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In order to investigate the association between HBV infection as well as other causative agents of primary hepatic carcinoma (PHC) and the representative of HBV infectious serum markers that explain the relationship between HBV and PHC, a case control study on PHC with 107 matched pairs was carried out in Shandong province. The available data were analysed by means of monofactorial and multifactorial methods, the latter was fitted in with the conditional logistic regression model. The results showed that HBV infection is the most importent factor for PHC. Inheritance was regarded as second factor. It is worthy of further study. HBsAg and anti-HBc are the most representative among HBV infectous markers that explain the relationship between HBV and PHC. When the causative agents of PHC are investigated in some areas, HBsAg and anti-HBc should be considerable as main markers of HBV infection.

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空肠弯曲菌微量铁盐培养基的研究

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空肠弯曲菌是人畜共患疾病重要病原菌之一。但是它的营养要求严格，分离培养困难。目前，常用分离空肠弯曲菌的培养基一般都需加入不同动物脱纤维血液或血清。由于血源困难，易污染，给研究工作带来很多困难。近来国内外有不少报道用无血培养基分离空肠弯曲菌与含血培养基效果基本相同。虽然这些培养基不含血液，但是有一定的不完善之处。为了寻找经济简便的分离培养基，我们研究了微量铁盐培养基，分离培养空肠弯曲菌，并与已知菌株作了比较实验，取得了满意效果。

常用分离空肠弯曲菌的培养基有Skirrow's含血培养基，布氏血琼脂，卵黄培养基等。微量铁盐琼脂是以布氏琼脂为基础，布氏琼脂100毫升经高压灭菌后备用，用时加热溶化后待自然冷却到50°C左右加入抗菌素(常用抗菌素)和微量铁盐混合液(5%$MgSO_4$ 0.5%$FeCl_3$、2%$CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$)0.3毫升，充分混匀后顷倒平板，方可使用。

已知空肠弯曲菌菌株8287、流羊21、G7—2、8227、8320、490、8339在微量铁盐琼脂与布氏血琼脂上作了比较研究，经42°C48小时培养，菌落在两种培养基上生长的大小(1.5～2 mm)、形态、数量相近似。同时用布氏血琼脂和微量铁盐琼脂从50份鸡粪便标本中分离空肠弯曲菌，检出率为46%和52%，从101份鸭粪标本中分离空肠弯曲菌，阳性率各为87.1%和84.2%，两者阳性符合率为74.2%，经χ^2测验，$P>0.05$，无显著差异。

实验证明，微量铁盐琼脂在空肠弯曲菌分离鉴定中可以代替布氏血琼脂。其优点有成本低，制配方便，不易污染，特别是在流行病学调查和临床检验工作中，更具有优越性。条件具备时，将研制微量铁盐琼脂为干燥培养基，为空肠弯曲菌分离鉴定和流行病学调查研究会更有应用价值。

（参加本实验的还有：蒋秀高、王颖同志）