

A Field Study on the Post-inoculation Reaction and Immunological Effects in Vaccinated Population Immunized with "Zhejiang Type-D" Leptospiral Vaccine Tang Yongkang, et al., Sanitary and anti-epidemic Station of Zhejiang Province, Hangzhou

A comparative study on the post-inoculation and anti-body responses after inoculation with two different dosage (1ml, 2ml) of "zhejiang type-D" leptospiral vaccine was carried out. There was no general reaction in all of the vaccinated people after immunization. The GMT values of antibody against leptospire were 3.08~7.91 times in 1ml dose group and 3.48~9.57 times in 2ml dose group more than pre-vaccination respectively. 3 months after immunization the levels of specific antibody still were high in most vaccinated people, whatever in 1ml dose or 2ml dose of immunization. However the antibody couldn't be detected in part of vaccinated people at that time, but there was no difference between the two different dosages. During the epidemic season, there was no leptospirosis case (0/3260) in the 1ml group, 1 case (1/625) in the 2 ml group while there was 9/3970 in the control group.

Key words Leptospiral vaccine Post-

immunization reaction Immunological effect

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1989年我们从日本引进ATLV血清诊断试剂盒, 对我国北方部分地区进行血清ATLV——抗体的流行病学调查, 发现海拉尔、齐齐哈尔少数民族地区有ATLV小流行区。现将调查结果报告如下。

一、我国北方不同人群的ATLV病毒感染率 (PA法): 69例血液病患者与66例哈尔滨市正常人群的ATLV抗体阳性率均为0.00%。长期居住哈尔滨市外籍人的ATLV抗体阳性率为22.22% (2/9); 海拉尔地区少数民族的ATLV抗体阳性率为4.65% (2/45) 齐齐哈尔地区少数民族的ATLV抗体阳性率为4.05%

(3/74)。

二、我国北方不同民族正常人群ATLV病毒感染率: 汉族人ATLV抗体阳性率为0.00%, 蒙族人ATLV抗体阳性率为3.57%, 鄂温克族人ATLV抗体阳性率为5.88%, 达斡尔族人ATLV抗体阳性率为4.05%。

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