

染率作为主要指标去衡量常规法和扣出法孰优孰劣, 两者无明显差异, 各笼P值均大于0.05 (表2)。

表2 在两种不同技术处理下蚊媒的感染情况

| 蚊笼号 | 感染率 (%) | | 卵囊数 | |
|-----|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 常规法 | 扣出法 | 常规法 | 扣出法 |
| 1 | 15/25 (60.0) | 9/14 (64.3) | 12.4 (1~57) | 47.0 (1~153) |
| 2 | 34/38 (89.5) | 11/13 (84.6) | 108.8 (4~204) | 99.1 (74~144) |
| 3 | 22/24 (91.7) | 19/22 (86.4) | 23.7 (1~87) | 28.6 (2~173) |
| 4 | 28/30 (93.3) | 13/14 (92.9) | 136.1 (14~250) | 180.5 (26~270) |
| 5 | 30/31 (96.8) | 24/24 (100.0) | 101.8 (2~234) | 65.5 (4~124) |
| 6 | 33/33 (100.0) | 22/22 (100.0) | 102.0 (17~359) | 110.5 (4~240) |

扣出法颇费工时, 且在操作过程中容易伤害饱餐蚊周围的蚊子。本文所用常规法则简单易行, 结果可靠。但如表所示, 无论用扣出法或常规法, 同为饱餐蚊, 每只蚊胃上的卵囊数相差百余倍, 说明同种蚊媒对配子体的感染性也有明显的个体差异。

Further Studies ON THE Rise AND Decline of Plasmodium Vivax Gametocyte VIABILITY. Yang Bailin, et al., Institute of Parasitic Diseases, Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine, Shanghai.

This paper deals with the infectivity of gametocytes for Anopheles sinensis in two cases artificially infected with vivax malaria. The results obtained in this study indicated that the mosquitoes have become infected on the first day of illness and that the percentage of infected mosquitoes came to a peak on 2 to 8 days after the first appearance of clinical signs. Following this the infectivity declined obviously. The average oocyst count tends to reach its peak in each participant on 3 to 6 days, after which on day 7 it falls abruptly and remains fairly low without fluctuation until the acute symptoms subside by immun response of the host.

We suggested that the data recorded here provide the most favorable time to obtain Plasmodium vivax infection in mosquitoes and this information has been of value in experimental investigations where a large number of sporozoites were required.

Key words Plasmodium vivax gametocyte

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公共浴池水的HBsAg检测报告

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我们于1986年12月对锦铁地区五所浴池水进行了HBsAg检测, 现将结果报告如下:

检测方法: 用高压灭菌的磨口瓶在水面下20cm处直接采水样1000ml, 1000ml水样加明矾150mg,

静置过夜弃上清, 沉淀物离心后弃上清, 然后加pH 7.4的PBS0.4ml, 振荡后离心, 取上清用反向间接血凝法检测HBsAg, 同时做中和试验确证。

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50倍时才能引起感染〔6〕，故在一般情况下，HBsAg阳性唾液经口传播乙型肝炎是较难实现的。据此可初步认为，HBsAg阳性唾液在传播乙型肝炎的过程中可能不是一个重要的传播因子。

本文检测结果还表明，唾液中HBV DNA阳性率的高低与血清中HBsAg滴度、HBeAg及HBV DNA是否为阳性有关。当血清中HBsAg滴度较高、HBeAg及HBV DNA阳性时，HBsAg阳性唾液才可能具有传染性。

唾液中HBV DNA可能来自破损口腔粘膜或牙龈的血液；但唾液隐血试验阴性者，唾液中的HBV DNA是否来自唾液腺(HBV在唾液中定位、复制后随唾液排出)，尚有待进一步研究证实，这对探讨乙型肝炎的传播途径具有重要意义。

A Study on Infectivity of HBsAg Positive Saliva. Dai Zisen, et al., Department of Epidemiology, The First Medical University of PLA, Guangzhou.

HBsAg and HBV DNA in saliva from 80 asymptomatic HBsAg carriers and 43 HBsAg positive Hepatitis B patients were detected by RIA and by a simple spot hybridization technique. The results showed the positivity rates of HBsAg and HBV-DNA in saliva collected from HBsAg carriers were 38.8% (31/80) and 2.5% (2/80) respectively, and were 51.2% (22/43) and 7.0% (3/43) respectively from Hepatitis B patients. The results of a autoradiograph from dot-blot of saliva and serum

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结果：大池HBsAg阳性率36.6% (112/306)，盆池为10.6% (7/66)，二者有非常显著差异 ($\chi^2=16.86 P<0.01$)；大池开池后0.5小时HBsAg阳性率19.05% (20/105)，3.5小时为38.24% (39/102)，6.5小时为53.54% (53/99)，不同采样时间HBsAg阳性率有非常显著差异 ($\chi^2_2=26.29 P<0.01$)；

samples by simple spot hybridization showed that consistency of saliva samples was much lower than that of the serum samples.

The above results, both the positivity rate and consistency of HBV DNA were low, did not support the general view that HBsAg Positive saliva was a very important vehicle in transmission of HBV.

As to the source of HBV DNA in saliva, the possibility of localization and replication of HBV in salivary gland should be further investigated.

Key words Hepatitis B Salivary HBV-DNA RIA and Spot hybridization technique

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HBsAg随每日平均就浴人数增多而升高，平均就浴人数400人以上阳性率最高，达60.00% (27/45)，经统计学处理，本调查8天的每日平均就浴人数与HBsAg阳性率有非常显著差异 ($\chi^2_7=36.63 P<0.01$)。

结果表明：公共浴池水传播乙型肝炎具有重要流行病学意义。建议：应将浴池的卫生管理纳入肝炎防治范围。