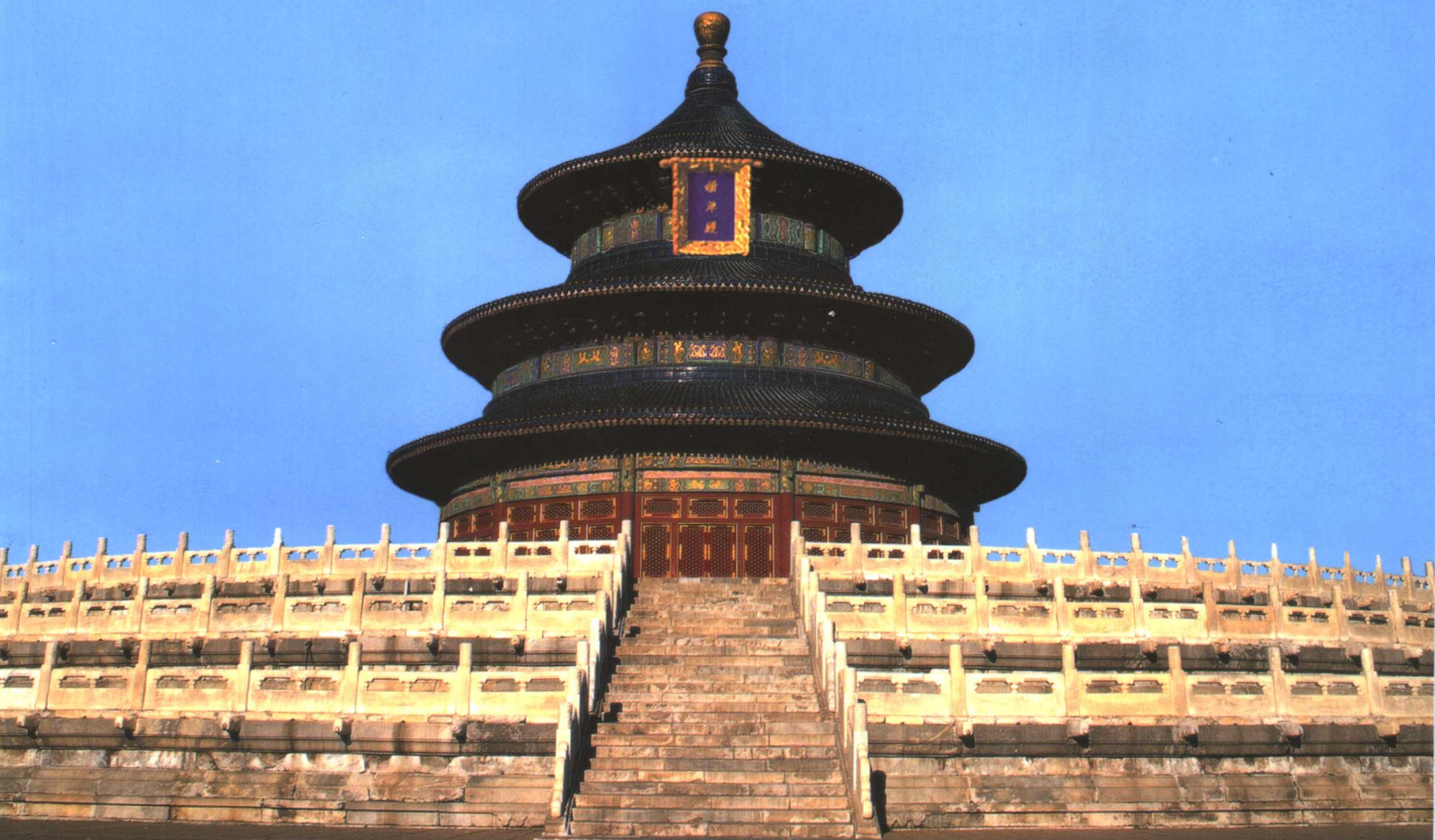


中德传染病研讨会

Chinese-German Symposium on Infectious Diseases

April 24~26, 2005

Beijing · China



A.Name List of the Organizing Committee of the Chinese–German Symposium on Infectious Diseases

