

Kunming

To evaluate the immune status after oral administration of poliovaccine in Kunming, the serum neutralizing antibody titers to poliovirus types I, II, and III were determined in 851 individuals and 234 samples of umbilical sera. The results showed that the positive rate of antibodies to poliovirus types I, II, and III were 74.9%, 73.0% and 65.0% respectively while Geometric mean titres were 14.3, 11.3 and 7.8. About 25% of tested sera to all three types of poliovirus were negative. More than 12% showed no neutralizing antibody to two or three types. Therefore it is important to take effective measures to control and eradicate poliomyelitis.

Key Words Live poliovaccine Neutralization test Serum neutralization antibody Percentage of antibodies Geometric mean titre

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江西次睾属吸虫与华支睾吸虫病的防治研究概况

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华支睾吸虫病早已在赣州地区存在与流行, 其它地区对此未予重视。近几年来, 我省对华支睾吸虫病的防治研究做了大量工作, 陆续发现我省有6个地区(赣州、吉安、九江、宜春、抚州、上饶)18个县(市)有病例, 流行病学资料渐多。

中间宿主——纹沼螺(*Parafossarulus anomalous* (Benson)、赤豆螺(*Bithynia fuchsianus*)、长角涵螺(*Alocinma longicornis*)等螺类分布广泛, 数量众多, 通过我所解剖实验观察, 证实螺体内尾蚴有6种, 调查27种鱼类, 有21种为阳性, 以麦穗鱼(*Pseudorasbora parva*)、棒花鱼(*Abbottina riularis*)、鳊鲂(*Acanthorhodeus asmusi*)等小型野生鱼类与本病流行关系密切。除猫、犬为重要保虫宿主外, 还有猪、家牛、水鸭等动物感染本虫。我省各地疫区有轻有重, 新疫区以瑞昌县较为严

重。全省平均感染率11.4%。儿童进食烧烤至半熟这一类野生小鱼, 为我省人群感染本病主要方式。我所采用综合查病: 皮试、间凝、粪检、超声(肝脾)等方法, 具有辅助诊断价值。我省选用血防——846药片, 吡喹酮等药治疗本病, 疗效尚佳。吡喹酮治愈率96.15%, 具有高效、低毒等优点, 值得推广。

我所对后睾科次睾属进行了实验研究, 鱼体囊蚴(提纯与不提纯), 分别进行人工感染家禽(水鸭、鸡)、兔、鹌鹑, 得出结果各次不同, 有华支睾吸虫的成虫、对体属的成虫, 次睾属的成虫: 东方次睾吸虫的成虫, 台湾次睾吸虫的成虫, 宜春次睾吸虫的成虫——新种, 均在我省首次报道。华支睾吸虫成虫在猫肺部异生, 对临床提供了依据。消灭螺体、管好粪便, 不吃半熟鱼是有力的预防措施。