

四川省阿坝地区大骨结病区地球化学特征

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摘要: 大骨结病是中国分布较广的地方病, 在四川省阿坝州流行, 特别在若尔盖的包座地区严重流行。笔者通过以往专家对于大骨结病病因研究、生命元素特征分析和大骨结病病区和非病区的元素背景的研究认为, 四川阿坝地区大骨结病可能是病区腐植酸富集, Se、Mo、Cu、V的偏低和Ba、Sr、P对于CaO的拮抗作用造成Ca的缺乏所引起的地方病。与此同时, 通过1:20万内江幅“趴病”区的土壤和水化学元素地球化学研究, 认为有类似之处。因此, 上述因素可能是这种骨骼病的地球化学的病因。

关键词: 大骨结病; 生命元素特征; 病因分析

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Geochemical characteristics of the Kaschin-Beck disease districts in the Aba area, Sichuan

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Abstract: The Kaschin-Beck disease is an endemic disease widespread in China. It prevails in the Aba Prefecture, Sichuan Province, and especially is seriously prevalent in the Bobso area, Zoigê. Through the study of the cause of the disease, characteristics of bioelements and element background values in the disease and non-disease areas by previous experts, the authors think that the cause of the Kaschin-Beck disease probably is due to the concentration of humic acid, lower values of Se, Mo, Cu and V and the lack of Ca resulting from antagonism of B, Sr and P on CaO. Meanwhile, through the element geochemical study of the soil and water in the "Pa" (lying on the ground) disease area in the 1:200 000 Neijiang Sheet, the authors think that the causes of the two diseases bear some similarities, which may corroborate the geochemical cause of such kind of endemic bone disease.

Key words: Kaschin-Beck disease; bioelement character; nosetiological analysis, antagonism