

不同,可能是交叉反应低的原因。

摘 要

本文报告了用ELISA技术检测森脑病毒IgG抗体的实验条件和方法,并与HIT和CFT作了比较。抗原由感染鼠脑经鱼精蛋白处理-聚乙二醇浓缩及蔗糖密度梯度离心纯化制备。共检测了109份血清,结果发现ELISA与HIT的检出符合率为93.6%,与CFT的检出符合率为86.2%;ELISA与HIT和CFT的相应滴度相关非常显著($r_{HIT}=0.9550, r_{CFT}=0.8912, P<0.001$),且比HIT和CFT分别敏感10~80倍及50~200倍,未发现与乙脑免疫血清存在交叉反应。ELISA技术特异性和重复性均好,所需标本量少且不需预先处理,可代替常规方法用于森脑的临床诊断、血清流行病学调查等研究。

ABSTRACT

A method was developed to use ELISA for detection of IgG antibody against spring-summer encephalitis, compared with HIT and CFT. Antigen was prepared from infected mice brains treated with protamine, PEG and purified with sucrose gradient ul-

tracentrifugation. 109 samples of sera were examined. It was found that the agreement between ELISA and HIT was 93.6%, ELISA and CFT 86.2%. The correlation between their titres was very significant ($r_{HIT}=0.9550, r_{CFT}=0.8912, P<0.001$). ELISA proved 10-80 times more sensitive than HIT and 50-200 times than CFT. Unspecific cross reaction with Japanese Encephalitis had not been found. In view of its specificity, high reproducibility and requirement of only small amount of sample, ELISA was recommended as a routine in clinical and epidemiological investigation of spring-summer encephalitis.

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兰州市流行性乙型脑炎病毒分离与鉴定

兰州市卫生防疫站

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兰州市近年来虽有疑似流行性乙型脑炎(下简称乙脑)病例发生,但均未作病毒分离特异性诊断。1981年8月,我们自市传染病院临床诊断为病毒性脑炎的病死者采得一份脑组织,分离出一株嗜神经性病毒,经鉴定为乙脑病毒,患者系我市郊区公社社员一男孩,9岁。81年8月22日上午发病,具典型病毒性脑炎症状,27日凌晨4时抢救无效死亡。

分离病毒:于患者死后5小时取脑组织接种6~8克小白鼠脑内,接种鼠于第4日发病,第5日全部死

亡,剖取发病死亡鼠脑连传三代,均于接种后第4天发病死亡。

病毒鉴定:以分离到的病毒与高顺生毒株制成的免疫血清作交互血凝抑制试验、补体结合试验(与北京生物制品研究所生产的免疫血清)、中和试验(与高顺生毒株免疫血清),对小白鼠皮下感染致死力试验等结果,证明自患者分离到的病毒株是流行性乙型脑炎病毒。