与检获的幼虫期别。Ⅰ组共捕集剖检谈色库蚊3,243只，吸血蚊虫88.6%，皆未查到自然感染阳性成蚊；Ⅱ组共剖检淡色库蚊2,335只，吸血率为92.9%，查获自然感染阳性成蚊3只(0.13%)，分布在2例微丝蚴血症户及其周围，1例查有感染期幼虫1条成蚊1只；另1例查到Ⅰ期幼虫1条和2条各成蚊1只。此材料表明：在邹县班氏丝虫病流行区，血微丝蚴密度低于1条/120立方毫米者，对传播丝虫病意义不大。

摘　要

1958年前，邹县居民微丝蚴阳性率高达22.2～30.6%。经全面普查普治，阳性率显著下降。1974年对381,313人查血考核，微丝蚴阳性率下降至0.08%，基本上消灭了丝虫病。

自1975年以来，对丝虫病传染源进行了监测，每年选原微丝蚴阳性率较高的3～5个公社的3～5个大队3,000人左右，进行普查，作厚血片查微丝蚴，结果表明，丝虫病基本消灭后残存传染源为以往历次曾检出的原微丝蚴血症病人、新迁入带虫者和历次查血漏查者。经过防制，人房蚊虫密度较低，平均为1.0～3.1只/人工刻，丝虫病传播已得到控制。

对蚊媒传播丝虫血内低密度微丝蚴“阈值”进行了探讨，血微丝蚴密度低于1条/120立方毫米(6滴)，对传播丝虫病意义不大。

ABSTRACT

Before 1958, it was observed that the infective rate of microfilaria larva among the residents in Zou County was 22.2-30.6%.As a result of mass screening & a county-wide treatment in 1958, the rate of infectivity decreased sharply.In 1974,blood samples from 381,313 persons were tested for the larvae. The percentage of microfilaria positivity dropped 0.08%and filariasis was coming to an end locally.Since 1975, a surveillance of the source of filariasis has been carried out.Every year, 3,000 persons from 3—5 brigades among 3—5 people's communes where the infective rate with microfilaria used to be high, were screened for the infectivity.A thick blood smear was made to test for the larvae.The result indicated that the infection with filariasis among people in Zouxian was nearly eliminated with a residual minor sources of infection.The first source being those patients who had been found positive for microfilariaemia repeatedly and second source being the newly settled filarial carrier.The third source consisted of those were for recovering microfilaria from blood smears during previous investigations. Following epidemic control measures, the indoor density of mosquitoes was coming down to an average level of 1.0—3.1/manpower quarter. It suggested that the spread of filariasis was under control.

In term of the “threshold value” of low-grade microfilariaemie for transmission by mosquitoes, it was revealed that in case the concentration of microfilaria in blood less than 1 per 120mm^3 (six drops),its presence seems to play a small role in transmitting filarial infection.

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一起由鼠伤寒沙门氏菌引起的院内感染调查

河北省邯郸市卫生防疫站　　郑　迅

1982年1～2月河北省某矿第二医院在儿科及儿传科先后发生鼠伤寒沙门氏菌病人33例，其中25例检出鼠伤寒沙门氏菌。

病例男25，女8，男女之比为3.12：1，新生儿25例占75.8%，以出生5～9天发病最多；死亡11例，病死率33%；出生9天以内者病死率为46.7%；发病有住院及交叉感染史造成；以中、低度发热腹泻为共有症状；人与人接触造成院内感染；新生儿病房和产科婴儿室为主要疫源地；新生儿发病多，病情重，病死率高。