

女性不同人群宫颈病变发病状况调查及危险因素分析

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Incidence and Risk Factors of Cervical Lesions among Different Female People

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摘要

目的

了解城市人群、流动人口、农村人群宫颈病变发病状况及不同生活、卫生行为对宫颈病变发病的影响。方法对三组人群行宫颈病变调查和妇检,并行高危因素分析。结果三组教育程度、盆浴、性伴侣数、吸烟、饮酒、阴道冲洗、经期清洗外阴和食维生素类食物情况差异有统计学意义;宫颈病变检出率分别为6.11%、11.60%、10.37%,流动和农村组高于城市组;HPV感染农村人群(29.0%)和流动

人群(21.7%)明显高于城市人群(11.0%)。多因素Logistic回归分析,初次性生活年龄过早,多性伴侣是宫颈病变的危险因素。吸烟、

饮酒和宫颈病变无明显关系。结论女性不同人群间宫颈病变发生率的差异可能与生活及卫生行为习惯有关,应根据不同人群采取针对性措施及行为干预以降低宫颈病变发生。

关键词: 宫颈病变 危险因素 发病率 行为干预

Abstract:

Objective

To investigate the incidence of cervical lesions in urban,non-resident and rural population of Liuzhou area and to analyze its relationship with living and sanitation habits.MethodsLiving and sanitation habit were examined using questionnaire and investigation of the high risk factor of the general condition,the result of gynecology physical examination,analysis of the risk factors and the pathological types of cervical lesions.ResultsEducation level,using tubbing,number of sex partner,smoking,drinking,vaginal douching,washing vulva during menstruation,frequency of vitamin food consumption,were statistically different among three populations.The incidence of CIN was 6.11%,11.60% and 10.37%,respectively.Non-resident and rural females were more popular in urban women,and HPV infection was highest in rural female (29.0%).The difference of the incidences of HPV and CIN were found among three populations (P<0.05).After multiple factor non-conditional Logistic regression analysis,early age

of first intercourse,multiple sexual partner were the risk factors of cervical lesions.Smoking and drinking showed no correlation with cervical lesions.ConclusionDifferent living and sanitation habit of urban,rural and non-resident populations may contribute to the difference in incidence of CIN.Individual behavior intervene,especially douching forbidden should be done to reduce the prevalence of CIN.

Key words: Cervical lesions Risk factors Prevalence Behavior intervene

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