

乙肝抗原抗体检测及非特异性免疫功能检查。结果表明,分娩时HBsAg阴性;6个月时全部阳转,其GMT为1:86, HBeAg有4例阳性;30个月时仍持续阳性,其GMT为1:311, HBeAg有5例阳性。三次均未检出抗-HBs及抗-HBe。30个月时SGPT有3例超过25单位,其中1例高达145单位。以T和B为主的淋巴细胞花环形成率,实验组和对照组无显著差异。IgG、IgA、IgM两组也无显著差异。这表明本文HBsAg携带婴儿的非特异性免疫功能看不出有异常现象,对HBsAg的特异性抗体反应较差,可能是携带状态发生原因之一。

### ABSTRACT

In this paper 7 newborn perinatally infected with HBV were reported. They were examined 3 times for HBsAg, anti-HBs, HBeAg, and anti-HBe and cell-mediated immune function. The results showed that HBsAg was negative in the cord blood but all became positive 6 months after birth with GMT of 1:86 and HBeAg was positive in 4 cases. Persistently positive reaction was found with GMT of 1:311 and HBeAg was positive in 5 cases 30 months after birth. Neither anti-HBs nor anti-HBe was found positive

in all the three examinations. In three cases, serum GPT was over 25 units by the 30th month and the level reached as high as 145 units in one of them. No significant difference was observed between the children born to the HBsAg positive mothers and those of the control children born to HBsAg negative mothers in the rate of rosette formation comprised mainly of T- and B-lymphocytes. The results of the level of IgG, IgA, IgM showed not much difference between the two groups. The results of the examination indicate that no abnormality was observed in the cell-mediated immune function in HBsAg carrier infants. One of the causes for their carrier state was probably their poor responses in the humoral immune function against HBsAg.

### 参 考 文 献

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- (本文免疫功能的测定, 由温州市医药科学研究所免疫室协助完成, 特此致谢)

## 食用土法自制臭豆腐引致肉毒毒 中的教训

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**一、中毒经过:** 石家庄市桥东区北人字街居民谢×奎, 于5月29日食用自制的臭豆腐, 同时赠送邻居梁×珍、肖×北、李×金三家品味。食后第5天, 梁的表妹首先发病, 继之, 梁本人及丈夫、女儿以及肖、谢、李三家相继发病, 凡进食者18人全数发病! 潜伏期中位数为3.5天。

**二、临床表现:** 18例主要的临床表现是, 视力模糊、口干、头晕、头痛、食欲不振、咽下困难、眼睑下垂、复视、恶心呕吐、瞳孔散大等; 但体温正常, 神志清楚。经抢救, 无死亡, 且预后良好。

### 三、诊断结果:

1. 毒力试验: 将臭豆腐离心上清液, 以不同稀释度, 注射小鼠, 结果最小致死量为1:1000。

2. 中和试验: 以兰州生物制品所生产的冻干肉毒诊断血清, 用常法试验, 证明为B型肉毒毒素。

3. 病原检索: 将臭豆腐标本按常法增菌培养、分离培养, 在镜下可见典型的肉毒梭菌。经产毒培养后, 重复上述动物试验, 获相同结果。该菌株生化反应亦符合肉毒梭菌特性。

**四、病因调查:** 主要是土法制作的臭豆腐不科学、不卫生。谢某将4斤豆腐蒸晾三次以降低水分后, 即切成厚2厘米, 3×3厘米大的块, 放入一个曾被当玩具的铁罐头盒中(用前仅用自来水冲洗一次), 用旧塑料布严封罐口, 置火炉旁, 经10天发酵而成“臭豆腐”。食前并不作任何加热处理即当小菜食用。据中毒者回忆, 该臭豆腐味道极臭, 性状特粘, 可见其业已变质。

土法制作臭豆腐, 不科学、不卫生、不安全, 吃了中毒, 险些致命——这是严重的教训!