

所致。

国内报告^[5],观察汉族和藏族正常人群129例中,无HBV体液感染标记而具有细胞免疫者31例(24%)。表明接触HBV未发生肝炎和测不出体液免疫指标,并认为部分系获得细胞免疫所致。而本研究结果证实,患过天花者细胞免疫功能分别显著高于对照组1和对照组2。因此认为患过天花者HBV感染率、传染性低于对照组的原因,可能是患过天花而获得细胞免疫,干扰了乙型肝炎病毒感染所致。但不能排除天花病毒直接作用于已感染的乙型肝炎病毒(特别是母婴传播)的可能性。其真正的原因有待进一步研究。

Serologic Investigation of HBV in 302 Patients who had a History of Smallpox Li Zhenguang, et al., *The People's Hospital of Zhumadian County, Henan Province*

This paper provides serologic investigation of HBV in 302 persons who had a history of smallpox in Zhumadian County. The results showed that the HBsAg positivity rate (1.3%) was significantly lower than those of the control group 1 (8.3%) and 2 (8.6%) ($P < 0.001$). The HBsAg positivity rate between the two control

groups had no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). The HBV infection rate (19.2%) was also lower than those of control group 1 (47.7%) and 2 (51.3%) ($P < 0.001$). There was not much difference between the two control groups. The determination of cellular immunity showed that the rosette positivity rate (75.93%) and lymphocyte conversion rate (70.39%) of the patients' group were higher than those of control group 1 (62.3% and 52.9%) and 2 (60.93% and 55.3%). It may suggested that patients having had smallpox might have enhanced cellular immunity which might interfere with HBV infection.

Key words Smallpox Hepatitis B Virus Infection rate

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新生儿淋病性结膜炎一例

胜利油田卫生防疫站

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病例简介:患儿男,生后第5天,因双眼脓液2天入院。查其双眼睑高度肿胀,结膜囊内有多量黄白色粘稠脓性分泌物,取分泌物涂片镜检,在白细胞内找到大量的革兰氏阴性双球菌,并接种于专用的淋菌培养基(上海市医学化验所提供,批号881102),37℃,5~10% CO₂条件下培养48小时,长出典型菌落。分解葡萄糖,产酸不产气,氧化酶试验阳性。确诊为淋病性结膜炎。药敏试验显示,该菌株对庆大霉素敏感,对其他抗生素耐药。经用庆大霉素等治疗痊愈出院。近期随访无复发。

传染源追踪调查:据该病一般潜伏期分析,患儿系生产过程感染。调查得知,患儿母亲32岁,农民,

自分娩前两个月始,自觉会阴部痒痛,白带增多,从未就医。上述症状时轻时重,直至患儿入院后,取其阴道分泌物培养,尚检出大量的淋病双球菌。药敏试验结果同患儿,确诊为淋病。这期间与丈夫同床数次,并否认婚外性生活史。

患儿父亲32岁,汽车司机,曾因婚外性生活而患过淋病,当时尿道炎症状明显,尿道口流脓,小便困难,自用庆大霉素治疗,症状缓解即停药。其后,时有尿道不适感,调查时取其尿道分泌物培养,尚能检出淋病双球菌。

由此可见,该例淋病性结膜炎的传染过程是:宿娼的患儿父亲→患儿母亲→患儿,