摘　要

本文主要报道邵东县于1983年 9～11月发生一次罕见的白喉爆发流行，主要疫区双风公社由于预防接种工作不够落实，人群免疫水平下降，发病616人，死亡10人，发病率为349.4/万，病死率1.6%，经采取以精制白喉类毒素应急接种为主的综合性防治措施，及时控制了流行。在流行特征上，白喉发病年龄有高移趋势，7～15岁发病率最高，为0～6岁儿童的2倍；临床类型以轻型咽白喉为主，病原学检查发现白喉杆菌无毒株亦能致病。提出了控制农村白喉流行，在农村经济体制改革的同时，要对基层卫生组织进行整顿，落实计划免疫工作，重视对学龄儿童及成人的免疫。并根据近年来以轻型咽白喉为主的流行特点，避免漏诊和误诊，有必要重新修订白喉诊断标准。

The Epidemiological Investigation on an Outbreak of Diphtheria in Shaodong County

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This paper reported an exceptional outbreak of diphtheria in Shuangfeng Commune, Shaodong County, Hunan province, during September to November, 1983. The decreased immunity of the local population as the result of the neglected preventive measures might cause this accident. In the course of the epidemic 616 cases were infected, the incidence was 34.94%, and 10 cases died, but after the implementation of comprehensive measures in which the inocalation of the refined diphtheria toxoid was the mainly emergency measure. Hence the epidemic was controled promptly. The epidemiological characteristics of the outbreak were 1. The incidence was tending towards relatively higher age group, the highest incidence was in 7-15 years old group which was twice as high as the group of 0-6; 2. The clinical manifestation was mainly mild faucial diphtheria; 3. Certain nontoxic strains could also cause pathogenic outcomes. In order to control the epidemic of diphtheria in rural areas, we suggested that while reforming the rural economic system, we must consolidate basic health organizations. implement the programme on immunization and pay more attention to the immunity of school-age child and adult. It is also necessary to revise and perfect the diagnosis criterion of diphtheria, in the light of the mild faucial diphtheria becoming more importent recenty.

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贵阳地区腺病毒感染ELISA检测

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1958年北京地区发生一次广泛小儿腺病毒肺炎流行后，国内各地区相继进行了人群腺病毒抗体分布的调查。贵州尚无报道。本实验用酶联免疫吸附试验（ELISA）间接法对贵阳地区人群血清中腺病毒抗体在各年龄组分布，做了初步调查。228例10岁以下小儿血清标本来源于托儿所、幼儿园、小学校及因其它疾病住院的小儿。229例成人血清标本来自贵阳地区肿瘤普查及HLA调查所采用的静脉血。

ELISA检测结果：3、7、11型腺病毒抗体在10岁以下小儿总阳性率为33%；成人阳性率为50%。小儿各年龄组的阳性率7～9岁组为53%；4～7岁组为33%；2～4岁组为27%；1岁以上为26%；1岁以下至6月为21%；6月以下为37%。后一年龄组阳性率较高，考虑系母体的抗腺病毒中和抗体是IgG类，可通过胎盘之故。本实验小儿与成人总阳性率为42%，较国内南方各地区为高，可能由于所用ELISA法较之过去所采用的血抑、补结、中和试验等敏感性高之故。贵阳地区的初步调查说明，腺病毒感染在本地区是普遍存在的。