

三、关于谷-丙转氨酶升高与HBsAg阳性关系：本文分析了646名HBsAg阳性与4522名HBsAg阴性者SGPT情况，HBsAg阳性SGPT升高为10.52%高于HBsAg阴性者(1.48%)。我们认为无自觉症状的HBsAg携带者，其中一部分人的肝脏功能定有不同程度的损害。据国外报道^[6]此类型携带者预后差。

四、e抗原、e抗体系统在流行病学上的意义：本文分析了55个父母亲e抗原阳性和44个父母亲e抗原阴性的各家属，他们子女HBsAg阳性率分别为28.47~24.60%， $P>0.05$ ，两者无显著差异。另外，159户e抗原阳性家庭与15户e抗体阳性家庭各成员HBsAg阳性率无显著性差异^[7]。与广东等地报道相一致。

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摘 要

1980年7~10月对浙南山区青田县5,168人进行了乙型肝炎表面抗原、抗体系统和e抗原、抗体系统的调查，人群HBsAg阳性率为12.5%，农村不比城镇低；男性明显高于女性，低年龄组高于高年龄组；职业上无显著差异；抗-HBs阳性率性别间无显著差异，而阳性母亲生的女孩明显多于HBsAg阳性母亲所生女孩，支持London的假设。HBsAg阳性者呈显著的家庭聚集现象。母亲HBsAg阳性的家庭，其子女阳性率高于父母亲HBsAg阴性家庭的4倍以上；高于父亲HBsAg阳性，母亲HBsAg阴性家庭的3倍多。HBsAg阳性SGPT升高为10.52%，高于HBsAg阴性者(1.48%)。e抗原、抗体系统不具有流行病学意义。调查结果与国内外报道基本相一致。

ABSTRACT

From July to Oct. 1980, 5,168 people living in Qingtian County, located in the mountainous area of southern Zhejiang Province were examined for HBsAg—Ab system and HBeAg—Ab system. The results indicated a positivity rate of 12.5% for HBsAg. The percentage of antigen in rural district was not lower than that of urban. Percentage of patients HBsAg in male was significantly higher than that in female and that of youngsters was found higher than that of the higher age—group. No significant difference was found among people with different profession. As regard to anti-HBs antibody, no significant difference was revealed between male and female. The anti-HBsAg-positive mothers gave birth to more daughters than those not carrying HBsAg. This observation supported the London hypothesis. The HBsAg carrier state had a tendency to aggregate in certain family. Children from a HBsAg-positive mother would have a rate of positivity 4 times higher than those with HBsAg negative parents, and more than three times as high as those from positive father only. The SGPT value in HBsAg carriers was found to be elevated to a certain extent (10.52%) than HBsAg-negative people (1.48%). In regard to “e” Ag-Ab system, the author found no epidemiological significance. The data presented here appears in agreement with that reported elsewhere.

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黑龙江省布鲁氏菌的菌型及分布

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自1954至1982年我站收集了我省从不同地区，不同时间及不同宿主及患者血浓和骨髓中分离获得布鲁氏菌种共113株，按国内、外常用布氏菌属分类方法做了分种鉴定，结果如下：

一、菌型特点：据收集的113株布鲁氏菌种资料分析，有羊、牛和猪三个种四个生物型。其中羊种共

110株(97.3%)，有生物型“1”39株(34.5%)和生物型“2”1株；未作生物型鉴定的70株。牛种菌2株(1.8%)。其中生物型“6”1株，另一株未鉴定。猪种菌一株为生物型“1”(0.9%)。

二、菌型分布：主要分布在安达、肇东、龙江等县重病区。