

level.

The types of HAD and its incidence rate were as follows.

1. Acute HAD: the incidence rate was among newcomers to high altitude. (a) acute high altitude reaction: 39.50%; (b) high altitude pulmonary edema: 0.47%; (c) high altitude cerebral edema: 0.28%.

2. Chronic HAD: The occurrence is mainly prevailing those local residents. (a) chronic high altitude reaction, 2.80%; (b) high altitude heart disease: children 0.96%, adults 0.32%; (c) high altitude polycythemia: 2.51%; (d) high altitude hypertension: 0.96%; (e) high altitude hypotension: 1.89%. The prevalence rate of chronic HAD was 9.7 times higher in the immigrants group than in the native group.

The results showed that the individual rapidly exposed to altitudes, residence being too high, heavy physical exertion, exposure to cold and attacked with acute upper respiratory tract infections, cardio-pulmonary disease, very young and very old, psychological apprehension may be the contributory causes. The preventive methods were discussed.

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溶藻性弧菌肠炎一例报告

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我们在肠道门诊病人多线检查中,发现一例溶藻性弧菌(*Vibrio alginolyticus*)所致的肠炎病例。患者为男性成人,因腹泻粘液便来院就诊,临床诊断急性肠炎,粪便培养见溶藻性弧菌纯种状生长。

分离菌株按Bergey's细菌检定手册(八版)进行全面鉴定。为革兰氏阴性杆菌,在4%氯化钠营养琼脂平板上37°C18小时培养呈现蔓延生长趋向,菌落半透明状。生理生化反应结果,在无盐胨水中不生长,6%氯化钠胨水中生长良好,10%氯化钠胨水中生长良好。V-P试验阳性,MR试验阴性,4%氯化

钠蔗糖产酸,4%氯化钠阿拉伯胶糖不分解。

将该菌株3.5%氯化钠肉汤37°C24小时培养物0.05毫升、0.1毫升、0.2毫升各注射18~20克小白鼠腹腔3只,共9只,于24小时内全部死亡,显示强毒性。同时又参照副溶血性弧菌测毒法,做了兔血高盐平板(wagashima)溶血试验,呈现阳性神奈川反应,也表明具有致病性。综上所述,本菌应定为溶藻性弧菌。而对此类菌的肠道致病性值得引起注意。

*现在杭州市传染病院工作

<本文经浙江医学研究院何浙生大夫审正,特此致谢>