

环境，故在流行停息后仍必须注意再流行的可能性。此次爆发后四个月，再次抽查恢复病例、健康人、禽类及蛋品，结果均未检出，表明自然界有自净能力，但在居民污水中仍有5%检出率，亦表明仍有残留，必须继续监测，警惕再次引起爆发。

(参加本次调查工作的还有：福建省卫生防疫站刘仁汉、林业杰、俞建明，三明市卫生防疫站柯金专、陈新丰、牟森、张国江，永安市卫生防疫站肖振宏、杨开友、吉平等同志)

Large Food Poisoning of *Salmonella Typhi-murium* Caused by Ice Drinks Chen Kangchuan, et al., Fujian Sanitation and Anti-epidemic Station, Fuzhou

A large number of patients with fever, diarrhea and abdominal pain outbreaked in Yong'an, Fujian in late Aug. 1987. 1113 patients fell ill in 5 days. *S.typhi-murium* were isolated from patients feces. Related HA-antibodies were detected in sera. All patients complained that they had eaten ice drink. Through investigating one of ice-bar, *S.typhi-murium*

were detected from ice-cream and frozen cream, eggs and containers. A lot of contaminated bacteria were detected in icecream containing 2.2×10^5 - 1.5×10^8 and 2.9×10^5 in ice-brick per piece respectively. It was demonstrated that food poisoning outbreak was due to *S.typhi-murium*.

Mean of patient's incubation period were 24.15 hrs., 78% diarrhea were less than 10 episodes. The incubation period, symptom were possessed of closed relation with the number of bacteria which patients taken in.

After 4 months, a part of patients, poultry, eggs and polluted water were investigated, it was showed that *S.typhi-murium* were detected from 5% polluted water. Due to the potential danger has been existing. We should pay attention to surveillance and to prevent epidemic outbreak again.

Key words *S. typhi-murium* Food poisoning

黑龙江省艾滋病血清流行病学调查

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我省属对外开放省份，国际交往日益频繁。根据国务院和卫生部的有关规定，为了解艾滋病是否传入我省，我们开展了艾滋病血清流行病学调查。

1987年10月份以来，我们采集了16例（男性7例、女性9例）应用进口血液制品（白蛋白和球蛋白）者的血清，1例国外来华工作人员（男性），99份涉外大宾馆服务员血清（男性30，女性74），性病者血清96份（男性30，女性66），性生活紊乱人群血清100份（女性），共计312份。年龄分布为：1~10岁组1人，10~20岁组84人，20~30岁组155人，30~40岁组57人，40~50岁组14人，50岁以上组7人。

我们应用ABBOTT重组HIV1 EIA试剂盒进行检测，每批试验同时设2个阴性对照和3个阳性对照。在微孔反应板的相应孔中加10微升标本、400微升标本稀释液和1粒包被珠子，用胶纸封盖，均匀混合，

置40℃水浴中作用30分钟。用蒸馏水洗涤3次后，每孔加200微升稀释的结合物，再封盖混合，放40℃水浴中作用30分钟。同样用蒸馏水洗涤3次，然后将珠子转移到试管中，每管加300微升底物溶液，用黑色盖遮掩，放室温暗处作用30分钟，每管加1N硫酸1毫升终止反应，用ABBOTT酶标仪测定。经精确计算和可疑标本的3次重复试验证明312份标本HIV1抗体均阴性，初步表明我省尚未有艾滋病传入。

我省东部和北部边境与苏联接壤，也是少数民族集居地区，近年来边境贸易开放，交往逐渐增多。我省因历史原因与日本交往甚多，来往探亲寻故者繁多。每年冬季的冰雪节吸引大量欧美和港澳旅游者。每年还有劳务输出和援外医疗队员往返。因此，今后必须坚持对各类重点人群的监督检查，严防艾滋病传入我省。