

**Detection of Specific Antibodies to Cytomegalovirus in the Blood Donors in Qingdao** Zhao Chengquan, Shao Jijun, Department of Microbiology, Qingdao Medical College

The detection of cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection in the blood donors in China has not been reported the literature available at hands. 344 serum samples from healthy blood donors in Qingdao were examined for the presence of CMV-IgG by IFA and CMV-IgM, CMV-IgA by ELISA. The frequency of positive donors was 99.45%, 4.65%, and 3.20%, respectively. The result showed CMV infection was rather common in the donors, the rate of active CMV infection was also higher than that abroad. We suggest that when blood is transfused to high risk patients, CMV-IgM and CMV-IgA should be examined regularly on donors to exclude or reduce the incidence of transfusion-associated CMV infection. At present it is not practical for CMV-IgG as a screening marker in our country.

**Key words** CMV Donors Specific antibodies IFA ELISA

**参 考 文 献**

1. 赵澄泉综述. 输血与巨细胞病毒感染. 国外医学微生物学分

册 1988; 11(2): 53.

2. 戚艺华, 等. 测定人巨细胞病毒特异性抗体四种实验方法的比较. 中华微生物学和免疫学杂志 1987; 7(3): 147.
3. Middeldorp JM, et al. Detection of immunoglobulin M and G antibodies against cytomegalovirus early and late antigen by ELISA. J Clin Microbiol 1984; 20(4): 763.
4. Levy E, et al. Determination of IgA antibodies to human cytomegalovirus by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay. J Med Virol 1980; 6: 249.
5. 戴斌, 等. 用SpA吸收法测定麻疹及风疹特异性IgM的应用. 中华微生物学和免疫学杂志 1983; 3(1): 26.
6. 常汝虚, 等. 广州地区HSV和CMV抗体年龄分布. 中华流行病学杂志 1986; 2(5): 257.
7. 张礼壁, 等. ELISA检测我国儿童的CMV抗体. 首届全国病毒学学术会议论文集. 天津: 1986: 101.
8. 闻玉梅, 等. 酶联免疫法检测巨细胞病毒抗体. 中华传染病杂志 1984; 2(3): 193.
9. 王萃章摘. 巨细胞病毒抗体试验及其临床评价. 国外医学输血及血液学分册 1987; 10(2): 110.
10. Strand QA, Hoddevik GM. The diagnostic significance of specific serum IgA detection in cytomegalovirus infection Arch Virol 1984; 82: 173.
11. Wilhelm JA, et al. The risk of transmitting cytomegalovirus to patients receiving blood transfusions. J Infect Dis 1986; 154(1): 169.

(标本采集过程中, 蒙承青岛医学院附属医院血库董爱兰、辛萍和于英晨同志大力协助, 特此致谢)

## 一起褐家鼠引起的钩端螺旋体病爆发流行

四川宜宾地区卫生防疫站 杨宗佑 韩凤池

1987年8月下旬至9月上旬, 素称“小乌克兰”的兴文县共乐区发生钩端螺旋体(简称钩体)病爆发流行。波及共乐、水楠、久庆、五星、东阳、鱼跳、同乐七个乡。共发生病例425例, 死亡4例。其中, 共乐乡发病105例, 死亡2例, 占总发病例的24.71%(105/425)。9月上旬我站赴共乐乡处理疫情及进行流行病学调查。

取病程3~6日未经青霉素治疗的10例患者血液

接种改良柯氏培养基培养, 分离到钩体8株。用鼠夹于稻田埂、红薯菜地捕获鼠类和鼬类56只, 分属褐家鼠、黄胸鼠、四川短尾鼬共3种。接种30份标本于含5-氟脲嘧啶改良柯氏培养基培养, 从14只褐家鼠中分离到钩体4株, 15只四川短尾鼬分离2株, 总阳性率为20.0%。经鉴定, 从患者和动物分离的14株钩体均为澳洲型。