

4天发生肠梗阻的症状,经手术诊断为肠套叠。电镜检查粪便及血清HRV-CF抗体测定均证实为HRV感染。期望临床医师、流行病学、病毒学工作者密切合作,加速HRV的研究,早日生产疫苗,预防HRV的感染。

摘 要

作者为调查孕妇的HRV感染状况及其所生的新生儿从母体获得被动抗HRV抗体的水平,作了母婴配对血清的HRV-CF特异抗体测定,共51对。检出母体血清抗体阳性46人(90.13%),阴性5人(9.87%);新生儿脐血清抗体阳性42人(82.35%),阴性9人(17.65%),抗体几何平均滴度,母婴分别为1:10.05和1:6.48。结果证实我国广州地区孕妇多数经受过HRV感染;母体循环抗体能通过胎盘传递给胎儿,使新生儿获得被动抗HRV抗体。但是孕妇抗体水平与健康成人组相比,不但抗体几何平均滴度明显低于成人组抗体($t=4.951, P<0.01$),而且尚有9.87%的孕妇血清中缺乏HRV特异抗体,提示妇女在怀孕期间容易遭受HRV侵袭,因此,应该注意预防,文中对母婴抗体的有关问题进行了讨论。

ABSTRACT

Fifty-one paired sera from Maternal-Neonatal specimens were studied for anti-viral antibodies

against human Rotavirus by micro-CF assay. The maternal sera revealed 46 positive cases (90.13% of 51 sera) and 5 remained negative (9.87%); whereas the neonatal sera showed 42 positive (82.35% of 51 specimens) and 9 negative (17.65%). The anti-HRV titer (in terms of G.M.T.) of the mother and the fetus being 1:10.05 and 6.48 respectively.

The results showed that in Guongzhou district, most pregnant women have been infected with HRV and the maternal circulating antibodies Vs. HRV were transmissible through the placenta to the fetus and in do doing conferred passive humoral immunity to the neonates.

A study of the antibody level of the pregnant mothers as compared with those of the healthy adults other than pregnant women, the G.M.T. of the pregnant mothers was significantly lower than that of healthy adults ($t=4.951, p<0.01$). This fact, together with that there were 9.87% of pregnant women studied whose sera were found devoid of specific antibodies for HRV, indicated the necessity of considering measures for protecting the infants with negative viral antibodies Vs HRV from acquiring postnatal HRV infection.

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远安县应用麻疹疫苗和计划免疫前后疫情动态

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远安县1967年应用麻疹疫苗(简称麻苗),每年冬突击接种,1983年7月实行“冷链”,改为冻干,每年接种六次。接种前11年(1957~67年)麻疹年均发病率1642.31/10万,1966年最高(5764.32/10万),年均病死率0.56%;接种后至冷链前16年(1968~83年)年均发病率131.39/10万,1974年最高(797.03/10万),比接种前下降92%,年均病死率0.21%,比接种前下降62.5%;冷链后1984年发病率8.85/10万,比接种前下降99.5%,比冷链前下降93.3%,无死亡。提前达到全国计划免疫规划的指标。

接种前流行周期间隔2~3年,接种后5~7年。季节变动不明显,流行高峰仍多在3、4月,但峰值相对低平。年龄分布:接种前及冷链前、后7岁以下儿童发病比例分别为67.8%、35.4%和32.6%。

以上麻疹疫情动态说明,随着麻苗接种和计划免疫工作的逐步深入,人群对麻疹的免疫水平不断提高,发病率显著下降,流行周期相对延长,发病年龄高移,提示在应用麻苗后一段时期内可考虑每隔5~7年对大年龄组(重点是15岁以下中小学生)采取免疫加强措施。