月北京市密云县发生一起出疹性疾病。根据临床表现、流行病学调查和血清学检查结果确定为风疹流行, 现简述如下。

一、流行病学调查: 我们对医院报告的麻疹、疑似麻疹和来站要求确诊的63例病人进行了流行病学调查并采急性期和恢复期血, 做血清学诊断。首例病人为2月14日发病, 最后1例6月10日发病, 持续4个月。病例主要集中在4月份, 共发病43例, 占总病例的68.25%。发病年龄最小的6个月, 最大的26岁, 3~7岁51例, 占80.95%。病例主要为城关镇内幼儿园的儿童和小学生。63例中男性30例, 女性33例, 男女之比为1: 1.1。61例10岁以下儿童有接种MV记载, 另两例≥10岁, 接种史不详。

二、临床特点: 本次流行病例症状较重, 发热38~40℃53人, 占84.13%。患者有咳嗽流涕、眼结膜充血、流泪, 皮疹为米粒大小的斑丘疹。疹前期短, 一天内出齐60人, 占95.24%。多数退疹较快, 无色素沉着, 退疹较慢者, 留有色素沉着。但均无脱屑现象。耳后、颈部淋巴结明显肿大37人, 占58.73%, 未见1

例有科氏斑。

三、血清学检查 (由市卫生防疫站和东城区卫生防疫站协助检测):

1. 麻疹血抑抗体: 共检测双份血34人, 仅5例达4倍增长, 而风疹抗体均呈4倍及4倍以上增长, 其中3例风疹IgM阳性, 麻疹IgM阴性。对6例病人做了恢复期麻疹抗体检测, 其中5例≤1: 16, 且双份血风疹血抑抗体均达4倍增长; 首例病人恢复期麻疹抗体为1: 64, 而其同家续发病例血清学确诊为风疹。
2. 麻疹IgM抗体: 共检测18人, 均为阴性。
3. 风疹血抑抗体: 共检测双份血28人, 达4倍及以上增长的26人, 2例未达4倍, 其中1例麻疹IgM阴性, 风疹IgM为阳性; 另1例麻疹IgM、风疹IgM抗体均为阴性 (病前注射MV)
4. 风疹IgM抗体: 检测麻疹IgM抗体的18人, 同时做了风疹IgM抗体测定, 17人为阳性, 1人阴性 (该儿童病前4天注射过麻疹疫苗)。

根据临床表现、流行病学特点和血清学检测结果, 证明医院报告的麻疹、疑似麻疹病人实为风疹病例。