力和致病力。有 6 株致病力阳性而内化素、溶血素基因扩充阴性,这可能与 Lm 毒力由多基因决定有关,[4]致病力是由多个毒力基因作用的结果,而内化素基因与溶血素基因只不过是两个单基因,是否如此,这方面需进一步研究探讨。

本次检出的 Lm 对多种抗生素敏感,其中氨苄青霉素、头胞唑啉和环丙沙星、庆大霉素、诺氟沙星、甲氟呱酸在治疗 Lm 感染的病人时应作为首选抗生素。

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Study on Listeria monocytogenes **in foods/Wang Lianxiu, Zhao Weiyong, Niu Huancai, et al. Chinese Journal of Food Hygiene**. - 2001,13(2):16～18

Abstract: To find out pollution of foods by *Listeria monocytogenes* (Lm) and toxicity of Lm. 265 foods belonged to 5 kinds were collected. API bacterial identify system, haemolysis test, PCR and mouse pathogenicity test were used. There were Lm in 4.9% foods. Detectable rate was 15.00%, 2.48%, 9.52%, 4.9% in meats, sausages and quick-frozen foods respectively. There were no Lm in dairy products and aquatic products. Toxicity determine showed that hemolysin genes determined from hemolysis test, mouse pathogenicity test and PCR had no relationship. Hemolysin genes and internalin genes tests were positive. Lm was sensitive to antibiotic. The sensitive rates of Lm to penbritin and ancef were 100%.

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Key Words: *Listeria monocytogenes* Virulence

矿化水、温泉水、餐桌水和矿泉水评估

Wilkershaustn B 等人在 2000 年 6 月出版的《Eur J Med Res》上发表文章,该文章概括地调查和评价了在德国常用的含有矿物质的特殊饮用水。他们共调查了 257 个厂家和查阅了 226 份报告。尤其注重钠、钙、钾、镁、氯和氟在婴儿喂养、预防龋齿和由饮用水引起的对健康的影响问题。特殊饮用水的钠含量从 0.9 mg/L (Finkenbachquelle,矿化水)～12 830 mg/L (Bad Mergentheimer Albertquelle,矿泉水)。钾的含量范围也很宽,在 1.4 mg/L (Kisslegger Sprudel,矿化水)和 611 mg/L (Obenauer Lowensprudel,矿化水)之间。在调查中特别重视氟的含量,因为它具有防止龋齿和强化骨骼的作用,但超量时氟也具有一定的危害性。相当多的商用矿化水和餐桌水氟含量过低(0.007 mg/L, Kirkeler Waldquelle,矿化水)或氟含量超过 4.1 mg/L (Hardenstein Brunnen,矿化水)。后者对健康是不适宜的,特别是对儿童。鉴于商用矿化水和餐桌水矿物质和氟含量的范围较宽,文章建议应明确规定在瓶子的标签上标明微量元素的含量,并声明由其产生的对健康的相关影响。

(刘瑕编译)