

ABSTRACT

In order to determine whether the aggregation is also detectable in children group, we had examined 324 families with two or more offsprings in a production team located at the southern suburbs of Tianjin. Among them there were 667 children aged 3—14 years old in 257 families. All the blood pressure are converted to standard deviation unit (SDU). The statistical methods that we used are analysis of variance, χ^2 -test and correlation. The results suggested that familial aggregation of blood pressure existed in children. The strength of sib-sib aggregation was significant and the familial aggregation of blood pressure operated over the entire range of blood pressure. Thus familial effects on blood pressure may be discovered in children. This is a basis of studying the factors associated with essential hypertension in the future.

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(参加调查的还有陈捷、韩世荣、范淑华、彭光明、王振明等同志)

流行性出血热病毒感染人二倍体细胞的电子显微镜观察

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流行性出血热 (EHF) 病毒从黑线姬鼠分离并适应到A-549细胞及Vero细胞之后, 尚未见到将EHF病毒在正常细胞繁殖的报道。我们于1981年将EHF病毒适应到人胚肺的二倍体细胞 (2BS), 传数代后, 用上清液做免疫电镜, 并收集感染细胞进行超薄切片, 在电镜下观察。

2BS细胞感染EHF病毒数天后, 在感染细胞内外都看到散在的病毒颗粒, 病毒呈椭圆形及球形, 有少量的病毒直径可达200毫微米以上, 也有小到80~100毫微米的。病毒颗粒最外面有一层包膜。在电镜下可将病毒形态分为二种, 一种为均质中等电子密度, 颗粒较大; 另一种为致密的, 直径略小。

经负染色法看到的EHF病毒有包膜及表面结构。

2BS细胞感染EHF病毒后, 细胞内粒线体被破坏, 胞浆内有大量空泡, 并见到病毒装配形成的方式。成熟病毒释放到细胞外。

Lee, White等认为南朝鲜出血热与我国的EGH有一致的抗原性, 他们用免疫电镜观察南朝鲜出血热病毒为85~115毫微米, 归属于类布尼亚病毒。我们在2BS细胞内见到的微密和疏松的EHF病毒颗粒比南朝鲜出血热病毒大, 比一般布尼亚病毒更大的多。EHF病毒在形态和结构上与典型布尼亚病毒有差异。

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