Group Leader: LU Zhanxiu

Assistant Group Leader: WANG Yedong ZHOU Xianzhi

Group Members: LU Hongyu LI Jin LI Jun LI Qinghong

YANG Yan ZHANG Zheng CHEN Haoyang

CHEN Wen JIN Lei XU Dongping

HUANG Xianbin XIE Enhua

B. Agenda of the Chinese–German Symposium on Infectious Diseases

April 24

The whole day Registration

14:00–18:30 Visit

18:30–20:00 Dinner at Tengelitala Restaurant

April 25 Morning

09:00–09:30 Opening Ceremony

Chairperson: LU Zhanxiu

09:00–09:10 Address

President LU Zhanxiu

09:10–09:20 Address

Minister LI Jianhua

09:20–09:30 Address

Admiraloberstabsarzt

Dr. Karsten Ockers

09:30–10:30 Prompt response mechanism for the outbreak of epidemic diseases and bio–terrorism attack

Chairpersons:

Prof. WANG Fusheng

Prof. A.F. Widmer

09:30–09:55 Prompt response mechanism for the outbreak of epidemic diseases—The German “Permanent Working Group of the Centres of Competence and Treatment Facilities”

Dr. Julia Sasse

09:55–10:20 Genetic polymorphisms database for microbial forensics: a paradigm of *Y. pestis*

Prof. YANG Reifu

10:20–10:30 Roche Diagnostics: Roche involvement in infectious diseases

Mr. Wong Fatt–Heng

10:30–11:00 Tea Break

11:00–12:00 Epidemic diseases monitoring and their prevention and control in military operations

Chairpersons:

Colonel Dr. Ernst–Jürgen

Finke

		Prof. CAO Wuchun
11:00–11:25	Epidemic surveillance and prevention and control of epidemic diseases in military operations	Colonel Dr. Ernst–Jürgen Finke
11:25–11:50	Microbial threats to health: global challenges and preparedness in China	Prof. CAO Wuchun
11:50–12:00	Carl Zeiss AG: Surgical microscopes under steril conditions	Mr. Alexander Partsch
April 25	Noon	
12:00–13:00	Luncheon	Siji Hall on 1st floor, Zhongyuan Hotel
April 25	Afternoon	
13:00–14:00	Response to emerging infectious diseases and population epidemic situation of unknown causes	Chairpersons: Dr. Julia Sasse Dr. CHENG Yun
13:00–13:25	Response to emerging infectious diseases and epidemic situation of unknown causes in the general population— Smallpox preparedness planning as an example for contingency planning	Dr. Julia Sasse
13:25–13:50	Strategies for prevention and control of emerging infectious diseases	Dr. ZHUANG Yingjie
13:50–14:00	Prevention of infections using sterile medical devices for single use	CEO Clinico Jörg Heinzerling
14:00–15:00	Prompt diagnosis and detection of pathogenic microorganisms	Chairpersons: Dr. med. Hans Jäger Prof. XU Dongping
14:00–14:25	Prompt diagnosis and detection of pathogenic microorganisms	Colonel Dr. Ernst–Jürgen Finke

14:25–14:50	Identification and characterization of a novel mimic T cell epitope of HCV–HVR1 region	Prof. CHENG Yun
14:50–15:00	BioMerieux: The rapid diagnosis of sepsis	Prof. Dr. Wayne Wang
15:00–15:20	Tea Break	
15:20–16:20	The study on vaccines for HIV infection and other infectious diseases	Chairpersons: Dr. Ruth Offergeld Dr. WANG Fusheng
15:20–15:45	HIV/AIDS: new aspects in clinical management and vaccination	Dr. med. Hans Jäger
15:45–16:10	HIV antigen specific CTL responses against HIV infection in adaptive immunity in HIV/AIDS patients	Dr. LI Taisheng
16:10–16:20	Bode Chemie: Sterilium— 40 years of experience: what makes the quality of a hand disinfectant	Dr. Roland Knieler
16:30–17:30	Visit 302 Hospital of PLA	
18:30–20:00	Formal Banquet at Qianmen Quanjude Roast Duck Restaurant	
April 26	Morning	
09:00–09:50	Prevention and treatment of HCV infection	Chairperson: Dr. WU Xueqiong
09:00–09:25	Hepatitis C: treatment and prevention— Special focus on blood safety	Dr. Ruth Offergeld
09:25–09:50	Control of HBV infection by host innate immunity and clinically associated therapeutic strategy for chronic HBV–infected individuals	Prof. WANG Fusheng
09:50–10:25	Mechanism of drug resistance of bacteria and its countermeasures	Chairperson: Dr. Sabine Rüsç–Gerdes

