

investigation demonstrated that the geographical distribution of the organism had a significant correlation with the positive rate of antibodies against *P. pseudomallei* and the native foci of the organisms distributed over the southern subtropical zone and the edge of tropical zone in Qiong, Yue and Gui. In endemic areas, the positive rates of antibodies against *P. pseudomallei* in human-beings, horses, oxen and pigs are 3.8%~15.2%, 9.1%~18.4%, 6.6%~33.0% and 35% respectively. The investigation results showed the horses and mules infected by the organism would interfere with quarantine of the animals, meanwhile, the meat contaminated by the bacterium would endanger the public health. In Sept. and Oct. of 1989, three cases in Zhanjiang and Sanya of Hainan were reported, two cases died of acute melioidosis with septicemia, another case was the chronic leg ulcers. So, it was predicated that there could have some cases of melioidosis which were misdiagnosed or missed out.

**Key words** Melioidosis *P. pseudomallei*  
Native foci Serological investigation

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## 一例传入性登革热病人的调查

张 科 姚祖述 张 轩

1993年1月我市发现一例由国外传入的登革热病人, 现报道如下。

患者许××, 男性, 24岁。于1993年1月3日开始发热、咽痛、全身有散在的出血点和淤斑。翌日, 患者突然出现神志不清、昏迷、鼻衄、便血和血尿。临床以疑似再生障碍性贫血、登革热而住院治疗。

**一、流行病学调查:**接疑似登革热病人报告后, 我们即开展了流行病学调查。患者原系我市某饭店职工, 于3年前被选派至我国驻菲律宾使馆工作, 于1992年12月31日经北京返回无锡时尚未发现任何不适症状。而后, 据我使馆医务部门来电, 菲律宾在这期间正处于登革热流行期。结合患者曾在流行区有3年的生活史, 这期间不

能排除被登革热主要传播媒介伊蚊叮咬过的可能性, 可以明确传染源来自国外。

**二、血清学检查:**采集患者急性期和恢复期双份血, 经中国预防医学科学院流行病学微生物学研究所检测登革热 I~IV型抗体, 结果为登革热 IV型抗体阳性 (1:80)。

**三、建议:**随着中外交流活动的增加, 加强对出入境人员的健康检疫至关重要。建议有关部门除了对现有国境卫生检疫规定必检的疫病作检查外, 在不同季节对来自不同传染病流行区的人员要重点检疫相关传染病。

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本文作者单位: 无锡市卫生防疫站 214002