Source of Mosquito Blood Meals *Huang Wenzhou, et al., Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine; WHO Collaborating Centre for Malaria, Schistosomiasis and Filariasis, Shanghai*

A double Immunodiffusion test using cellulose acetate membrane has been tried to identify the host source of mosquito blood meals and compared with the precipitin ring test (PRT). The optimum dilutions of antiserum and antigen for the test are 1:2 and 1:500 respectively. After an incubation for 2.5 hours at 37°C a positive result was shown by presence of a precipitin arc between the serum and the antigen.

72 and 36 blood meal specimens from *Anopheles sinensis* fed through a membrane on fresh human or pig blood and 1,061 specimens collected from field and 96,36 and 16 specimens stored for 6, 16 and 29 months at 4°C respectively were examined. The results of the two methods were in good agreement. In addition, positive rates of 99.8% and 69.3% were observed in 452 specimens collected from field and test by CAMID and agar gel diffusion (AGD) method respectively. It appears to be that the accuracy and the specificity between PRT and CAMID or AGD and CAMID methods for identification of mosquito blood meals were identical.

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乙型肝炎患者唾液中HBV-DNA的检测

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近年来，从乙型肝炎病毒感染患者唾液中检出HBsAg的报道已引起了人们对通过唾液传播乙型肝炎的关注。我们应用^{32}P HBV-DNA探针技术检测了46例乙型肝炎患者唾液中乙型肝炎病毒DNA(HBV-DNA)，并与血清中HBV-DNA、HBeAg、抗HBe(ELISA)进行了对照研究。以7例非乙型肝炎患者作为对照，以探讨唾液中HBV-DNA的存在情况及与血清HBeAg和抗HBe的关系。现报告结果如下：

^{32}PHBV-DNA探针试剂盒由北京医学院附属人民医院肝病研究室提供，取被检者潜血阴性唾液60微升、血清40微升，采用斑点杂交法检测HBV-DNA。46例乙型肝炎患者中，急性肝炎29例、慢性迁延型肝炎17例。唾液和血清中HBV-DNA检出阳性率为63.04%(29/46)和80.43%(37/46)。46例中血清HBeAg阳性者26例，其唾液和血清中HBV-DNA检出阳性率为80.77%(21/26)和96.15%(25/26)。HBeAg阴性者20例，唾液和血清HBV-DNA检出阳性率为40%(8/20)和60%(12/20)。血清HBeAg阳性者唾液和血清中HBV-DNA阳性率非常显著的高于血清HBeAg阴性者，有极显著的差异($P<0.01$)。血清抗HBe阳性者10例，唾液和血清中HBV-DNA阳性率为20%(2/10)和40%(4/10)。抗HBe阴性者36例，唾液和血清HBV-DNA阳性率为75%(27/36)和91.67%(33/36)。抗HBe阳性者唾液和血清中HBV-DNA阳性率非常显著的低于抗HBe阴性者，有非常显著的差异($P<0.01$)。血清HBeAg阳性者唾液HBV-DNA阳性率(80.77%)非常显著的高于抗HBe阳性者(20%)，有极显著的差异($P<0.001$)。7例非乙型肝炎中甲型肝炎5例，非甲非乙型肝炎2例，唾液和血清HBV-DNA均为阴性。

根据本文乙型肝炎患者唾液中检出HBV-DNA，尤以HBeAg阳性者，其唾液作为媒介物传播乙型肝炎的流行病学意义是今后乙型肝炎预防对策中值得重视的一个问题。