平成 25 年度 学会誌等論文発表

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| 保育園における腸管出血性大腸菌 O145 の集団感染事例-福岡市 | 麻生嶋 七美 本田 己喜子 藤丸 淑美 尾﨑 延芳 佐藤 正雄 | 病原微生物検出 情報 | 34, 135~136, 2013 | 1 |
| Identification of <i>Escherichia albertii</i> as a Causative Agent of a Food-Borne Outbreak Occurred in 2003 | 麻生嶋 七美 松田 正法 重村 久 己喜子 古田 英弘 樋脇 弘 緒方 喜久代 小田 | Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases | 67(2), 139~140, 2014 | 2 |
| タイからの B3 型麻しんウイルス輸入 例-福岡市 | 梶山 桂子 古川 英臣 宮代 守 佐藤 正雄 | 病原微生物検出 情報 | 34, 201-202, 2013 | 3 |
| Characterization of neuraminidase inhibitor - resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses isolated in four seasons during pandemic and post-pandemic periods in Japan | Emi Takashita Keiko Kajiyma et al. | Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses | Volume 7, Issue 6, pages 1390 - 1399, November 2013 | 4 |
| 固相抽出—LC-MS/MS 法による食品中の 甘味料 12 種および保存料 9 種の一斉分析 | 鶴田 小百合 坂本 智徳 赤木 浩一 | 日本食品衛生学雑誌 | 54 (3), 204~212, 2013 | 5 |

学会誌等論文発表抄録

1. 保育園における腸管出血性大腸菌 0145 集団発 生事例—福岡市

保健科学課 麻生嶋 七美・本田 己喜子 藤丸 淑美・尾﨑 延芳・佐藤 正雄

病原微生物検出情報

2012 年 9 月,市内のある保育園において腸管出血性大腸菌 O145 の集団感染事例が発生した. 園児,職員および園児の家族計 200 名 (延べ 388 検体) について検便を実施したところ,14 名から腸管出血性大腸菌 O145:H-(stx2) が共通して検出され,これらの分離株の PFGE パターンは,同一であった.本事例は,菌の解析結果および保健所の実施した疫学調査の結果から,本事例の感染経路は初発園児を含むクラスを中心とした園児および家族間でのヒトーヒト感染であったことが明らかとなった.

2. Identification of *Escherichia albertii* as a Causative Agent of a Food-Borne Outbreak Occurred in 2003

保健科学課 麻生嶋 七美・松田 正法・重村 久美子 本田 己喜子・吉田 英弘

> 動物園 樋脇 弘 大分県衛生環境研究センター 緒方 喜久代 中村学園大学短期大学部 小田 隆弘

Japanese Journal of Infectious Diseases

Escherichia albertii is an emerging diarrheagenic pathogen associated with sporadic infections in humans. It is difficult to discriminate *E. albertii* from other *Enterobacteriaceae* spp. using routine bacterial identification systems based on biochemical properties. Thus, to confirm whether previously

identified strains as EPEC were *E. coli* or *E. albertii*, we examined *eae*-positive strains, which were isolated from a food-borne outbreak that occurred in Fukuoka City in 2003.

The reexamined *eae*-positive *E. coli*-like strains isolated in 2003 were successfully identified as *E. albertii*. Accordingly, we revealed that a food-borne outbreak caused by *E. albertii* has already occurred in 2003 in Japan.

3. タイからの B3 型麻しんウイルス輸入例ー福岡市

保健科学課 梶山 桂子・古川 英臣・宮代 守 佐藤 正雄

病原微生物検出情報

タイのバンコクから帰国後、40℃の発熱、発疹(丘疹)が出現した。初診時の症状として、体温 39.7℃、全身の融合傾向を伴う丘斑疹、Koplik 斑様の口内炎、上気道炎、頸部リンパ節腫脹、肝機能障害、下痢、血尿、蛋白尿が認められた.ペア初診時の麻しん IgG 抗体は 6.0 で、約 2 週間後の再検査では 30.8 と有意な上昇を認めた.

当所で病原体検出マニュアル記載の RT-PCR 法により 麻しんウイルス遺伝子検査を実施した結果, N 遺伝子が陽性であった.この RT-PCR 増幅産物から, ダイレクトシークエンス法により塩基配列を決定し, 系統樹解析を行ったところ, B3 型麻しんウイルスであることが判明した.

