

sis (66.67%) and treatment (78.18%) compared with those made by township doctors and county doctors. So parents and doctors could play an important role in dropping the mortality of pneumonia.

Key words Pneumonia Risk factors Case control study

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婴幼儿腹泻病原学调查

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1985年4月至1987年8月, 对莆田市医院及两个区卫生院肠道门诊中婴幼儿腹泻患儿708例进行采便调查。同时采集健康对照组490名, 按常规法进行多种肠道致病菌分离培养、轮状病毒检测等。调查结果表明: 莆田市0~3岁婴幼儿腹泻病的高峰季节为夏秋季, 发病率为0.53次/人, 明显高于冬春季的0.32次/人。病例组前四位病原菌的顺序为ETEC、志贺氏菌、EPEC和空肠弯曲菌群, 病例阳检率为47.32%, ETEC以产LT为主, 占51.49%, 其次是ST, 占7.34%, 产ST/LT的占1.84%; 志贺氏菌感染以福氏志贺氏菌为主, 占88.54%, 宋内氏占11.46%; EPEC感染以O₁₂₈血清型为主, 占47.89%, 此外还检出O₅₅、O₈₆、O₁₂₇和O₁₂₈等血清型; 空肠弯曲菌群以空肠弯曲菌为多见, 占86.67%, 结肠弯曲菌占13.33%, 其血清型构成主要集中在28、40和54等血清型中。对

照组检出的主要病原菌有EPEC、空肠弯曲菌和ETEC, 对照组病原检出率为12.98%。轮状病毒检测结果, 病例组检出率为12.07%, 对照组为1.56%。混合感染占病例数的4.10%。粪便的不同性状与病原的检出类型有关, 83.33%志贺氏菌感染的患者粪便为粘液血便; 66.33~80.00%ETEC、EPEC和变型杆菌感染的患者粪便为水样便。不同季节病原检出率以夏秋季为高, 占57.41%, 冬春季较低占16.51%。2岁以下年龄组的发病率为54.57%, 明显高于2~3岁组的31.25%。

药敏试验结果表明: 莆田市常见的肠道致病菌已普遍对土霉素、氯霉素、呋喃妥因、四环素等药物产生耐药性, 提示临床用药应根据不同病原感染选用相应敏感的药物。