

## 论文

### 广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病流行趋势

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#### 摘要:

**目的** 了解广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病发病率和死亡率的时间序列特征,为制定广西计划免疫工作措施提供参考依据。**方法** 收集广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病的疫情资料,对该地区传统可免疫性疾病的流行趋势和特征进行统计学描述。**结果** 广西1989-2008年共发生传统可免疫性疾病1 191 789例,死亡5 382例,年均发病率为124.29/10万,年均死亡率为0.53/10万;广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病的疾病谱发生改变,从1989年发病率最高的乙肝(3.02/10万)转为2008年的肺结核(131.41/10万);发病率时间序列分布表明,广西1989-2008年乙肝、肺结核的发病率呈上升趋势,麻疹在1993年出现1次暴发后递减,新生儿破伤风、百日咳、白喉和脊髓灰质炎总体呈下降趋势;广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病的死亡谱发生改变,1989-2003年新生儿破伤风死亡率居于7种疾病的首位,2004-2008年死亡率居于首位的疾病转变为肺结核;死亡率时间序列分布表明,广西1989-2008年传统可免疫性疾病总体死亡率呈明显下降趋势(1993年除外),麻疹、脊髓灰质炎、白喉、百日咳和新生儿破伤风死亡率呈下降趋势,但肺结核和乙肝死亡率总体呈上升趋势。**结论** 广西1989-2008年麻疹、新生儿破伤风、百日咳、白喉和脊髓灰质炎的发病率及死亡率呈下降趋势,乙肝和肺结核的发病率和死亡率呈上升趋势。

**关键词:** 传统可免疫性疾病 流行趋势 时间序列

### Prevalent trend of conventionally vaccinateable diseases in Guangxi between 1989 and 2008

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#### Abstract:

**Objective** To describe the time series characteristics of morbidity and mortality of conventionally vaccinateable diseases in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region between 1989 and 2008 and to provide reference to planed immunization work in the area.**Methods** The report data on conventionally vaccinateable diseases in Guangxi between 1989 and 2008 were analyzed and morbidity, mortality and the changing trend of the diseases were described.**Results** There were totally 1 191 789 incidents and 5 382 deaths of the conventionally vaccinateable diseases in Guangxi from 1989 to 2008, with an annual morbidity rate of 124.29/100 000 and a mortality rate of 0.53/100 000. The disease with the highest incidence was hepatitis B(3.02/100 000) in 1989 and the disease was substituted by tuberculosis(131.41/100 000) in 2008. The incidence time series indicated that the morbidity of hepatitis B and tuberculosis increased from 1989 to 2008, that of measles descended from 1993 after an outbreak epidemics, and that of tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria, and polio declined overall. The mortality of tetanus was the highest among 7 conventionally vaccinateable diseases between 1989 and 2003, but that of tuberculosis was the highest from 2004 to 2008. Mortality time series indicated that the mortality of all conventionally vaccinateable diseases, including measles, tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria, and polio, decreased from 1989 except for that of tuberculosis and hepatitis B increased in the period.**Conclusion** There are decline trends in the morbidity and mortality for measles, tetanus, pertussis, diphtheria, and polio, but the morbidity and mortality of hepatitis B and tuberculosis show an increase trend in Guangxi between 1989 and 2008.

**Keywords:** conventionally vaccinateable disease prevalence trend time series

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