

Rapid Diagnosis of Anaerobic Infections with the Aid of Ion-Chromatography Xiong Dexin, et al., Jiangxi Academy of Sciences

In studying 51 clinical specimens for anaerobes, we compared the results of using the usual methods of bacterial isolation with those by applying directly the technique of ion-chromatography (IC) on the specimens. It was found that the correlation between the presence of isobutyric acid, butyric acid, isovaleric acid, valeric acid and positive culture of anaerobes was 93.5%, the correlation between the presence of isobutyric acid, isovaleric acid and that of Bacterial isolation was 94%; the correlation between the presence of isobutyric acid, butyric acid or valeric acid and the recovery of *Fusobacterium* and *Clostridium* was 92-93%. It is our opinion that IC technique applied directly to the specimens is of value in revealing the presence of anaerobic infections, and it could be used in assisting the laboratory diagnosis clinically.

Key Word Anaerobe

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一起沙门氏菌变形杆菌混合性食物中毒的调查报告

山东聊城地区卫生防疫站 亢相印

1984年4月下旬,聊城地区二院、临清县医院先后收治了156例急性胃肠炎患者。

据资料完整的117例患者分析,潜伏期最短1小时,最长49小时,中位数为11小时52分。主要症状为腹痛(上腹部或脐周剧痛),腹泻达95%以上,其次为恶心呕吐,半数有发热、寒战。严重者有抽搐,神志不清。病程最短1天,最长达9天,平均为91.2小时。经抗菌素、对症等治疗,无死亡。

查其原因,117例患者均有食用临清县某牛羊肉总店所售的熟羊下货史。食者绝大部分为凉拌,造成156人中毒的严重事故。

经实验室检查,2份呕吐物分别检出沙门氏菌和变形杆菌。3份剩余食物,其中2份检出变形杆菌,且为优势菌。1份同时检出沙门氏菌及变形杆菌。沙

门氏菌经系统生化培养及血清学分型鉴定为伦敦沙门氏菌。变形杆菌经系统生化定为普通变形杆菌。病后11例患者血清凝集效价抗原12号(剩余食物中检出的变形杆菌)第二次比第一次明显增高($T=3.33, P<0.01$),与对照组比较也有非常显著差异($T=3.286, P<0.01$)。抗原7号(呕吐物中检出的沙门氏菌)第二次与第一次及对照组的凝集效价差别不显著($T=0.97; T=0.96, P>0.05$),但从第一次与第二次的凝集效价看,半数患者有显著增高。

经分析,此次中毒主要原因是污染的熟下货在适宜的温度下存放时间过长,食前又未充分加热造成的。教训是深刻的。

(省防疫站作细菌学鉴定,临清县防疫站参加了调查,特致谢)