09:50–10:15	Mechanism of bacterial resistance option to prevent the emergence and transmission of multiresistant pathogens	Prof. A.F. Widmer
10:15–10:25	MEIKO, Offenburg: Prevention of crow infection through standardization of human waste treatment	Mr. Markus Braun
10:25–10:50	Tea Break	
10:50–11:40	Discussion on prevention and control of tuberculosis and other special topics	Chairperson: Mr. Markus Braun
10:50–11:15	Prevention and control of tuberculosis	Dr. Sabine Rüscher-Gerdes
11:15–11:40	Advance in researches of molecular mechanism and molecular diagnosis of drug resistance in <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> in China	Prof. WU Xueqiong
11:40–11:50	Closing Ceremony	Chairperson:
11:40–11:45	Address	Prof. WANG Fusheng
11:45–11:50	Address	Colonel Dr. Ernst-Jürgen Finke
April 26	Noon	
11:50–12:20	Luncheon	Siji Hall on 1st floor, Zhongyuan Hotel
April 26	Afternoon	
13:00–18:00	Visit	
19:00	1.Group photo	
	2.Banquet at Rongyuan Hall, Zhongyuan Hotel	

C. Instructions for Participants

- I. All the participants shall bear the Name Card upon entering and leaving the conference hall and dinning hall.
- II. All the participants shall be punctual according to the Daily Schedule.
- III. All the participants shall shut off MP and BP or set “vibration” mode for them so as not to interfere with the reports.
- IV. All the participants shall keep their belongings, documents and materials for the Symposium under lock and key to prevent them from losing.
- V. Dietetic hygiene shall be emphasized for all the participants. If a participant/ participants has special dietary needs, please do not hesitate to contact with the Symposium Service Group.
- VI. If there are other problems, please do not hesitate to contact with the Symposium Service Group.

D. Symposium Service Group and Telephone Numbers

Member	Duty	MP
CHEN Haoyang	Coordination	13911003344
LU Hongyu	Symposium affairs	13341021422
JIN Lei	Symposium affairs	13001082139
XU Dongping	Slide shows	13901258573
ZHANG Zheng	Slide shows	13681347865

09:00–09:25	HCV 感染的防治—论血液安全性	Dr. Ruth Offergeld
09:25–09:50	天然免疫应答清除 HBV 的作用及其临床免疫治疗的前景	王福生 教授
09:50–10:25	细菌耐药机制及对策	主持:Dr.Sabine Rüesch–Gerdes
09:50–10:15	细菌耐药机制及预防多重耐药病原菌产生和传播的对策	Prof. Dr. A.F.Widmer
10:15–10:25	MEIKO,Offenburg: 通过标准化处理病人排泄物防止医源性感染	Mr. Markus Braun
10:25–10:50	茶歇	
10:50–11:40	结核病的预防与控制	主持:Mr. Markus Braun
10:50–11:15	结核病的预防与控制	Dr. Sabine Rüesch–Gerdes
11:15–11:40	中国结核菌耐药机制的分子机制和分子诊断研究进展	吴雪琼 教授
11:40–11:50	闭幕式	主持:
11:40–11:45	致辞	中方大会主席:王福生教授
11:45–11:50	致辞	Colonel Dr. Ernst–Jürgen Finke
4 月 26 日	中午	
11:50–12:20	午餐	中苑宾馆一层四季厅
4 月 26 日	下午	
13:00–18:00	参观	
19:00	1、代表合影 2、中德之夜	中苑宾馆二层融苑厅

4月 25 日	中午	
12:00–13:00	午餐	中苑宾馆一层四季厅
4 月 25 日	下午	
13:00–14:00	新发传染病及不明原因群体发病的处理	主持:Dr. Julia Sasse 程 云 教授
13:00–13:25	新发传染病及不明原因群体发病的处理—以天花意外事故的处理为例	Dr. Julia Sasse
13:25–13:50	新发传染病的防控策略	庄英杰 主任
13:50–14:00	Clinico: 使用一次性消毒医疗器械预防感染	CEO Clinico Jörg Heinzerling
14:00–15:00	病原微生物的快速诊断及检测	主持:Dr.med. Hans Jäger 徐东平 教授
14:00–14:25	病原微生物的快速诊断及检测	Colonel Dr. Ernst-Jürgen Finke
14:25–14:50	HCV-HVR1 新型 T 细胞表位的初步鉴定及其特性	程 云 教授
14:50–15:00	BioMerieux: 脓毒血症的快速诊断	Prof. Dr. Wayne Wang
15:00–15:20	茶歇	
15:20–16:20	HIV 及其他传染病疫苗研究	主持:Dr. Ruth Offergeld 王福生 教授
15:20–15:45	HIV/AIDS 临床治疗和疫苗新进展	Dr. med. Hans Jäger
15:45–16:10	中国 HIV/AIDS 病人的特异性 CTL 应答的研究	李太生 教授
16:10–16:20	Bode Chemie: 消毒—40 年的经验;是什么保证了消毒剂的质量	Dr. Roland Knieler
16:30–17:30	参观三〇二医院	
18:30–20:00	晚宴	前门全聚德烤鸭店
4月 26 日	上午	
09:00–09:50	HCV 感染的防治	主持: 吴雪琼 教授

