

ABSTRACT

Since 1979, five disease-surveillance points have been set up in the urban and rural areas of Tianjin, covering a population of 200,000. In these surveillance points, six kinds of register books were put into practice for birth and death notifiable communicable diseases and outbreaks of diseases as well as immunization and untoward reaction following immunization. The data thus collected were analysed annually.

In 1980, 1444 cases of communicable diseases were reported and diagnosed, 23% of them being atypical cases. Dysentery and measles had the highest mortality rates. The proportion of re-

portable communicable diseases in recent years decreased in children, being 35.1% and 20.3% for the 0-14 age group in the urban and the rural areas respectively. The crude death rate was 6.65‰ in the urban area and 4.66‰ in rural area. The majority of deaths were from the diseases of circulatory system, the mortality rates of which were 386.69 per 100,000 in the urban area and 254.12 per 100,000 in the rural area. The second leading cause of death was cancer, the mortality rates of which were 134.89 per 100,000 in the urban area and 73.30 per 100,000 in the rural area. Death caused by infectious disease as ranked six in the list of mortality, less than 15 per 100,000 in both areas.

多斑按蚊对间日疟原虫的敏感性实验

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多斑按蚊(*Anopheles maculatus* Theobald)主要分布在我国东南各省。在我国尚未报道它与疟疾的传播关系,但在马来西亚等地确是重要媒介之一,并对多种疟原虫均较敏感。测定多斑按蚊对间日疟原虫的敏感性,对防治疟疾和实验研究都有实际价值。为此,我们于1981年9~10月进行了实验观察,现报告如下。

一、实验蚊:系羽化后3~4天的雌蚊,来自本所实验室饲养繁殖的品系。作为对照的中华按蚊和雷氏按蚊是从四川野外捕捉的雌蚊产卵孵化的雌蚊。

二、感染方法:取间日疟现症病人静脉血液,按1:10的比例,用50%肝素钠液抗凝,注入人胎膜与玻璃瓶底之间的空隙,立即贴于蚊笼壁,供蚊虫叮咬吸血30分钟至1小时,瓶内盛装38~40°C的热水,以保持瓶底血液的温度。用试管将吸饱血的雌蚊扣出,放入另一蚊笼,置于26°C±1°的恒温饲养室饲养。吸血后第7天解剖蚊胃,检查有无卵囊并计数,确定感染与否以及感染程度,第12天解剖涎腺,检查有无孢子,确定疟原虫能否在蚊体内发育成熟。

三、结果:共进行了四次感染实验。第一次抽样21只蚊作胃解剖,有6只蚊查见卵囊,感染率为29.1%,平均卵囊数为5.3个,次日晨8时血餐蚊解剖39只,仅1只蚊查见2个卵囊,感染率为2.6%,第二次抽样11只蚊作胃解剖,有10只蚊查见卵囊,感染率为90.9%,平均卵囊数为12.2个,次日晨7时血餐蚊解剖25只,仅1只蚊查见3个卵囊,感染率为4%。第三次实验,因吸血蚊数量较少,仅作了涎腺解剖,解剖16只蚊,有3只蚊查见孢子,感染率为18.8%。第四次实验,同样因吸血蚊数量较少,到第7天仅存活2只

蚊,解剖结果,1只蚊查见6个卵囊。

四、讨论:本次实验结果表明,多斑按蚊对间日疟原虫是很敏感的。各次感染率和感染度的差异,其原因可能主要取决于供血患者体内疟原虫配子体的数量多少,雌、雄配子体的比例,成熟程度及其活力等。斯氏按蚊对食蟹猴疟原虫的敏感性实验也出现过类似现象。其次,同一种蚊虫内的个体之间是否也有敏感性的差异,尚不清楚,有待研究。

还有一点值得注意,血餐时间差异也可能有影响。两次实验结果均表明,晚上和午后血餐的感染率和感染度都高于早晨和上午。Hawking(1966)根据实验观察结果指出:宿主体内疟原虫配子体在外周血液循环的出现和增多,与蚊媒的吸血活动相吻合,以利于蚊媒传播。我所周肇西等同志对食蟹猴疟原虫配子体的观察,发现外周血液循环的疟原虫配子体的数量和雌、雄配子体的比例在24小时内有变化(未发表资料)。本次实验结果说明蚊虫感染率的差异与宿主外周血液循环的疟原虫配子体的变化有着密切的关系。

根据两次比较实验结果:第一次中华按蚊的感染率为10%,雷氏按蚊为3.3%,多斑按蚊为29.1%。第二次中华按蚊为47.0%,雷氏按蚊为17.8%,多斑按蚊为90.9%。据此推测,似乎多斑按蚊对间日疟原虫的易感性高于中华按蚊和雷氏按蚊。多斑按蚊在我国疟疾流行区分布较广,可能是由于调查还不够充分,尚未报道它的传疟作用。如果在防制主要媒介时忽略了防制其它潜在媒介按蚊,也可能上升为媒介。

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