

in 115 HBsAg carriers. The positive rate PHSA-R was 63% (28/45) in HBeAg positive sera. But only 1 out of 80 HBsAg negative health subjects was PHSA-R positive. We also compared the results of this ELISA method with HBV-DNA assay. The coincident rate was 88.09%. The positive rate of PHSA-R in different age groups was: 0-20-69.0% (29/46), 21-40-20.0% (9/45), over 41-8.33% (2/24). ( $\chi^2 = 51.31$   $P < 0.005$ ), A significant difference was found among these three age groups. It was intrest that there was no PHSA-R positive serum in 46 HBsAg-negative sera from 9 HBsAg carriers' families.

**Key Words** HBsAg carrier Polymerized human serum albumin receptor (PHSA-R) ELISA

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## 海南岛正常人群斑点热立克次体血清抗体调查简讯

中山医科大学 冯慧敏 易庆\* 庞慧玲 涂裕英  
海南大学医学部 林碧瑚 周少元 林海

国内学者于1958年通过血清流行病学调查最早提出在我国内蒙地区有斑点热群立克次体存在的可能。1963年在黑龙江省虎绕地区发现病例并从动物和蝉分离出立克次体。1973年在新疆精河县捕获的草原革螨分离出斑点热群立克次体。以后进一步通过血清流行病学及病原体鉴定证明内蒙及新疆有斑点热存在。抗原性分析结果证明我国分离的斑点热立克次体与国外其他斑点热群立克次体的抗原性有交叉但不完全相同,具有我国地方株独特的抗原性。1981自云南西双版纳地区对原因不明热病例11例进行血清学调查及病原体分离,2例病人血标本接种豚鼠后,在恢复期的豚鼠血清中测得对斑点热立克次体的低滴度抗体,提出云南地区也可能有斑点热存在。因此斑点热在我国并不

是罕见病,而且分布地区可能相当广。在华南地区是否也有斑点热群立克次体的存在尚未有报道。

1985年我们在海南岛进行恙虫病血清流行病学调查过程中,共检测了402份正常人群血清与斑点热立克次体抗原(Dr. D. H. Walker, University of North Carolina 赠与)的间接免疫荧光反应,其中1:40以上阳性者6例(这6份阳性血清滴度均>1:100)占1.5%,由于华南地区从未有斑点热报告,因而我们采用 $\geq 1:40$ 作为阳性界线,若采用国内株或地方株可能会获得更高的阳性率。初步结果提示在我国海南岛也可能有斑点热群立克次体存在。

\* 现地址, 广州暨南大学医学院