

研究提示在HFRS疫区,狗在HFRS流行病学中的意义必须引起高度重视。

Study of Dog as the Animal Reservoir of Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome

Zhang Yun et al., Nanjing Military Medical Institute, Nanjing

From 1985-1986, 86 pieces of dog's lung tissue collected from endemic areas of HFRS in Anhui and Jiangsu Provinces were tested for HFRS antigen by IFAT, 7 were found to be positive, the positivity rate was 8.1%. Two strains of virus of HFRS were isolated from HFRS antigen-positive lung tissue. It was found in epidemiological survey that HFRS incidence rate in families raising dogs was significantly higher than that of control families without dogs and in apparent HFRS infection rate in healthy people who had frequent contact with dogs was significantly higher than that in people who had no contact with dogs. Evidence from these investigations shows that dog may serve as an reservoir of HFRS virus and much attention must be paid to dogs in the control of HFRS.

Key words Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome Dog Reservoir

参 考 文 献

1. 宋干,等.从轻型出血热疫区的褐家鼠分离到与流行性出血热有关的病原因子.微生物学报 1982; 22(4): 373.
2. 汤一苇,等.从食虫目鼯鼠中分离到流行性出血热病毒.中华微生物学和免疫学杂志 1985; 5(2): 76.
3. 罗兆庄,等.从安徽疫区家猫中分离的流行性出血热病毒的鉴定.中华微生物学和免疫学杂志 1985; 5(2): 79.
4. 姜克俭.中国流行性出血热流行病学进展.流行性出血热专题委员会扩大会议资料, 1985年.
5. Lee HW, et al. Isolation of the etiologic agent of Korean Hemorrhagic Fever. J Infect Dis 1978; 137(3): 298.
6. 张云,等.革螨自然感染流行性出血热病毒的调查研究.江苏医药 1985; 11(6): 2.
7. Desmyter J, et al. Laboratory rat associated outbreak of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome due to Hantaanlike Virus in Belgium. Lancet 1983; I: 1445.

(本研究承安徽医科大学吴系科教授指导,谨此致谢)

一起间日疟局部爆发流行调查

裴速建¹ 石江² 邓承忠³ 徐大海³

钟祥县长寿区位于东经112.6°,北纬31.4°。全区有二乡一镇计19个村,24004人。1970年曾发生疟疾爆发流行,后经连续几年的抗疟工作,发病率已控制在0.5%左右。1986年又引起局部爆发流行。

本次调查了19个村的47个村民小组,共计1316户,6932人。1984、1985年疟疾病人分别为245(3.53%)和555人(8.00%)。1986年1~8月疟疾病人为802人,发病率11.57%,其中连续2年发病的有283人,占35.29%。两乡一镇的发病率分别为丘陵地带的汤泉乡19.47%,接近平原地带的长寿镇6.66%,中间地带的板桥乡10.54%。在19个村中,疟疾发病率超过3%的有16个村,占84.21%,村最高发病率为24.33%。按当地近三年来的疟疾发病按月分布计算,1~8月发病数占全年的53.51%,估算全年发病率为21.62%,比1985年增长1.70倍,比1984年增长5.12倍。1984、

1985年各月发病人数呈明显季节消长,流行季节是6~10月,其发病数分别占全年的93.67%和85.26%,6月份开始病人数明显增多,10月为发病高峰。汤泉乡镜检站1986年4~8月血检发热病人599人,阳性78人,阳性率13.02%。均为间日疟。采汤泉乡居民血357人份,发现间日疟阳性42人,原虫率11.76%。6月份在汤泉乡人房捕按蚊101只,产卵75只,其中雷氏按蚊1只(1.33%);8月份捕按蚊207只,产卵126只,其中雷氏按蚊83只(65.87%)。据调查分析这次局部爆发流行的主要原因是抗疟措施不力,未很好管理传染源。

(本项工作承蒙湖北省药检专科学校黄森琪副研究员、湖北省医学科学院寄研所徐博钊所长指导,谨此致谢)

- 1 湖北省医学科学院寄生虫病防治研究所
- 2 荆州地区卫生防疫站
- 3 钟祥县卫生防疫站