日本では、B3 型麻しんウイルスが検出された報告は過去になく、本症例が初めてである。B3 型は主にアフリカで流行している株であるが、近年はヨーロッパ・カナダ等からの報告も増えている。アジアでの報告は少なく、現在までにタイでの報告はない。しかし、今回の症例はタイへの渡航歴があり、潜伏期間を考慮すると、タイからの輸入例であると考えられ、タイでもB3型が存在している可能性があると推察された。

4. Characterization of neuraminidase inhibitor - resistant influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses isolated in four seasons during pandemic and post-pandemic periods in Japan

Takashita E, Fujisaki S, Kishida N, Xu H, Imai M,
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保健科学課 梶山 桂子

Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses

Japan has the highest frequency of neuraminidase (NA) inhibitor use against influenza in the world. Therefore, Japan could be at high risk of the emergence and spread of NA inhibitor-resistant viruses. The aim of this study was to monitor the emergence of NA inhibitor-resistant viruses and the

possibility of human-to-human transmission during four influenza seasons in Japan.

To monitor antiviral-resistant A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses, we examined viruses isolated in four seasons from the 2008–2009 season through the 2011–2012 season in Japan by allelic discrimination, NA gene sequencing, and NA inhibitor susceptibility.

We found that 157 (1.3%) of 12 026 A(H1N1)pdm09 isolates possessed an H275Y substitution in the NA protein that confers about 400- and 140-fold decreased susceptibility to oseltamivir and peramivir, respectively, compared with 275H wild-type viruses. The detection rate of resistant viruses increased from 1.0% during the pandemic period to 2.0% during the post-pandemic period. The highest detection rate of the resistant viruses was found in patients who were 0-9 years old. Furthermore, among the cases with resistant viruses, the percentage of no known exposure to antiviral drugs increased from 16% during the pandemic period to 44% during the post-pandemic period, implying that suspected human-to-human transmission of the resistant viruses gradually increased in the post-pandemic period.

A(H1N1)pdm09 viruses resistant to oseltamivir and peramivir were sporadically detected in Japan, but they did not spread throughout the community. No viruses resistant to zanamivir and laninamivir were detected.

5. 固相抽出—LC-MS/MS 法による食品中の甘味 料 12 種および保存料 9 種の一斉分析

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A rapid and simple method for the simultaneous determination of twelve sweeteners and nine preservatives in various foods by liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (LC-MS/MS) was developed. The sweeteners and preservatives were extracted from solid samples with 80% and 50% methanol and from liquid samples with 80% methanol, followed by Oasis WAX cartridge cleanup. The LC separation was performed on a XSelect CSH Phenyl-Hexyl column (5 m, 2.1 mm ×150 mm) with a mobile phase of 10 mmol/L acetate buffer (pH 4.0) –acetonitrile and MS detection with negative ion electrospray ionization. The quantification limits of acesulfame K (AK), alitame (AL), aspartame (ASP), cyclamic acid (CYC), neotame (NEO), saccharin Na (SAC), p-hydroxybenzoic acid methyl (PHBA-Me), p-hydroxybenzoic acid ethyl (PHBA-Et), p-hydroxybenzoic acid isopropyl (PHBA-iPr) , p-hydroxybenzoic acid propyl $(PHBA\text{-}Pr) \ \ , \, p\text{-}hydroxybenzoic acid isobutyl} \ \ (PHBA\text{-}iBu)$

and p-hydroxybenzoic acid butyl (PHBA-Bu) were 0.001 g/kg, those of dulcin (DU) , glycyrrhizic acid (GLY) , neohesperidin dihydrochalcone (NHDC) , rebaudioside A (REB) , stevioside (STV) , sucralose (SUC) and benzoic acid (BA) were 0.005 g/kg, and those of sorbic acid (SOA) and dehydroacetic acid (DHA) were 0.02 g/kg. The mean recoveries from ten kinds of foods fortified at the levels of 0.02 and 0.2 g/kg were 70.9–119.0%, and their relative standard deviations were 0.1–11.7%.