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A SERO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON HEPATITIS B VIRUS INFECTION IN SIX CHONGQING FACTORIES

I. A Study on the Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus in Families

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A Study on the transmission of HBV in families was carried out in 6 factories in Chongqing from 1983 to 1985. The result showed that if the parents were positive for HBsAg then the positive rate of HBsAg (72.41%) among their family members was significantly higher than that (27.13%) if the siblings were HBsAg positive. The role of transmission of HBsAg positive mother for HBV was significantly stronger than that of HBsAg positive father. The HBsAg positive rate (40.95%) of family members in HBeAg positive families was significantly higher than that(30.15%)of HBeAg negayive families. HBV had a tendency of familial aggregation in certain families.

KEY WORDS: HBV; transmission; familial aggregation

简　讯

输精管结扎新方法——经皮穿刺阴囊内输精管结扎术

输精管结扎术是计划生育工作的一项重要措施，目前此类手术方法有多种，但其共同之处是都要作阴囊切口或裂口，将输精管从切口或裂口中提出阴囊外，解剖分离、切除一段（或不切断）后再行结扎。

重庆医科大学第一医院泌尿外科陈在贤医师等在吸取了穿刺、固定、压榨等输精管节育手术方法的基础上，设计研究了一种阴囊无裂口，输精管不切断的经皮穿刺阴囊内输精管结扎术，即用14号缝纫机针及改制的8号注射针头配合，经皮穿刺套线，用特制的皮外输精管压榨钳皮外压榨，于阴囊内结扎输精管。

经20只狗一年半的动物实验结果，显示术后组织反应轻微，输精管闭合率为97.37%。经临床试用500余例，对术后3～6年的103例进行了系统随访，其精子消失率为94%，未见并发症及不良反应，其中2例因需要再育，进行了输精管吻合术，术后精液常规检查正常，均已复孕。

由于本法结扎输精管阴囊无裂口，输精管不切断，解除了受术者怕开刀、怕切断输精管的忧虑，深受受术者的欢欣。

本法已在省计生委主持下通过鉴定，到会的有关专家、教授认为此项研究立题新颖、设计合理、实施严谨，为男性节育措施提供了一种新方法。

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