

sera. The titer of the antibody to HFRS virus were assayed in convalescent sera of 30 patients with HFRS and in rabbit immune sera against HFRS virus by indirect immunoenzymatic histochemical method with horseradish peroxidase-labelled staphylococcus protein A and by indirect immunofluorescence for comparison. The titers of antibody detected by indirect immunoenzymatic histochemical method were similar to those by indirect immunofluorescence in all sera of patients with HFRS. Sera from 30 normal individuals and 35 non-HFRS patients were all negative by both methods. These data indicate that indirect immunoenzymatic histochemical method with horseradish peroxidase-labelled staphylococcus protein A is rather sensitive and specific, and thus may be applied as a new method for the diagnosis of HFRS.

We have also used horseradish peroxidase-labelled anti-human IgG in substitution for horseradish peroxidase-labelled staphylococcus protein A in the

assay of the titers of the antibody to HFRS virus in paired sera of 10 patients and convalescent phase-sera of another 10 patients with HFRS, and compared with those by indirect immunofluorescence. The results were coincidental, indicating that an indirect immunoenzymatic histochemical method with horseradish peroxidase-labelled anti-human IgG may be used for the diagnosis of HFRS.

### 参 考 文 献

1. Lee HW et al: J Infect Dis, 137: 298, 1978
2. 严玉辰等: 中国医学科学院学报, 4(2): 73, 1982
3. Lee PW et al: J Korean Med Assoc, 21(5): , 1978
4. Dubois-Daleg M et al: J Histochem Cytochem, 25: 1201, 1977
5. 李爱芳等: 中华流行病学杂志, 3(6): 382, 1982

## 20242名正常人群乙肝病毒感染标记检测报告

江苏南京梅山工程指挥部职工医院

白鹤鸣 吴大钧 胡林华 管荣清 陈进菁 廖志敏 赵船仙 钱 瑛 杨裕国

我们于1982年3~5月用滤纸血片法对南京市郊7岁以上不同年龄组人群20242人进行了HBsAg与抗-HBc检测, 结果如下:

HBsAg阳性40人(0.20%), 抗-HBc阳性3678人(18.17%), HBsAg+抗-HBc双阳性741人(3.66%), 如将单项HBsAg及抗-HBc分别与HBsAg+抗-HBc组合并, HBsAg感染率为3.86%, 抗-HBc感染率为21.83%, 有HBV感染标志一项和二项阳性者共4460人, 总感染率为22.03%。HBsAg与抗-HBc单项男女之间无明显差别( $\chi^2=1.31$   $P>0.05$ ) 而男女之间的HBsAg+抗-HBc阳性率则差别显著

( $\chi^2=10.93$   $P<0.001$ )。如果将HBsAg, 抗-HBc分别与HBsAg+抗-HBc合并, 可见HBsAg阳性率随着年龄增长而降低, 而抗-HBc阳性率各年龄组变化不大, 单项抗-HBc的阳性率则大致随着年龄的增大而升高。

各种职业人群HBV感染率为: 医务人员、教员、工人、学生各自的总感染率均高于全部被检人群的感染率; 而干部、炊事员、保育员、营业员各自的总感染率均低于全部被检人群的总感染率。医务人员的感染率最高。