

尽管HBV可通过垂直传播，但毕竟数量较少，并不影响新生儿应用乙型肝炎疫苗。为了减少HBV母婴传播，无HBV感染标志的孕妇，应在妊娠初期接种HB疫苗，以预防在妊娠期感染HBV并传给婴儿。

Transplacental Transmission of Hepatitis B Virus
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Thirteen fetuses from terminated pregnancies were collected. The age of gestation ranged from 20 to 32 weeks. Nine mothers of these fetuses were positive for HBsAg, 5 of them were also positive for HBeAg, HBV DNA. Four mothers were negative for HBsAg. DNA was extracted from fetal leukocytes, liver, heart, spleen, kidney, etc. HBV DNA was detected by dot hybridization. The results showed that HBV DNA was positive in leukocytes and liver of a fetus whose mother was positive for HBsAg, HBeAg. The liver HBV DNA of the fetus was about 23.1kb by Southern blot. When digested by Hind III, it was about 3.2kb 13.4kb and 23.1kb. So our data might serve as an evidence of transplacental transmission of HBV infection. Transplacental transmission seemed

to be related to serum HBsAg, HBeAg, HBV DNA and leukocyte HBV DNA of mother.

Key words HBV Transplacental transmission

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性接触对感染流行性出血热作用的调查

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接触流行性出血热 (EHF) 急性期病人的血、尿可被感染，但能否通过性接触感染尚未见报道。本文通过对照调查1986~1988年县内各医院收治的当地感染的家鼠型EHF配偶和同宅居住的家庭其他成员隐性感染率的方法，作了初步探讨。

采集病人恢复期血清，配偶、病家其他成员于病人病期2月内采集，置-20℃低温冰箱保存。本站实验室采用间接免疫荧光法 (IFAT) 检测血清IgG，经省或市防疫站复核阳性者，以血凝抑制试验作血清抗体分型，筛选家鼠型EHF配偶、病家其他成员的结果对照分析：其隐性感染率分别为14.89% (7/47)、13.51% (5/37)，经统计学处理，两者无显著性差异 ($\chi^2=0.03, P>0.05$)；隐性感染者因血清抗体滴

度低，HI未检出。

EHF以虫媒传播、动物源性传播为主，少数可因接触急性期病人血、尿而被感染；由此推测，当EHF患者体内EHFV大量复制后，有可能象HBV那样，通过性接触使EHFV借助生殖道分泌物侵入对方粘膜使其感染。本地家鼠型EHF主要传染源为室内的褐家鼠，带毒率为0.71%~10.64%。可以认为，同一住宅环境中家庭各成员感染家鼠型EHF的机会是均等的。本调查结果家鼠型EHF配偶隐性感染率未明显高于病家其他成员，证实两者在同一居住环境中有着相同的家鼠型EHF隐性感染机会，从而初步排除了家鼠型EHF配偶具有性接触感染机会的可能性。

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