

摘 要

1984年春,吉林省东丰县田家街屯发生了一起腹泻病的爆发流行。流行病学调查结果表明,这是一起由于接触传染引起的流行性腹泻病。在疫区采集的10份患者粪便均查到了冠状病毒样颗粒;而20份对照样品未查到病毒样颗粒。9/10的患者双份血清的补体结合抗体效价有4倍或4倍以上的增长;而20份对照样品为阴性。这些结果说明,冠状病毒是引起这次疫情爆发的病原体。

A Finding of Coronavirus Particles in Feces of patients with Diarrhea Huang Yongnian, et al., The Anti-Epidemic Disease and Sanitation Station of Jilin Province, Changchun

An outbreak of epidemic diarrhea occurred during March-April period in 1984 at a village of Dongfeng County of Jilin Province. 10 fecal samples as well as 10 paired sera from clinical cases were collected and other 20 fecal samples as well as 20 serum samples from healthy individuals in the village were used as controls. Coro-

navirus-like particles were seen in all the fecal samples collected from acute cases using electron microscopy but not in control samples. The coronavirus-like particles were aggregated by convalescent-phase sera in immune electron microscopy. The micro complement fixation test using specific extracted antigen was carried out. 9 out of 10 paired sera from the patients showed 4-fold or more increase titre while sera from healthy controls were negative.

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由致病性大肠菌(O₁₂₇:B₈)引起新生儿腹泻爆发流行的菌落不相容性研究

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为了探索1984年冬我院新生儿室所发生的由致病性大肠菌(O₁₂₇:B₈)引起新生儿腹泻爆发流行时从患儿分离株与有关标本或非流行期所分离的同血清型菌株之间的关系;特进行交叉不相容性实验。

一、方法:将上述菌株(19株)先检查动力,然后将菌株成对地对侧穿刺接种于含0.3%琼脂的半固体营养琼脂平板上,经37°C 3~4天孵育后,记录结果。皿上两株扩散的生长物完全并合者为“0”,两株生长物近交界处的密度增高且呈轻度“聚束”状者为“1”,两株扩散生长物之间无生长清晰区<1mm者为“2”,>1~10mm者为“3”,>10mm者为“4”。

二、结果与分析:流行期患儿分离株(10株)对新

生儿室用的乳嘴和台布所分离同血清型的菌株间交叉不相容性反应;除个别呈“1”类型外,绝大多数呈“0”类型,但对流行前三个月或1980、1983年从患儿所分离的同血清型菌株交叉实验结果,大多呈“2”或“3”类型,没有发现第“4”类型反应。上述结果可证明:①这次新生儿室爆发流行的腹泻是由同一种病原菌所引起的,它与新生儿室用的乳嘴关系密切。台布的O₁₂₇:B₈菌可能是患儿污物污染的。②这次流行株与非流行期或往年的同血清型的大肠菌菌株在抗原结构上可能并非完全一致。

本法操作简便,无需特殊培养基或试剂,是流行病学调查、分析有关标本中所分离同血清型大肠杆菌之间相互关系的一个有益的辅助方法。