

流行的较好效果。

三、由监测结果可见,褐家鼠 EHFV 抗体检出率为病毒抗原的 1.9~4.7 倍,抗体检出高峰则较带病毒高峰早出现约一个月。检测鼠群的 EHFV 抗体较查鼠肺抗原敏感、简便、易于定量,这对于了解 EHF 宿主动物的感染态势及发现新的疫源地,均有重要意义。由于抗体阳性鼠不一定带病毒,即不一定是传染源,所以两者的意义有所不同。欲全面了解鼠群的感染情况,仍以计算总感染率为妥[8]。

四、实验表明,家兔感染 EHFV 后可从多种脏器中检出病毒抗原,并从尿中排毒[9]。家猫亦可感染 EHFV[10]。我们从血清学角度证实,新安县 EHF 疫区的部分家兔和猪有 EHFV 感染;家鼠型 EHF 疫区的多种家畜,在 EHFV 传播中的地位和作用值得注意。

在 1984 年新安县家鼠型 EHF 流行季节,尽管当地褐家鼠中再次发生了 EHFV 感染的动态变化,但人间却仅有少量散发病例。究竟哪些因素的变动影响着该病的流行?我们将在另外的文章中讨论。

Study on the Surveillance of House-Rat Type Epidemic Haemorrhagic Fever Su Tao, et al, Institute of Virology, The Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine Beijing

EHFV Antibodies were tested in a total of 274 randomly selected healthy individuals in Xinan county, 1984. The EHFV antibody prevalence rate was 11.3% in March and 16.4% in July. No symptoms could be found in those seroconverted cases. Meanwhile, a dynamic change of EHFV infection was found among *R. norvegicus* population, according to the monthly data of EHFV carrying rates, EHFV antibody prevalence rate, GMT and changes in their composition fraction in the same area. The seasonal increase of EHFV infection among *R. norvegicus* may be caused by the broad and close contact during their active mating and breeding in spring. This apparently provided the basis for the epidemic of the rat type EHF in humans. Some rabbits and pigs around Xin-an county were found to be infected by EHFV, and the antibody prevalence rate was 5.65% and 6.13% respectively. EHFV antigen had been found in the spleen of two rabbits.

Key words: The rat type of epidemic haemorrhagic fever Surveillance Virus-carrying rate

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一起伤寒混合型爆发流行的调查报告

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1985年9月至10月,瓦房店市赵屯乡小贾屯发生一起伤寒爆发流行,生活接触传播和水型传播是本次伤寒流行的主要传播方式;因医院误诊病人未能及时隔离,水灾、患家卫生状况和个人卫生习惯差是造成流行的重要因素。本次伤寒流行波及四户,发病10人。

流行特征: 9月2日首发,二周内发病9人,余一例10月7日发病,为续发病人。10例患者中男性8人,女性2人。其中一户五个男性中除一男婴外均发病。各年龄组均有发病,但以青壮年发病为多。

流行因素: 8月中旬一外来伤寒现患(本次流

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方差分析,调整了影响抗-HBc阳转滴度变化的因素,对阐明人群中HBV血清学标记携带者的动态变化,具有一定意义。

A Multivariate Analysis of Risk Factors Affecting Infectivity of HBV Serological Marker Carriers in Family. Liu Tiepu et al., Department of Epidemiology, Tongji Medical University, Wuhan

HBV transmission in family is influenced by many factors. The effect of different HBV serological markers and other risk factors on transmission of HBV within family could be quantified by multivariate analysis.

It was found that existence of HBsAg carriers was positively associated with later acquiring HBsAg and HBeAg among susceptible contacts in the family. The existence of Anti-HBc carriers in family was positively correlated with acquiring Anti-HBc of susceptible contacts, OR=5.98, however, it has no relationship with their titre variation of Anti-HBc. The existence of Anti-HBc carriers and both HBsAg and Anti-HBc combined carriers were negatively correlated with serum conversion to HBsAg and HBeAg of susceptible contacts.

Age was negatively associated with HBsAg conversion. Educational level was negatively associated with Anti-HBs conversion. Operations and injections were positively associated with HBV serological markers conversion. Multivariate analysis is essentially helpful in evaluating dynamic variation of HBV serological marker carriers in population.

Key words: carrier states; hepatitis B virus; epidemiological methods; biostatistics

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行的传染源)来患户杨某家居住期间,和杨某家同吃同住,且个人卫生习惯和卫生条件差,引起家庭间生活接触传播,以致杨家四人中有三人发病;同时由于该传染源随地便溺,8月19日大雨,发生水灾,其排泄物污染了地势较低的邻家水井,造成饮用该井水一家四人发病。

卫生措施:经现患治疗,井水、厕所常规消毒,对密切接触者投服预防药物和卫生宣传教育,流行终止。

(参加工作人员还有:孙智英 洪雅洁 宋丽华 戚长泰 姚玉英 于作清等)