

摘 要

1985年2~6月间,研究基地五个乡发生显性麻疹122例,为基地建立以来前11年病例总数的9.4倍,87.7%的病例集中在小学和幼儿园,

显性感染仅见于麻疹HI抗体 $<1:2$ 者。不同原因导致麻疹HI抗体 $<1:2$ 者,在暴露于自然麻疹后,原发免疫失败全表现为显性感染,继发免疫失败主要表现为隐性感染或不感染。

本次麻疹流行,再次证实当人群麻疹HI抗体阳性率在85%左右、阳性GMT为10.8左右的免疫水平时,虽有传染源输入,除个别易感者特别集中的单位可酿成较高罹患率外,不致造成大的流行。此外还观察到研究观察对象在充分暴露于自然麻疹后可获高达75%的隐性感染率,认为这对巩固和提高人群免疫水平具有积极意义,因而实行一次有效的麻疹疫苗接种在目前是可行的。

An Investigation on Measles Epidemic Condition in Zhuji County The Investigation Group of Measles Vaccine Immunity Duration

From February to June in 1985, these cases are 9.4 times of the total cases of Past eleven years since the research base was set up. 87.7% of these cases concentrated in elementary schools or kindergardens.

Because the HAI antibody titer of all dominant infectious cases is less than 1:2, it seems that the attack of measles can be prevented if the HAI antibody can be improved by the HAI monitoring method. When people whose HAI antibodies are less than 1:2 are exposed to the natural measles, those who failed in primary vaccination are cha-

racterized as dominant infection and those who had a successful Primary vaccination but their antibody level was not detectable later show the recessive infection or uninfected. This epidemic process shows again that about 85% of Positive rate of HAI antibody and about 10.8 of the positive GMT in the herd can stop farther spreading except that in individual unit where there are a lot of susceptible ones a higher attack rate may be expected.

In addition, when those who only received one successful vaccination twelve years ago, were exposed to the natural measles, the recessive infectious rate may be as high as 75%. This is of important significance to herd immunization. The performance of one effective vaccination of measles is feasible at present.

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自灰麝鼯体内分离出流行性出血热病毒

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1984年11月~85年12月在流行性出血热(EHF)疫区江苏省武进县西夏墅乡池上村野外烧鼠洞共捕鼠674只,其中灰麝鼯175只(25.96%),以间接免疫荧光法(IFAT)检测鼠肺EHF抗原阴性22只,阳性率为12.57%;血中EHF抗体阳性28只,阳性率为

16.00%;以此鼠肺组织接种VeroE-6细胞,分离到EHF病毒,属首次报告。

(参加工作的尚有:李法卿、张云、鲍明荣、邓小昭、赵学忠、吴光华、张炳根)