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ABSTRACT

This survey was carried out from August 1981 to July 1982 at Meng-Lian county, Yunnan province, which is located in south subtropic zone.

During this period, 1752 febrile patients were examined and 125 cases of leptospirosis were diagnosed and confirmed by laboratory methods. The annual incidence rate reached $158.83/100,000$ and far surpassed the records of past years in this county or other similar regions. Therefore, The incidence of leptospirosis among infectious diseases is only lower than dysentery and malaria in this county. However, the rate varied in locality, season, sex and age of persons. The incidence of plain areas is $526.9/100,000$, semi-mountain areas $97.7/100,000$ and the mountain areas $60.3/100,000$. The cases of leptospirosis could be seen all the year except January but the highest incidence occurred in August. In male ($214.52/100,000$) it was higher than in female.

$1e (102.36/100,000)$. The age group between 20 and 24 years has the highest incidence ($435/100,000$).

There are four clinical types, most Cases (95.2%) belong to grippotyphosa type but only 3.92% cases have typical manifestations. Therefore, many cases may be mis-diagnosed and the figure of leptospirosis obtained from the past reports may be less reliable.

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苏云金杆菌以色列变种现场应用若干问题的探讨

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苏云金杆菌以色列变种(简称B.t.i)对多种蚊幼虫的灭效已得到广泛肯定。我们于1982年使用Sandoz产品及我组产品, 对现场应用中的若干问题进行了观察, 结果报道如下:

一、室内生物测定效价与现场用药量的关系: B.t.i为一微生物制剂, 目前提供现场应用的产品, 不同剂型, 不同批次所含生物效价高低不同。我们用两种含国际单位不同的制剂观察了室内生物测定效价与现场用量之间的关系, 所用两种制剂的生物效价虽不同, 但使蚊幼虫死亡90%以上所用国际单位数完全相同, 均为4万国际单位/ m^2 。因此现场用药量可依据室内生物测定效价来计算现场用药量(L或kg), 这样可减去应用前进行模拟现场实验确定用药量的繁杂方法。

二、影响现场效果的主要因素:

水的污浊度: 选择污浊程度不同的三类孳生地进行观察, 结果水质越污, 效果越差。污水比清水用量大10倍, 极污水比清水用量大近40倍才能获得与清水孳生地相似的效果, 因此水的污浊度是决定现场用药量大小的重要因素。

水体深度: 选择了其它条件类同而水深不同的水体按面积计算施以相同的药量。结果水深对效果没有明显影响。详见表。

施药方法: 采用喷洒法及泼浇法, 进行现场效果观察, 结果喷洒法24小时蚊幼下降率为84~88.6%而泼浇法则为57.8~64.0%。但当孳生地面积很小时($<1m^2$)两种施药方法的效果则无明显区别。

另外在现场实验中蚊幼虫密度、水温(22~26°C)、水体pH(6~8.5)及水中浮游生物等对效果无明显影响。

不同水深对效果的影响

水深 (cm)	水面 面积 (m^2)	水质 污浊度	pH 值	蚊密 幼度 (头/勺)	用剂 药量 (ITU/ m^2)	实验 次数 (次)	24小时 蚊幼下 降平均 率 (%)
20	3	清	6.5	15	2万	4	88.3
50	3	清	6.5	15	2万	4	94.4
100	3	清	6.5	15	2万	4	94.6

显著性测验: $P>0.05$