

borns at birth. Follow-up observation indicated that 2 infants might have intrauterine infection of HBV(2.1%). However all 95 newborn infants had no detectable anti-HBc IgM(tested by Abbott reagents).

Eight out of 15 infants born to chronic HBsAg carrier mothers were infected by HBV (53.33%) within seven months after birth. 5 infants born to HBeAg positive mothers became chronic HBsAg carriers. One of two infants born to mothers negative for HBeAg and anti-HBe became HBsAg positive at seven months and among 8 infants born to anti-HBe positive mothers 2 infants born to mothers positive for both anti-HBe and sera HBV-DNA acquired HBV infection.

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富平县1983年流行性出血热流行病学监测的情况

富平县卫生防疫站 贾宝学

我县1979年发生首例出血热病人以来, 发病逐年增多, 83年呈爆发流行, 发病率居全省第六位。为探讨发病规律, 指导防治工作, 我们进行了流行病学监测。结果如下:

1. 发病率, 病死率: 1980年发病率5.8/10万, 病死率12.9%; 81年发病率为14.41/10万, 病死率6.82%; 82年发病率30.23/10万, 病死率3.74%; 83年发病率111.41/10万, 病死率4.88%。发病在增高, 病死在下降。

2. 早期病人和健康人群血清IgG抗体阳性率;

在发病高峰期采集5日内发病入院病人的血清54份, 病区健康人群血清37份。结果54份早期病人血清中, 34份阳性、9份可疑, 阳性率为62.96%; 37份健康人群均系阴性。

3. 鼠类密度与发病情况: 1980年密度为6.31%夹次, 发病31例; 81年密度9.84%夹次, 发病86例; 82年密度14.5%夹次, 发病187例; 83年密度26.7%夹次, 发病696例。

4. 鼠类带毒情况: 捕鼠207只, 其中黑线姬鼠65只, 8只带毒, 带毒率为12.31%, 其余未查出。