

## 论著

### 湖南省四县(区)15岁及以上居民两周患病和发病情况及影响因素分析

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#### 摘要:

**目的:** 分析湖南省四县(区)15岁及以上居民两周患病和发病情况及影响因素。**方法:** 利用第四次国家卫生服务调查湖南省四县(区)的样本数据,分析两周患病和发病情况,采用非条件逐步logistic回归分析其影响因素。**结果:** 湖南省四县(区)15岁及以上居民的两周患病率及发病率分别为11.5%和3.9%。两周患病和发病前3位的疾病分别是呼吸系统疾病、消化系统疾病、肌肉骨骼疾病。非条件逐步logistic回归分析显示:两周患病中,城市居民两周患病风险是农村居民的0.64倍( $P<0.05$ ); 45~59岁组和 $\geq 60$ 岁组的两周患病风险分别是15~44岁组的1.69和2.62倍( $P<0.05$ );丧偶者两周患病风险是未婚者的1.91倍( $P<0.05$ );在校学生两周患病风险为在业人员的0.29倍( $P<0.05$ );两周发病中,城市居民两周发病风险为农村居民的0.63倍( $P<0.05$ );丧偶者两周发病风险为未婚者的2.37倍( $P<0.05$ )。**结论:** 湖南省四县(区)15岁及以上居民的卫生服务需要主要为呼吸系统疾病、消化系统疾病和肌肉骨骼疾病,农村居民、中老年人、在业人员、丧偶者的卫生服务需要相对较高,应予特别重视。

**关键词:** 卫生服务需要 两周患病率 两周发病率 影响因素

### Analysis of the incidence of short-term illness in four counties of Hunan Province

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#### Abstract:

**Objective:** To determine the prevalence and incidence of illness of two-week duration, and the factors influencing these, among residents 15 years and older in four counties of Hunan Province. **Methods:** Data were sampled from four counties of Hunan Province for the Fourth National Health Service Survey. Incidence and two-week prevalence of disease were used to assess the health service needs of residents. A non-conditional, stepwise logistic regression was employed to explore the influencing factors. **Results:** The two-week prevalence and incidence were 11.5% and 3.9%, respectively, in four counties of Hunan. The three leading diseases of two-week prevalence were: respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, and musculoskeletal diseases. Non-conditional stepwise logistic regression showed that urban residents had 0.64 times the risk of two-week illness compared with the rural residents ( $P<0.05$ ); residents in the 45–59 year age group and the 60+ year age group had 1.69 and 2.62 times the risk of two-week illness compared with residents in the 15–44 year age group, respectively ( $P<0.05$ ). The widowed had 1.91 times the risk of prevalence of two-week illness contrasted to singles ( $P<0.05$ ); the students had 0.29 times the risk of two-week illness contrasted to the workers ( $P<0.05$ ); urban residents had 0.63 times the risk of two-week illness compared with the rural ( $P<0.05$ ); the widowed had 2.37 times the risk of incidence of two-week illness compared with singles ( $P<0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The majority of health service needs of residents of four counties is generated by three diseases: respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, and musculoskeletal diseases. Relatively, rural residents, the elderly, employed persons and the widowed have higher health service needs than others and deserve specific attention.

**Keywords:** health service need two-week prevalence two-week incidence influencing factors

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