

点, 说明电渗析水对儿童免疫功能无影响。

Hygienic Epidemiological Assessment of Electrolysis Drinking Water Jin Yinlong, et al., *Institute of Environmental Health and Engineering, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Beijing, China.*

It is first reported the hygienic epidemiological assessment of electrolysis drinking water with multidiscipline methods including environmental epidemiology, toxicology, chemistry and clinical medicine. The results showed that the occurrence of malignant tumours in residents drinking electrolysis water did not directly associate with their drinking water, we also did not find that there was any influence of electrolysis water on residents' liver and gastrointestinal function, and the rate of thyroid enlargement, prevalence rates of dental fluorosis and dental caries as well as the level of saliva lysozyme in children. However, the morbidity rate of hypertension in the residents drinking electrolysis water was

higher than that in those drinking non-electrolysis water.

Key words Drinking Water Hygienic epidemiological assessment

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女性性传播疾病121例分析

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我盟性病防治中心于1989年在对通辽市性传播疾病(STD)的监测工作中, 共发现女性STD121例。材料主要来源于性病防治咨询门诊, 其次为在通辽市个体旅店服务员调查中发现的病例。方法为对受检者统一按STD体检表项目进行询问、体检、妇科检查, 取阴道分泌物常规镜检查滴虫和霉菌, 取宫颈分泌物涂片, 培养查淋球菌。同时抽血做梅毒USR试验。结果共发现女性STD六种121例。淋病最多77例, 占63.6%。尖锐湿疣22例, 占18.2%。霉菌性阴道炎33例, 占27.3%。滴虫性阴道炎15例, 占12.4%。阴虱、疥疮各2例, 各占1.65%。两种或两种以上混合感染者26例, 占21.4%。年龄大多在20~39岁组, 最小为出生后3天,

最大56岁。在0~9岁组查出一例淋菌性眼炎, 4例淋菌性尿道炎, 是由于父母患此病经日常接触而感染。职业主要为工人和个体户, 分别占33.1%和23.1%。调查还发现她们性侣或配偶的职业特点是个体户、司机、供销员等流动性大, 经济收入高的职业。本地感染者88例, 占72.7%, 外省市19例占15.7%, 不详14例占11.6%。99例淋病和尖锐湿疣中24例有性乱史, 56例是配偶或性侣同患。本组病例血清梅毒USR试验均为阴性。可认为本组尚无二期或二期以上梅毒。

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