

验结果, 34株HI对红霉素、庆大霉素及链霉素敏感, 大多数菌株对复方新诺明耐药, 少数菌株对四环素及氨苄青霉素耐药。提示临床应用复方新诺明防治上呼吸道感染, 可能效果不好。

国内严重存在滥用抗生素的情况, 根据最近我们的调查, 凡我院门诊诊断为上呼吸道感染的患儿, 98.2%处方给予抗生素治疗。滥用抗生素的结果, 一方面破坏微生态平衡, 诱发细菌感染; 另一方面使耐药菌株不断增加, 给临床治疗带来困难。亟待克服这一弊端。

A Study on the Carrier State of Haemophilus influenzae in Pharynx of Healthy Children in Beijing Area Liu Yi, et al., Beijing Children's Hospital, Beijing 100045

One hundred and fifteen healthy children in 2 kindergartens of Beijing City were enrolled in a study for carrier state of *Haemophilus influenzae* (HI) in pharynx. Nontypable HI flora was found in 32.2% (37/115) in this group. There were no significant differences of carrier state in sex, age, and season in these children. Antibiotic sensitivity test showed that some HI strains isolated were resistant to ampicillin and tetracycline (5/34 vs 4/34),

most strains resistant to SMZ Co (21/34).

Key words *Haemophilus influenzae*

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(收稿: 1992-12-15 修回: 1993-01-30)

普氏立克次体17-KDa蛋白抗原基因的扩增及其克隆

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中国预防医学科学院流行病学微生物学研究所实验中所用的引物(按我们的编号为第三对引物)是根据编码立氏立克次体(落矶山斑点热病原体)17-KDa蛋白抗原基因的核苷酸序列合成的(引物3-1, GGAATTCATGAACTATTATCT, 引物3-2, CGGGATCCCTCAATTCACAACCTTG)。以普氏立克次体Brein1株DNA为模板, 用这对引物通过PCR技术扩增出普氏立克次体17-KDa抗原基因。将此基因重组在一个载体质粒上, 转化至大肠杆菌中。经PCR扩增法鉴定, 确实含有普氏立克次体17-KDa

抗原基因的质粒DNA片段。经微量补体结合和微量免疫荧光分析, 表明能产生普氏立克次体抗原, 能与抗普氏立克次体的兔血清产生阳性反应。由于我们在设计引物时, 加入了特定的限制性内切酶位点, 使扩增出的DNA片段容易定位组入特定的载体中, 使分子克隆过程大为简化。

(收稿: 1992-12-07)

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