

- (5) Eight of 10 vaccinated chickens revealed durable immunity for 307 days following vaccination.
- (6) The vacuum-dried vaccine maintained its infectivity for 899 days at 5°C or below and maintained the virus titer of $10^{-3.6}$ EID₅₀. On the other hand, non-desiccated wet vaccine maintained the titer of $10^{-3.0}$ EID₅₀ for 50 days of preservation period at 5°. However, in 50% glycerin-saline the infectivity of the same wet vaccine dropped to $10^{-1.5}$ EID₅₀.
- (7) The variation of virus titer of the vaccine before and after desiccation was $10^{-0.5}$ EID₅₀ on the average.
- (8) As suspending media, 0.85 per cent saline and distilled water showed nearly the same effect on the infectivity of the vaccine by retaining the titer of $10^{-3.0}$ EID₅₀ after 50 days of preservation both at 5°C and 20°C, while 50 per cent glycerine-saline dropped the titer to $10^{-1.5}$ EID and $10^{-1.5}$ EID₅₀ respectively at 5°C and 20°C after the same period.

(抄錄)

BRUCELLOSIS에 관한 研究

(第二報 家畜 BRUCELLOSIS에 對한 疫學的 調查報告)

(1959年 大韓獸醫學會 및 大韓微生物學會發表)

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本人等은 1957년에 外國으로부터 韓國에 導入된 家畜과 國內一部家畜에 對한 Brucellosis를 血清學的方法(凝集反應)에 依한 調查成績結果를 發表한바 있거니와, 以後 國內家畜에서 集團的 또는 散發的인 家畜 Brucellosis의 發生을 觀察하였기에 第二報로서 1956年 부터 1959年의 이르기까지의 輸入家畜과 國內一部家畜에 對하여 美國農林省 Brucellosis의 檢査 方法에 依한 血清學的 檢査成績를 發表하는 바이다.

1. 1956年 輸入乳牛 76頭檢査中에서 陽性 9頭(11.84%)과 1956年 및 1958年 輸入山羊 1127頭 檢査中에서 陽性 11頭(0.98%)를 發見하였다.

2. 國內 一部道內乳牛中에서 1956년에는 108頭檢査中 陽性 10頭(9.25%), 1957年과 1958年 이는 計 155頭檢査中 陽性 10頭(6.45%), 1959년에는 127頭檢査中陽性 2頭(1.57%)를 發見하였다.

3. 國內 一部道內山羊에는 1958年과 1959년에 432頭檢査中 陽性 5頭(1.15%)을 摘發하였고 豚에서는 1958년에 683頭檢査中 陽性 11頭(1.61%)과 1959년에 668頭檢査中 陽性11頭(1.64%)를 發見하였으며 韓國役牛에 있어서는 1959 1133年頭檢査中 陽性 7頭(0.62%)의 成績을 보았다.

4. 國立濟州牧場肉牛에서 1959年7월에 580頭檢査中 陽性 111頭(19.13%)를 摘發하고 陽性및凝陽群肉牛 157頭に 對한 二次的檢査을 1959年10월에 實施한바 陽性 71頭와 凝陽性 47頭的 集團的 發生을 確認하였다.

5. 泗川支場飼豚豚群에 Brucella suis로 因한 發生을 1958年12월에 確認하고 7次에 걸친延長檢査 438頭中에서 陽性 122頭(27.87%)가 摘發되었다.

6. 1956年 輸入乳牛中 強陽性 乳牛 No. 33 및 35에 對한 延長檢査成績에서 2個月後의 血清價가 甚한低下와 4個月後의 다시 上升되는 血清價의 動搖 例를 觀察하였다. (71頁로 계속)

(ABSTRACT)

STUDIES ON BRUCELLOSIS

2. Incidence of Brucellosis Reactors

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During the period from 1956 to 1959, a serological survey was conducted in an effort to assessing the incidence of brucellosis in various domestic animals in Korea. The following results were obtained.

1. Seventy-six dairy cattle which were imported in the year of 1956 had 9 positive reactors (11.84%). Of 1127 goats imported in 1956 and 1958, eleven (0.98%) were reactor animals.
2. In 1956, of 108 dairy cattle tested 10 (9.25%) were reactors. In 1957 and 1958, a total of 155 dairy cattle examined had ten (6.45%) positive reactors. In 1959, of 127 dairy cattle examined two were reactor animals.
3. In 1958 and 1959, 432 goats in some districts in Korea were subject to test for brucellosis and the test revealed five (1.15%) reactors. In 1958, 683 swine serum samples were examined and eleven (1.64%) were positive. In 1959, 1133 Korean cattle were tested and seven samples (0.64%) showed positive reactions.
4. In the month of July in 1959, 580 beef cattle in Cheju National Ranch and Branch were examined and 111 (19.13%) were found to be reactors. In October of the same year, 157 cattle, consisting of reactor and suspicious cattle groups, were tested, of which 71 samples reacted positive and 47 remained suspicious.
5. In December of the year of 1958, there occurred an outbreak of brucellosis in a swine herd in the Sachon Branch Experimental Station. Seven serological tests on 438 swine serum samples were conducted, of which 122 (27.87%) were found positive.
6. Dairy cattle No. 33 and No. 35 which had been imported in 1956 and detected as highly positive, were examined for a prolonged period to follow the variation of antibody titers. A marked drop in antibody titer was seen two months after the initial test while the re-increase in titer was observed four months after the first examination.