

ccal polysaccharide vaccine among 108,402 infants and children aged between 6 months and 15 year-old in Yunyang county, Sichuan, during 1981 to 1984. Slight and middle grade reaction after 24 hours of the vaccination were found among 98% of the recipients; and serious reaction was only 1%. None of them had abnormal reaction.

Among 108,402 infants and children, 57,808 were in the vaccination group and 46,994 in the control group. The prevalence in the urgent vaccination group was decreased rapidly and markedly. The protection rate after one-week of the vaccination was 81.23%; 87.17% after two-weeks; and 80% after vaccination during the subsequent three years. Among the 103 serological tested children, the geometric mean titer (GMT) after one-week of the vac-

cination was increased to 4.77-fold, 6.23-fold after two-week of the vaccination as compared with the GMT before vaccination. The children with 4-fold antibody titer increase was calculated as 57.28% of the vaccinated children. The GMTs both in the vaccinated and control groups showed statistical significance, corresponding with the epidemiological results.

we conclude that the urgent mass vaccination with this vaccine was successful with safety, gave rise to increase of antibody titers and created preventive effects. The prevalence of the disease was controlled within two weeks. The immune protective effect among vaccinated population may persist for three years.

从内蒙呼盟完工地区病人及蜱卵中首次分离出 蜱传斑点热群立克次体

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1984年5月沈阳军区医科所在呼盟呼和诺尔草原完工地区的草原革蜱 (*D. nuttalli*) 中分离出1株立克次体, 经微量间接免疫荧光试验与斑点热立克次体国际参考株比较鉴定, 结果有差异, 而与新疆精河株蜱传斑点热群立克次体 (1974年蜱株) 相同, 认为是斑点热群中的一个新种成员。

1985年5~6月, 我们对上述同一地点人、畜进行了血清学调查, 结果表明健康人群中斑点热补结抗体为2.54%、牛6.12%、羊8.86%; 间接免疫荧光斑点热人为21%、牛76%、羊58.2%, 提示当地人、畜中有被带有斑点热立克次体的蜱叮咬过。为了证实当地居民中是否真正有该病感染, 对1例非典型病人采血接种豚鼠, 发病后取脾接种鸡胚卵黄囊传代, 第5代卵黄囊涂片用已知小鼠抗精河株 (1974年蜱株) 血清作间接免疫荧光检测, 呈明显阳性反应, 可见典型立克次体形态, 用Giménez染色、镜检, 也找到典型立克次体, 由此, 从病人中分离出1株与新疆精河株斑点热立克次体相似的完工人株 (色株), 属于斑点热群立克次体成员。在中国除了新疆人株——安株之外, 这是第二

个从病人中分离成功的斑点热立克次体。同时, 另从草原革蜱卵中也分离出1株斑点热立克次体, 间接免疫荧光试验与精河株 (1974年蜱株) 小鼠抗血清呈阳性反应, 见有典型立克次体形态, 已在鸡胚卵黄囊中稳定传代。人被蜱叮咬后而感染斑点热立克次体, 从蜱卵中分离出斑点热立克次体的事实, 表明蜱能经卵传递立克次体, 而草原革蜱既是当地斑点热的传播媒介, 又是该病原体的贮存宿主, 由此可见, 在自然界斑点热立克次体的生态学中, 蜱可能占有独特的地位。另外也表明, 内蒙与新疆两地相距虽远, 但在同一蜱种的草原革蜱中发现性质相似的斑点热立克次体, 很可能为同一个种。上述两株立克次体是斑点热群中的一个新种、亚群抑或新的血清型, 弄清楚这个问题是有意义的, 最后的鉴定将有赖于分子立克次体学的研究结果而定。

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