

高北疆低及更为明显的夏季流行高峰等特点,同时对
这些特点和有关因素做了讨论。

ABSTRACT

A summary epidemiologic analysis is made of a recent epidemic of bacillary dysentery in Xinjiang which was based upon the epidemiological and bacteriological findings of the disease over the period 1953~1983. It lasted for 7 years and spread almost over the whole area of Xinjiang. The great epidemic started in 1977 and reached its peak in 1980, the attack rate being 2305 per 100,000 population in the case of the entire region and as high as over 5000 per 100,000 inhabitants in some parts of the region. This epidemic over large area was caused mainly by *S. dysentery* type 1, seemed to have a tendency to spread from the south to the north part of Xinjiang and was characterized by a higher intensity in the south than in the north and much higher incidence in summer. These characteristics and associated factors are discussed.

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用国产酶测定血清TC和HDL-C

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近年来, 国外普遍采用酶法测定血清胆固醇, 摆脱了数十年来采用强酸试剂显色的局面。我们试用国产酶制剂(上海医工院生化室试制)测定人体血清总胆固醇(TC)和高密度脂蛋白胆固醇(HDL-C)。与国际公认的参考方法和进口酶试剂盒结果一致。现将我们实验的方法与结果摘要报告如下:

酶反应液: 每升磷酸缓冲液(0.1M, pH7.3)中含胆酸钠2mM, 4-氨基安替比林0.5mM, Triton X-100 1.0ml, 酚10mM, 胆固醇脂酶36U, 胆固醇氧化酶180U, 过氧化物酶过量。HDL沉淀剂用磷钨酸钠——镁。血清样品50μl, 加酶反应液3ml, 37°C水浴保温15分钟在500nm波长下比色, 测定TC。血清经沉淀剂处理后, 按同样步骤测定HDL-C。

实验灵敏度按胆固醇100mg/dl的光密度计算为0.241; 线性范围为25-600mg/dl; 保温后105分钟内显色稳定; 回收率96.8~103.7%; 精密度: 批内CV=0.86%, 天与天间CV=1.13%, 溶血(血红蛋白在600mg/dl以下)和胆红素(12mg/dl以下)对结

果无明显干扰; 与Abell方法(WHO脂类标准化实验室参考方法)比较: 相关系数 $r=0.942$, $Y=0.890X+0.153g/L$, $n=106$; 与美国临床脂类研究计划所制定的方法比较, $r=0.925$, $Y=0.924X+0.117g/L$, $n=107$; 与西德Boehringer-Mannheim胆固醇试剂盒测定的结果比较, $r=0.997$, $Y=1.040X-0.069g/L$, $n=57$; 107名(20~59岁)正常人TC均值, 男(54人)161.6(SD=34.1)mg/dl, 女(53人)150.2(SD=32.5)mg/dl; HDL-C均值, 男53.8(SD=11.7)mg/dl, 女57.1(SD12.4)mg/dl。

酶法测定TC和HDL-C具有操作简单, 特异性强, 不需溶剂抽提和不用强酸试剂显色等优点。但进口酶试剂盒价格昂贵, 限制了国内推广与使用。国产酶制剂与进口试剂盒结果相关性良好($r=0.997$)。在解决国产酶制剂供应的基础上, 酶法测定值得推广, 尤其适用于常规检测和流行病学调查。