

四、乙型溶血性链球菌对抗生素的敏感性：本次38株乙型溶血性链球菌有81.58%的菌株对先锋霉素、氨苄青霉素、68.42%的菌株对青霉素、69.69%的菌株对林可霉素都表现敏感。一般认为，敏感株对常用剂量在体内易抑制细菌生长；中敏株常用剂量在体内不能抑制细菌生长，但在一定条件下采用大剂量在局部可以浓缩起到治疗作用；耐药株常用剂量不能达到抑菌浓度，起不到治疗作用。本文认为先锋霉素、氨苄青霉素、青霉素和林可霉素可考虑做为临床治疗猩红热首选药物。

A Study on Atypical Scarlet Fever Li Shuren, et al., Sanitary and Anti-epidemic Station of Heilongjiang province, Harbin

An analysis of 135 cases of scarlet fever in Harbin Municipal infection hospital in 1987 was carried out. The patients of 0~15 years old were

75.65%, the males were higher than the females. All the patients had atypical clinical manifestation. 45.18% of them were no fever. 30.37% no angina and 40% no strawberry-like tongue. The 60 strains of β -hemolytic streptococcus were isolated from 129 cases (positive rate 46.51%). 49 strains of them were identified as Biotype identification was carried out in 28 strains of them. They are all Group A. 14, 6 and 6 strains as biotype 1, 4 and 8/25 respectively. The results of antibiotics resistant test showed that strains which were susceptible to ampicillin and cephalosporin were 81.58% and the strains of resistant penicillin were 21.05%.

Some causes of atypical clinical manifestations were discussed.

Key words Scarlet fever β -hemolytic streptococcus

项城农村人畜粪便纤维素性垃圾沼气化处理 控制腹泻病效果现场评价

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1985年11月~1986年10月，选择长年利用沼气处理人畜粪便，纤维素性垃圾的项城县冯滩村人群为试验组，本村未用沼气及与其一河之隔，单纯使用浅坑式厕所的郭大庄村人群为对照一、二组，进行了利用沼气处理粪便控制腹泻病的效果观察。一年观察期内，标准化腹泻年发病率，试验组显著低于对照一组 ($\mu=9.29, P<0.01$) 及对照二组 ($\mu=4.38, P<0.01$)，但两对照组之间无差异 ($\mu=1.73, P<0.05$)，男性发病稍高于女性，以五岁以下儿童发病最高，6~10月为发病高峰。四个季度鸡、猪、鸭弯曲菌感染率试验组明显低于对照二组 ($P<0.01$)。试验组22份厕所粪样中6份 (27.2%) 检出蛔虫卵，但与这些厕所配

套的沼气池出料口粪样，22份仅1份 (8.2%) 检出蛔虫卵 ($\chi^2=4.75, P<0.05$)，对照二组22份厕所粪液中17份 (77.3%) 检出蛔虫卵，明显均高于试验组 ($\chi^2=11.02, P<0.01$)。两村44份厕所粪液有43份粪大肠菌值不符合国家粪便无害化标准，但经沼气发酵后的出料口22份粪样有20份粪大肠菌值达标。本次调查资料表明，在河南省农村腹泻高发区单独实施粪便、纤维素性垃圾沼气化处理，可降低外环境污染的程度和机率，可使腹泻病年发病率由平均每百人年发生74.8~87.6病次，降为43.6病次，即发病率下降40~60%。