

air of ward and taps etc. 276 strains of *S. aureus* were isolated from 1544 samples. The rate of burn wound infection due to *S. aureus* was 25.2% and nasal carrier rates of patients, family members, nurses, doctors were 30.4%, 18.1%, 27.3% and 18.3%, respectively. *S. aureus* with the same plasmid profiles (1.6 and 1.9 Md) and phage type (618) as those of the burn wounds was only isolated from the anterior nares and hands of the family members and not from the medical personnel. It indicated that the *S. aureus* of burn wound infection mainly came from the hands of their family members and not from the medical personnel. This may be due to that care of burn wound was mainly taken by the family members.

Key words *S. aureus* Burn Wound infection Plasmid Phage typing

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福建省从社鼠和粒形硬蜱分离出莱姆病病原体

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福建省于1990年发现莱姆病, 在9个县(市)林区, 对3 101人进行血清学和流行病学调查, 证实人群感染率为1.81%, 8个县(市)林区的人群存在感染, 查出感染发病者50余例, 在4个县(市)发现典型病人。据随机抽样调查表明, 福建省林业工人被蜱叮咬情况比较严重, 闽北某些林场林业工人被蜱叮咬率高达90%以上, 人群的感染率接近10%。莱姆病晚期形成下肢瘫痪, 萎缩, 关节变形, 畸形及精神分裂等类型患

者在福建林区均有发现。1991年以来继续对莱姆病的传播媒介和宿主动物进行调查, 目前已从发现患者地方的野外鼠类——社鼠(*Rattus confucianus*)和蜱类——粒形硬蜱(*Ixodes granulatus* Supino)分离出病原体, 经中国预防医学科学院流行病学微生物学研究所鉴定确认。从上述宿主和媒介分离出病原体在国内尚属首次。

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