

A Study on the Safty of Four Vaccines of Children EPI at the Same Time and the Results of the Immunological Responses after Vaccination *Li Li, et al., Anti-epi-demic Station of Longyan District, Fujian Province*

The safty of the synthetic immunization of BCG, DPT, TOPV and MV and the results of studying on the immunological responses were reported. 337 preliminary immunized children of 3-24 month-age were voluntarily classified. The clinical reactions and the serological results of vaccination were systematically analysed. It was identified that the effect of the synthetic immunization of four vaccines or three vaccines was similar to that of the individnal immunization, i.e, the clinical reactions were slight and the effect was good after immunization. It was confirmed that the synthetic immunization could simplify the procedure of immunization

and save manpower and cost. And it could solve the contradiction of the time space of vaccination, increase the vaccination coverage. It had comparative high social and economic benefit and fit for spreading in remote mountain area and minority nationality areas.

Key words Synthetic immunization Clinical reaction Immunological responses

参 考 文 献

1. 卫生部计划免疫专题委员会. 传染病免疫预防—计划免疫. 第2版. 1986: 63.
2. 卫生部计划免疫委员会. 传染病免疫预防—计划免疫. 第2版. 1986: 321~336.
3. 苏万年, 等. 关于实施新的儿童免疫程序问题, 中国公共卫生计划免疫专辑. 1986: (1) 12.
4. 谢广中, 等. 吸附精制百白破混合制剂两针接种的血清学效果免疫持久性观察. 中华流行病学杂志 1987; 8(3): 141.

(参加本次现场调查的工作人员还有张小平、杨家标、兰龙贵和邱桂新同志及部分乡村医生, 谨此致谢)

一起钩端螺旋体病爆发的调查报告

广西桂林地区卫生防疫站 陈忠德 邓曼玲 张昭林
永福县堡里卫生院 韦庆日 韦萍

1987年6~11月, 永福县堡里乡发生钩端螺旋体病(钩体病)爆发。全乡12个大队, 11个队有病人, 总人数24 482人, 发病512人, 病死1人, 发病率为209/万, 病死率0.2%。

从6月中旬开始出现病人, 8月达高峰, 7、8月占总病例数75.4% (386/512), 至11月上旬流行终止。发病最小年龄4.5岁, 最大75岁, 以青少年儿童为主。据281例统计, 4~岁组占35.2%, 15~岁组47.0%, 25~岁12.1%, 35~岁2.5%, 45~岁组占3.2%。男性发病286人, 女性225人, 两者之比为1:1.3。患者主要是农民和学生。

病人起病急, 畏寒、发烧、头痛、头晕、全身酸痛、球结膜充血; 部分病例咳嗽, 痰中带血。乏力, 多数患者体力恢复慢, 少数视物模糊。83例重病人住院治疗, 占同期住院数77.5% (83/107)。

采集发病两个月内患者血116份, 用TR/Patocl

玻凝检测, 阳性检出率为77.6% (90/116), 用显凝检测, 滴度 $\geq 1:400^{++}$ 者占75.0% (87/116)。计检出九个血清群, 其中黄疸出血占39.1%, 流感伤寒32.2%, 犬13.8%, 秋季、爪哇各占4.6%, 七日热2.3%, 拜伦、巴达维亚、波摩那群各占1.1%。采发病3日内患者血4份, 培养分离出3株钩体(黄疸出血1株, 七日热2株)。

流行原因分析表明, ①钩体菌型复杂, 从病人检出9个血清群; ②传染源广泛存在, 当地鼠类多, 群众养犬普遍, 猪有放养习惯; ③本次疫情主要是稻田型和雨水型, 今年夏秋季降雨量和降雨天数较往年多, 群众多是赤脚下地, 感染机会增加; ④人群免疫力问题, 近几年有散在钩体病发生, 免疫注射都是无计划的一针次注射, 免疫效果差。

(广西壮族自治区卫生防疫站协助显凝检测, 并对病人分离的菌株进行复核, 谨致谢意)