

### ABSTRACT

This result was obtained in epidemic area of leptospirosis in Tao Yuan county in 1977—1980.

The investigation was done by using different immunization processes with leptospiral vaccine in four brigades, namely, the group of vaccination every year; the group of vaccination at an interval of one year; the group of vaccination at an interval of two years and the group of vaccination at an interval of three years.

One year after basic vaccination the level of the antibody was rather high with a titer of 1:34.89—179.6 After vaccination the titer were increased markedly, being 1:129—1646. Besides, relatively strong immunity might also be obtained from natural inapparent infection. We are of the opinion that if the strains of leptospira responsible for the epidemics and animal reservoir hosts were identified in the epidemic region of leptospirosis, the susceptible human population must receive a basic vaccination with corresponding group of leptospiral vaccine, followed by booster vaccination for two years then the antibody may maintain at a

rather high level even lifelong. But Close surveillance of the changing of leptospiral strains responsible for the epidemic should be done.

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## 氯喹药化食盐预防间日疟的效果观察

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早在1954年Pinotti实验证实了氯喹在高热和不同pH值条件下以及在膳食中其化学性均是稳定的(Bull WHO, 19(1): 53, 1958)。为了寻求效果好, 方法简便, 易于落实的抗疟方法, 我们于1979年8~10月在高疟区中牟县万滩公社首次采用氯喹药化食盐的办法, 取得了较好的效果。

磷酸氯喹系上海第十一制药厂1976年产品, 批号760522; 按每人每月食盐1市斤加氯喹4片(基质为600毫克), 即平均每人每天进食盐0.33两含氯喹20毫克。先将药片于密闭状态下粉碎为细粉, 然后加入食盐中搅拌均匀, 食盐外观无异常。食时味觉正常, 未发现药

物反应。

1979年全公社除万滩、王庄、七里店三个大队(对照)外, 普服氯喹盐62天(8月5日至10月5日)。8、9、10三个月共发生疟疾病人42例较1978年同期159人下降了70%。而上述三个对照大队(食无药精制盐)8、9、10三个月发生疟疾46人, 较上年同期45人反而分别上升5%、15%和60%。

服药盐前于7月20日采血300人, 阳性带虫12人带虫率4.0%, 服药盐后于10月底采血300人, 阳性3人带虫率为1.0%。