

表8 两种免疫荧光法和间接血凝法比较

血清号	SpA免疫荧光	间接免疫荧光	间接血凝
4	1:4096	1:512	1:1024
32	1:2048	1:1024	1:512
39	—	—	1:1024
45	1:512	1:512	—
47	1:4096	1:4096	1:512
49	1:256	1:256	1:512
51	1:1024	1:1024	1:1024
66	1:1024	1:1024	1:512

SpA免疫荧光法和间接血凝法检查 203份猪血清，其阳性率分别为44.8%和37.0%，其中SpA免疫荧光法阳性，血凝阴性者19份；血凝阳性，SpA免疫荧光法阳性者3份，两法符合89.2%，见表9。

表9 SpA免疫荧光法与间接血凝法比较

猪血清	SpA + HA +	SpA + HA -	SpA - HA +	SpA - HA -
203	72	19	3	109
%	35.5	9.3	1.5	53.7

Epidemiological Surveillance on Toxoplasma Infection in Fujian Province 1985 *Fujian Sanitary and Anti-epidemic Station, et al*

The results of epidemiological surveillance on Toxoplasma in Fujian areas follows:

1. Toxoplasma infection in human beings and/or animals had been found in 36 cities or counties of Fujian province.

2. We reported that the first strain of Toxoplasma was isolated from the blood of a patient, in China.

3. Toxoplasma may more easily be isolated by inoculation in hamster kidney cell culture than in mice especially when the organisms are present in very small amount in their blood, Spleen and brain in the early period of the infected animals.

4. The comparison between the PPA-ELISA and IFT or IHA showed that the former was more sensitive for examination of Toxoplasma antibody.

Key Words Toxoplasma PPA-ELISA Hamster kidney cell culture

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## 口服脊髓灰质炎活疫苗与流行性出血热发病关系的前瞻性调查

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我乡是流行性出血热 (EHF) 病的重流行地区, 但经79年以来的流行病学调查, 患病年龄均在16足岁以上的成年。我们设想这是否与79年以来认真做好计划免疫 (特别是脊髓灰质炎活疫苗) 有关。为此我们于1982年2月~1985年2月用上海生物制品研究所生产的脊髓灰质炎活疫苗, 批号 I 型22、24—7916、I + II 型24、7—8014、25, 将全乡16足岁以上共11468

人分成双岁 (服丸组) 5,812人, 每人 I 型糖丸 2 粒, II + III 型 2 粒一次性顿服; 单岁 (对照组) 5,674人, 连续三年进行跟踪观察, 以比较两组的发病情况。

结果三年内服丸组发病22人, 对照组发病47人, 经统计学处理 ( $\chi^2=9.67 > 6.63$   $P < 0.01$ ) 有非常显著性差别。因此, 我们认为本项预防措施有待于今后几年中继续进一步证实和探讨。