

摘 要

以往商船多采用薰蒸剂和急性灭鼠剂灭鼠,前者操作复杂,船员必须离舰,妨碍港口作业;后者效果较差,很难达到防制目的。本文作者于1981年9~11月在广东湛江,用杀鼠灵,化学名称为〔3-(α -丙酮基苄基)-4-羟基香豆素〕毒饵进行了2只舰艇灭鼠试验,结果说明,以0.025%杀鼠灵毒饵在舰艇上持续投放2~3周,每周检查补充毒饵2~3次可以完全控制鼠患,基本上无鼠。这种方法简便易行、安全,不影响舰艇的日常训练和生活。本次试验破除了舰艇不能使用慢性抗凝血剂灭鼠的说法,为今后舰艇毒饵灭鼠开辟了一个新途径。

ABSTRACT

people used to apply fumigants or acute raticide for rodent control in commercial ships. In managing fumigants it was found much complicated necessitating forcing the crews off

board and accordingly upsetting the ship routine. The acute raticide revealed its lower efficacy. In Sept.-Nov. 1981, at Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province, the authors carried out a study of wasfarin (3-(α -acetybenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin) for its effectiveness in eradicating rodents on two warships. The results showed that the drug used in a concentration of 0.025% satisfactory for elimination of rodents when the poisoned bait was laid on the ships for 2-3 weeks followed by an additional supplement of bait 2-3 times a week. Warfarin appeared to be safe, simple and easy to apply and it did not disturb the daily training practice and life routine. The paper presents evidence to deny an old saying that chronic anticoagulant raticide was not suitable for rat control on warship. The author believed that wasfarin technic might provide a new approach to deratization in warship.

参 考 文 献

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101例腹泻患者的病原体调查分析

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腹泻患者临床症状及体征往往相似,比较难以作出确切的诊断。有一些患者用药后疗效欠佳,鉴于此,我们于1980年发病季节高峰7、8、9、三个月作了101例腹泻患者粪便细菌培养,从细菌学角度了解致腹泻的病原体情况,探讨患者一般性规律,以便肠道门诊中有所借鉴。

临床资料分析: 101例腹泻患者中,男性65例,女性36例,年龄最小2岁,最大52岁;21~50岁占65.5%,小于10岁占32.6%。大于50岁占4.9%;多数为工人、农民等。主要临床症状为腹痛、便次增多、发热等。临床诊断为菌痢27.7%,急性肠炎29.7%,急性胃肠炎29.8%,中毒性消化不良4.9%,诊断不明7.9%。

结果与讨论:

1. 101例腹泻患者均系肠道门诊中以肛拭子采便后立即置于不同增菌管中,增菌后移种不同鉴别培养基中作病原体分离与鉴定。共检出致病性细菌68株,共

10种,分别为:不凝集弧菌1.9%,嗜盐弧菌21.7%致病性大肠杆菌3.9%,志贺氏菌8.9%,沙门氏菌6.9%,变形杆菌11.8%,金葡萄4.9%,粪产硷杆菌4.9%,肠球菌0.9%,绿脓杆菌0.9%,总检出率为66.7%。

2. 致病菌检出与临床诊断符合率为:菌痢28.5%,急性肠炎56.6%,急性胃肠炎76.6%,中毒性消化不良60%;诊断不明62.5%。

3. 对分离所得的68株菌共作12种治疗药物的药敏试验,其中庆大、氯霉素、合霉素三素敏感性高于其他药物,但氯、合二霉素对沙门氏、志贺氏有耐药菌株出现;没有一种药物对68株菌皆敏感。

4. 101例腹泻患者中有33.3%未分离出致病菌,分析原因可能由于一次粪检漏检所致,亦可能由肠道病菌、真菌等原因所致。致病性大肠杆菌在小儿腹泻患者中检出率较高,此次从成人腹泻患者中分离出,说明也是引起成人腹泻原因之一。