

表4 四种药物大面积灭白蛉效果观察(平均数/人工小时)

药名	喷药点	喷药前白蛉密度(只)	喷药后白蛉密度(只)	灭蛉率%	备注
50%杀螟松	1个公社和 2个小队	30	0	100	喷药后十天、一个月、二个月检查均未发现白蛉
50%马拉硫磷	4个公社	70	1	98.6	喷药后与上面同时检查只在两个月时发现一只白蛉
25% DDT	39个大队	101	7	93.67	喷药后发现2只,一个月发现5只白蛉
80% DDVP	4个大队	95	38	43.51	喷药十天前后发现白蛉
对照点不喷药	4个大队	48.3	42.8		隔一个月,二个月检查,白蛉密度变化不太大

(隔十天检查)

摘 要

1.在北京调查鳞喙白蛉占46.7%,中华白蛉占44.3%,许氏白蛉和蒙古白蛉较少。室内24小时观察白蛉在23时密度最高。观察到黑热病媒介中华白蛉的栖息性从家栖迁到野栖和半家栖,其白蛉季节为4个半月,高峰季节在六月中旬。北京平原地区白蛉基本消灭;而在山区、半山区白蛉密度可高达230只/人工小时。

2.试验后证实了马拉硫磷及杀螟松灭白蛉效果好,持久效长,既经济又减少药物的用量。三年来在密云六个公社推广使用此两种药后,为国家节约了药费,降低了白蛉密度,并继续控制了黑热病新病人的发生。

ABSTRACT

1. There were 4 species of sandflies in suburbs of Beijing, namely *Sergentomyia squamirostris*, *Phlebotomus chinensis*, *S. khawi* and *P. mongolensis*. The former 2 accounted for 46.7% and 44.3% of the sandfly population respectively, and the latter 2 were less. The density of sandflies inside the room within 24 hours was observed and its maximum hour was at 23:00. We found that the habitat of the

vector sandfly, *P. chinensis*, had changed from domestic to semi-domestic or wild places. The entire time of activity for *P. chinensis* was about 4½ months, and its peak in mid-June. Sandflies entirely disappeared in plain areas of Beijing, but they were still present in mountainous and hilly areas in suburbs of Beijing, in some places the density could reach 230 sandflies caught/person/hour.

2. In our studies, we found that Malathion and Sumithion were more effective in the elimination of sandflies and their effects may be kept for a longer duration. They are cheaper and smaller in dosage. In a period of 3-year observation in 6 communes in suburbs of Beijing, the expenses for insecticides and the density of sandflies have been being greatly reduced due to the widespread use of these 2 insecticides in endemic areas, hence they benefit the control of kala azar.

参 考 文 献

1. 钟惠澜: 中华医学杂志, 第六号413, 1954
 2. 王兆俊、吴征鉴: 黑热病学, 人民卫生出版社, 529~565, 1956
 3. 吴征鉴等: 三十年来我国白蛉研究的主要成就, 内部资料, 1979
- (参加此项工作的还有沈维锐、崔士生、周士京、韩玉华等同志)

不凝集弧菌引致急性腹泻的调查报告

铁道部第四工程局中心卫生防疫站 姜士华

1980年9月中某单位于16小时内连续发生5名吐泻患者, 患者中3人为同家。症状均为腹泻和呕吐。重者腹泻6次, 轻者3~4次。粪便为黄色水样, 无脓血, 无腹痛及里急后重, 无发热。

经调查, 患者有共同进食剩余凉拌萝卜缨的历史, 潜伏期为2~16小时。取患者粪便经细菌学分离培养、动物接种试验及血清学检验结果证明本次急性胃肠炎爆发病例的致病菌是海伯格氏Ⅱ群不凝集弧菌。