urease test and histologic examination(reference standard, RS). Among 57 biopsy specimens, *H. pylori* sequence was detected by PCR in 39 of 39 (100%) positive tissues and in none of 18 negative tissues. *H-pylori* was detected in saliva of 11 out of 19 cases in which *H.pylori* was positive in gastric mucosa by PCR. Whereas, PCR was positive in saliva of only one out of 8 cases in which *H.pylori* was negative in gastric mucosa. Six gastric aspirate specimens were positive by N-PCR. PCR is an accurate and sensitive method that can detect the presence of *H. pylori* without the need of culture.

Key words *Helicobacter pylori* Nested PCR Saliva

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一起游泳引起红眼病的病原学调查

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云南化工厂将锅炉冷却水排放于养鱼池内供学生暑期游泳。自6月27日至7月18日在游泳的240名学生中有166人（69.16%）出现高热、眼结合膜炎、咽充血、扁桃体肿大和严重的中毒症状。

一、病毒分离：采取病人眼拭及咽嗽液标本10份，经自制人胚肺传代细胞（6代以上）及肾原代细胞分离，获得5株致CPE病毒。

二、病毒鉴定：①耐乙醚试验：5株病毒的50%细胞感染量（TCD）各为8.0、8.5、7.5、7.0和6.5，经耐乙醚试验，其滴度变化很少或不变，仍保持其感染力。②动物致病性试验：对鸡胚、新生小白鼠和家兔均不引起病变。③电镜检查：5株病毒均能观察到典型的腺病毒颗粒。④微量中和试验：5株病毒与ad-3和ad-7型血清中和结果，证实为腺病毒Ⅲ型。

三、讨论：结合膜热多由腺病毒Ⅲ、Ⅶ型所引起。传染源主要是病人或无症状病毒携带者，通过空气或接触传播，多发生在夏季学龄儿童中。本次的红眼病系结合膜热爆发。

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