

则为1:5~1:11。作者认为在目前尚不能消灭麻疹的情况下,如能将麻疹的年平均发病率控制在50~100/10万之间,则人群免疫状态比较理想。

ABSTRACT

From september 1973 to August 1981, a measles control campaign was carried among a population of 7.5 million people in Zhuji county and its nine neighbouring counties and cities. Several live measles vaccines (Chiefly S₁₀₁) of liquid form was being used for mass immunization. The result showed: 1) The morbidity of measles decreased by 93.8% as compared with 1954-1967 when measles vaccines had not been available, and by 77.9% as compared with 1967~1973 when the mass-scale prophylaxis had not been carried out, 2) The epidemic scason peak delayed for about one month, 3) The measles pa-

tients age distribution shifted to older age group (≥ 15 years-old, 4). The serum positive rate was higher than 90% and the GMT of HI antibody lay in average between 1:10 and 1:20, while in Zhuji county, with a diseased incidence of 6/100,000 the GMT of HI antibody between 1:5 and 1:11. In the author's opinion, if it is not possible to eliminate the measles completely under the present conditions it would be desirable to decrease the incidence down to 50~100/100,000.

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体外连续培养人恶性疟原虫全虫抗原用于 疟疾间接荧光抗体试验的初步研究

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目前国内红内期人恶性疟原虫体外连续培养已成功(高敏新等: 微生物学报, 19(1): 88, 1979), 但尚未见到利用培养物制作抗原用于间接荧光抗体试验的报道。1979年5~6月我们进行了试验研究, 得到初步结果如下:

材料和方法:

1. 体外连续培养人恶性疟原虫抗原片(简称P.F. 抗原), 系用北京卫生部生研所的培养物涂半厚片, 置普通冰箱中贮存待用。用前以姬氏法染色, 数5000个红细胞, 结果原虫寄生率为4.36~7.02%。

2. 食蟹猴疟原虫洗涤抗原片(简称P.Cy 抗原)及P.Cy阳性血清, 系上海寄研所供给, P.Cy抗原为1979年5月下旬制品, P.Cy阳性血清为No.75。

3. 羊抗人IgG荧光抗体, 上海生研所制, 批号78-1, 特异性染色单位1:25。

4. 恶性疟带虫者及间日疟患者滤纸干血滴, 前者采自安徽省某恶性疟流行区; 后者采自湖北及安徽的病人。

间接荧光抗体试验按我站试行规程操作, 每份标本均用两种抗原对照试验。

结果: 恶性疟带虫者及间日疟患者样本用两种抗原(P.Cy及P.f)试验结果表明: 恶性疟带虫者血清与同种抗原(P.f)作用所获滴度比异种抗原(P.Cy)高4~7个级数以上。恶性疟区有疟史的间日疟原虫带虫者用P.f抗原亦获较高滴度。间日疟复发患者次日即可查出阳性滴度, 至11日滴度尚未见增高。而间日疟初发患者第5日尚查不出抗体。间日疟患者血清与猴疟抗原作用所获滴度比用恶性疟原虫抗原的滴度高一倍。间日疟区两名有可疑疟史者两种抗原试验均阴性。近休止期出生的婴儿血清, 两种抗原试验均阴性。猴疟血清与同种抗原获较高滴度而与人恶性疟抗原反应很弱。

本试验结果可认为: 以体外连续培养的人恶性疟原虫制成抗原进行疟疾间接荧光抗体试验, 可以作为恶性疟疫情监察的有用手段。