

既节约血清,又节约时间,基本上诱导2~3次就可获得未知相。

### 摘 要

本文报告1977~81年杭州地区523株沙门氏菌菌型鉴定结果,它分属13个群或亚群,计有31个血清型(包括6个变种)。主要为B群占41.49%,其次为E群占31.36%,C群占22.56%,其余各群占4.59%。其中A~F群占99.04%,A~F以外群有4个;G<sub>1</sub>、I、L、Q占0.96%。G<sub>1</sub>群浦那沙门氏菌1977年尚属国内首次发现,I群非丁伏斯沙门氏菌国内亦属少见。主要流行菌株为德尔卑沙门氏菌,占21.80%,其次为鸭沙门氏菌,占15.87%,波茨坦沙门氏菌占11.28%,火鸡沙门氏菌占8.99%,鼠伤寒沙门氏菌占7.07%,其它如斯坦利、纽波特、阿贡纳、汤卜逊等沙门氏菌所占比例较小。

猪体带沙门氏菌以德尔卑为主,占42.5%,其次是鸭沙门氏菌,占32.5%,与人体感染情况一致,说明两者有密切关系。

### ABSTRACT

The identification of 523 *Salmonella* strains isolated in the region of Hangzhou during 1977-1981 was reported. Analysis of the results revealed that they belonged to 13 groups or subgroups, including 31 serotypes with 6 varieties. Among them, groups B, E and the rest were 41.49%, 31.36%, 22.56% and 4.59% respectively and group A-F was 99.04% and groups G<sub>1</sub>, I, L, Q were 0.96%. *S. poona* in group G<sub>1</sub> was first discovered in China in 1977. *S. hvittingfoss* in group I was scarcely reported in China. The major epidemic strains were *S. derby*-21.80%, *S. anatum*-15.87%, *S. potsdan*-11.28%, *S. meleagridis*-8.99% and *S. typhimurium*-7.07%. Other strains such as *S. stanley*, *S. newport*, *S. agona*, *S. thompson*, etc were less in percentage. Among pigs, 42.5% of the strains isolated were identified as *S. derby* and 32.5% as *S. anatum*. The similarity of findings between pigs and humans suggested that there was a close connection between them.

(本文承徐承荫教授指导;杭州地区县、区卫生防疫站检验室的同志曾参加部分鉴定工作,一并致谢)

## SpA协同凝集试验快速检测布氏菌的实验研究

济南部队军事医学研究所

邢念义 林台城 孙长柱

我们应用葡萄球菌A蛋白(SpA)协同凝集试验,对布氏杆菌进行了快速检测实验研究。

1.敏感性测定:不同血清量(0.1、0.2、0.4、0.6毫升),分别标记SpA,并分别稀释成不同百分浓度(1、2、4、6%),进行协同凝集试验,可见各血清量均可标记在SpA上,且检出布氏菌数差别不大,但以0.6毫升标记物结果较好;SpA浓度以1~2%最为适宜,液体清晰、颗粒明显,易于观察。本法与常规玻片凝集法,经离心沉淀(3500转/15分)和未离心者比较,前者各不同浓度沉淀物加1滴1~2%标记的SpA,后者用特别滴管各加1滴菌悬液(285万/毫升),加1~2%标记的SpA,结果前法敏感度为后法的50~100倍。离心沉淀的敏感度比未离心沉淀相对的高200~400倍。

2.特异性试验:取标记的SpA 1滴及各试病原体1滴,于玻片上混合,结果除与炭疽杆菌(卅)、腊样杆菌(十)有弱交叉凝集外,同副霍乱小川、稻叶

型,福氏痢菌2a、3a型,志贺氏痢菌I型,鼠疫杆菌、神灵杆菌、假结核杆菌、葡萄球菌(无A蛋白),普氏、莫氏立克次体,乙脑及流感病毒(津防77~78甲3),均无交叉凝集现象。若用炭疽和蜡样杆菌吸收,可除去非特异性凝集。

3.各种被污染标本模拟试验:血清作1:10稀释,动物肝、脾及苍蝇研碎,加PBS制成悬液,各取1毫升加入不同细菌浓度管中。前三种样品需先用10% SBA吸收;土壤、草、树叶和纸屑各1克,分别加PBS 1毫升,再定量加入细菌,使每毫升溶液含不同菌量,离心(1500转/3分),取上清液1滴,同SpA剂作协同凝集;尿液检测必须用PBS洗一次,否则遇酸性尿会出现菌凝。结果显示,每毫升被测污染物液体中,大约可检出布氏菌2500~2800万个以上。

本试验具有敏感性高、特异性好、快速简便的特点,是一种快速诊断布氏杆菌方法。