

tality of colorectal cancer. It was found that there exists a linear correlation between mortality rate of colorectal cancer and incidence rate of schistosomiasis in endemic areas of south China, especially in areas of higher schistosomiasis prevalence. The rank correlation coefficients of 12 provinces in south China and that of 10 counties in Jiaxing prefecture of Zhejiang province are 0.706 ($P < 0.01$) and 0.903 ($P < 0.001$) respectively. Similar results were obtained in the 9 counties with the high prevalence of schistosomal infestation in Zhejiang province ($r_s = 0.983$, $P < 0.0005$). It was suggested that the schistosomal infestation might be one of the risk factors in carcinogenesis of large intestine in the serious endemic areas of schistosomiasis.

Key words Schistosomiasis colorectal cancer Rank correlation coefficient

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内蒙古大兴安岭林区流行性出血热流行特征

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1955年EHF在我林区首次发生，连续三年呈高峰发病。之后逐年下降，发病率依次为757/10万、474/10万、251/10万、25/10万、10/10万，病死率为6.8%、2.9%、2.0%、2.8%、2.7%。发病为散在和爆发型两种。1960~1981年为静止期，无病例发生；1982~1985年再现散在流行，发病率依次为1.46/10万、0.39/10万、3.64/10万、0.77/10万，病死率为28.57%、50%、5.26%，特点为高度散发、地域扩大、局部爆发。1955~1959年病例集中在岭顶北坡下狭长中间地带的西、图、伊、根四局，该地寒冷而潮湿，人入自然疫源地后，住房增多，喜

暖喜杂食的黑线姬鼠逐步由分散而集中到室内，密度骤高而发病。1982~1985年上述四局散在发病，此期内位于大兴安岭东南域的大、毕二局连年有发病并有上升趋势。该局靠近松嫩平原，年平均气温比岭北高8~10℃，黑线姬鼠室内外密度远高于岭北，呈发病南移趋势。发病呈10~12月高峰、4~6月小高峰的双峰型特点。1985年8月大局首次发病两例，提示有全年发病可能。人群普遍易感，以野外作业青壮年居多。重复、隐性感染罕见。流行病学调查认为食物被鼠污染经消化道传播的可能性较大。