

lonjiang and Jilin provinces where *Ixodes persulcatus* population thrives. The disease occurred at Daqing tree farm where 628 people were inquired and examined among them, 37 cases including 23 cases of ECM, 6 cases of neurological abnormalities, 7 cases of arthritis and 1 case of acrodermatitis chronica atrophicans were confirmed being Lyme disease. The sera of patients suspected with the disease and that of the residents at Xiaobai tree farm were tested for antibodies against *Borrelia burgdorferi* (B31) by ELISA. Seventeen out of 22 patients were positive and 54 out of 240 residents had significant IgG titers. Samples of tick midgut were inoculated into BSK medium and cultivated. Three isolates of spirochetes were cultivated from *Ixodes persulcatus*. One of them (M7) was confirmed being *Borrelia burgdorferi*. Recently another isolate was cultivated from a patient with ECM.

Key words Lyme disease Erythema chronicum migrans *Borrelia burgdorferi* *Ixodes persulcatus*

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(参加工作的还有伏盛华、姚逸红、张伯、陈荣吉、王庭玉等人)

关于甘肃的疟疾问题

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甘肃省的大部分地区属无疟区。疟疾的流行主要在陇南山区。这里年平均气温14.5℃, 4~9月的月平均气温在16℃以上, 适合疟原虫在蚊体内的发育, 中华按蚊广泛存在。1959~1961年我们在武都汉王乡进行了2510人的疟史调查, 结果表明, 疟疾发生的区

域主要在川坝地带。流行有明显的休止期, 长达7个月之久。原虫种类仅间日疟, 中华按蚊为传疟媒介。原虫阳性率为4.6%。居民的年患疟率最高之处可达20%以上, 各年龄组间的患疟率无明显差异。