

LPS血清型在地区和时间上的分布,也是以L₁₀型占优势,在流行地区内从病人和与病人密切接触者中均可以分离到此型菌。由此可见,A群NM LPS血清学分型不仅在细菌分类学上有意义,它还可能与流脑的流行有关。本试验初步表明,我国流脑的发生与流行主要与A群NM的L₁₀型有关。

Zollinger和Mandrell曾发现少数A群菌LPS为L₁~L₈型[7~8]。本报道中尚有6株A群NM的LPS未定型,它们是L₁~L₈型,还是存在着新的LPS血清型,尚待进一步试验证实。

摘 要

本文报道应用改进的HAI试验方法调查A群NM LPS抗原的血清型。此分型方法简单,可重复性亦好,并且可以测定各型LPS抗原的HAI滴度。以此方法检查我国八省一市所分离的96株A群NM,其中90株(93.7%)可以分成三个血清型(L₉、L₁₀和L₁₁),以L₁₀型最多见,占80株(83.3%),在我国流行分布较广。本试验初步分析,自1973年以后,我国流脑的流行主要与A群NM L₁₀型有关。

ABSTRACT

This paper reports the results of a revised tech-

nique of hemagglutination inhibition (HAI) test used in investigating lipopolysaccharide (LPS) serotypes of *N. meningitidis* group A. The technique of serotyping was simple and the experimental results were reproducible and the HAI titers of various LPS antigens could be determined. Ninety-six strains of meningococci group A isolated from eight provinces and one municipality in China were examined with our revised HAI test. Among them, 90 strains (93.7%) were divided into three serotypes (L₉, L₁₀, and L₁₁). L₁₀ accounted for 83.3% of all the strains studied and was found widely prevalent in China. The results of this preliminary study showed that LPS type 10 of *N. Meningitidis* group A had been associated with epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis prevalent since 1973 in China.

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淄博市流行性出血热疫源地鼠类带毒情况调查

山东省淄博市卫生防疫站

为了探索淄博市流行性出血热(简称出血热)疫源情况,于1983年4~5月选取发病最早、地理景观有代表性的临淄区边河公社和周村区南阎公社的野外和室内,以夹夜法(诱饵为生花生米)共布夹2,496夹夜,捕鼠188只,平均鼠密度为7.53%。两地野外优势种均为黑线姬鼠,分别为58.93%和43.48%。室内褐家鼠为优势种,分别为70.91%和53.43%。

将鼠全数剖取肺组织,送山东省防疫站检验,以

出血热病人特异抗体,用间接免疫荧光法检查鼠肺内出血热病毒抗原,共检鼠肺159份,其中黑线姬鼠39份、褐家鼠61份、小家鼠30份、背纹仓鼠17份、大仓鼠11份。结果只从褐家鼠中检出12只阳性,阳性率为19.67%。

初步证实,本地区为以褐家鼠为宿主的轻型流行性出血热的疫源地。

(夏猛整理)