

tively associated after controlling for some possible confounding factors. The intake of fat, protein and meat slightly raised the risk of the cancer. Univariate analysis showed that the history of large bowel cancer in first degree relatives had a remarkable risk ( $RR=2.2$ ,  $P<0.05$ ), but adjusting environmental factors (especially dietary factors, e. g. fat, protein, crude fibre, calories ect.) the history had no close relationship with the cancer. The heritability of large bowel cancer was  $16.78 \pm 6.20\%$ .

**Key words** Large bowel cancer Risk factor Case-control study Familial aggregation Heritability

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## 从紫貂肺中分离到流行性出血热病毒

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1988~1989年在野鼠型流行性出血热(EHF)流行季节, 收集东海县人工饲养的紫貂肺用IFAT法检测EHFV抗原, 并作了EHFV分离鉴定。主要结果如下。

**一、紫貂肺EHFV抗原检测:** 252只紫貂肺EHFV抗原阳性10只, 阳性率3.97%。其中1989年其阳性率为4.20% (6/143)。

**二、EHFV的分离与鉴定:** 取1989年检查的3份EHFV抗原强阳性紫貂肺制成滤液(编号: M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>、M<sub>3</sub>)各接种8只小白鼠乳鼠作病毒分离, 结果分离到2株(M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>)病毒。

将分离的毒株制成抗原片作系列检查鉴定。表明, 分得的毒株与EHF McAb(25-1)、免疫血清(陈株)和EHF患者恢复期血清以免疫荧光检查均为阳性, 而与兔抗呼肠孤病毒I、II型免疫血清和健康人血清作用则均为阳性; 同时用KHF76/118株作对照染

色与上述三种结果一致。用M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>株制成的抗原片检查(IFAT法)8例EHF患者双份血清, 恢复期抗体滴度较急性期均有4倍以上增高; 用其抗原片与兔抗陈株免疫血清和EHF患者恢复期血清作用后可阻断特异性荧光反应; 且M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>株能被EHF病人血清中和。用M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>株作病毒感染滴度试验, 10<sup>-8</sup>前各浓度均为阳性。上述检查结果证实所分得的M<sub>1</sub>、M<sub>2</sub>两株病毒确系EHFV。

从人工饲养的食肉目鼬科紫貂中检测并分离到EHF病原, 国内外尚未见有报道, 本调查证实了人工饲养的紫貂能自然感染EHFV, 为EHF新的宿主动物。但其能否作为EHF新的传染源有待更进一步研究。

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