

mic area, which existed for more than thirty years, the latent infection rate was 2.8% (6/214), antibody titers were $\geq 1:160$.

In the endemic area where the first outbreak of the domestic rat type of EHF occurred, 120 families with reported EHF patients were investigated. The latent infection rate of healthy members in these families was 20.23%. We have studied the condition of infection in 78 families that there were 79 patients positive for IF of antibodies. The results showed that 50 families with one infected person, 21 families with 2, and 7 families with ≥ 3 , the ratio of them being 64.1%, 26.92% and 8.97% respectively.

Comparison between the antibody titers of patients and that of inapparently infected persons in the first outbreak of the domestic rat type of EHF, we found that their distribution was very similar.

Key words Epidemic Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) Inapparent infection

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我国16个地区723株蜡样芽孢杆菌的噬菌体分型报告

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蜡样芽孢杆菌可致食物中毒, 最早由挪威Hauge证实(1950, 1955)。在我国, 1973年由南京市卫生防疫站吴光先首次报告。此后, 引起广泛重视。鞍山、哈尔滨、合肥、庐山等地亦相继报告。

作者企图借助于噬菌体分型的方法作流行病学分析。最近三年来, 参考Adams方法由塘水中获得13株噬菌体。经过纯化与增殖后, 效价达 10^6 PFU/ml。分型实验时必须稀释而使用RTD, 以排除假阳性裂解结果。723株蜡样芽孢杆菌系全国16个不同省市提供。如安徽241株、江苏218株、山东42株、辽宁39株、广西

37株、甘肃37株、云南22株、上海14株、新疆10株、黑龙江10株、山西10株、河北10株、北京9株、广东9株、江西9株、宁夏6株。其中121株为食物中毒株, 602株为一般食品株。分型结果, 参照作者设计的两张表格, 可报出该菌的噬菌体型别。例如A₁B₁₅C₂₀, A-B-C₂₅ (简称为C₂₅) 等。

723株蜡样芽孢杆菌的分型结果表明: C₂₀、C₃₀、C₂₄、C₂₇、C₁₉和A₁为多见型别。食物中毒株121株中, 75%可分型, 其中A₁型最多见(10/91)。