二、中德传染病研讨会日程

4月24日

全天 代表报到

14:00-18:00 德方代表参观

18:30-20:00 晚餐(腾格里塔拉酒楼)

4月25日 上午

09:00-09:30 开幕式 主持:吕占秀院长

09:00-09:10 开幕词 吕占秀院长

09:10-09:20 致辞 中方:李建华部长

09:20-09:30 致辞 德方:Admiral Ockers

09:30-10:30 突发疫情及生物恐怖袭击的快速反应机制 主持:王福生 教授
Prof. A.F.Widmer

09:30-09:55 突发流行病的快速反应机制—德国高效处理
设备中心工作组 Dr. Julia Sasse

09:55-10:20 微生物法医学遗传多态性数据库:鼠疫耶尔森菌 杨瑞馥 教授

10:20-10:30 罗氏公司:感染性疾病的检测 Mr.Wong Fatt-Heng

10:30-11:00 茶歇

11:00-12:00 疫情监测及军事行动中的疫情防控 主持:Dr.Ernst-Jürgen
Finke

曹务春 教授

11:00-11:25 疫情监测及军事行动中的疫情防控 Colonel Dr.Ernst-Jürgen
Finke

11:25-11:50 微生物对健康的威胁:全球挑战及中国的应对 曹务春 教授

11:50-12:00 Carl Zeiss AG:无菌条件下的外科显微镜 Mr. Alexander Partsch

一、中德传染病研讨会组委会名单

组 长：吕占秀

副组长：王业东 周先志

成 员：(按姓氏笔画为序)

吕宏宇 李 进 李 军 李庆虹 杨 燕 张 政

陈昊阳 陈 文 金 磊 徐东平 黄显斌 谢恩华

三、会议须知

- 一、参加会议人员出入会场、餐厅须佩戴代表证。
- 二、按作息时间准时参加各项会议活动。
- 三、为保持会场安静有序,请将手机、寻呼机关闭或调至震动档。
- 四、妥善保管随身物品、会议文件和资料,防止丢失。
- 五、注意饮食卫生。个人饮食如有特殊要求,请提前向会务保障组说明。
- 六、如有其他问题可与会务组联系解决。

四、工作人员名单及联系电话

为保证会议顺利进行,下列工作人员为大家提供具体服务,有事请与我们联系。

人 员	职 责	联系方式
陈昊阳	协 调	13911003344
吕宏宇	会 务	13341021422
金 磊	会 务	13001082139
徐东平	文字幻灯	13901258573
张 政	文字幻灯	13681347865

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Prompt response mechanism for the outbreak of epidemic diseases —The German “Permanent Working Group of the Centres of Competence and Treatment Facilities”

Fock R, Sasse J

Robert Koch-Institute, Federal Information Centre for Biological Security,
Seestrasse 10 in 13353 Berlin, Germany

Necessary anti-epidemic measures have to be well established to prevent transmission of serious, live threatening infectious diseases. Especially in the case of an outbreak of a highly contagious infectious disease, such as man to man transmissible viral hemorrhagic fever, plague or SARS, an immediate reaction is of prime importance.

In 1998 the “epidemic protection group” established as a civil-militarian expert group of representatives from different institutions on national, state and communal level and different working fields such as research, public health or clinic. They developed a “management concept for imported single cases of high contagious diseases” in Germany which was first published in 1999.

Highly contagious diseases such as viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHF) are very rare in Germany and only few physicians have the competence to treat them. At present there are six special isolation units, so called treatment centres, in Germany for patients with highly infectious diseases. The maximum distance from each point in Germany to one of these hospitals is 200 km.

Specialised physicians in so called competence centres will give diagnostic and logistic counselling for primary care hospitals and public health offices which have to manage a suspected case. They will also co-ordinate the transport to the treatment centre, the anti-epidemic measures, the risk assessment and the communication with the media. Competence centres provide expertise from different professional backgrounds, for example tropical medicine, rescue service, hospital hygiene, public health. Availability is guaranteed 24 hours, 7 days a week. The treatment centres are responsible for the case management, the diagnosis and the therapy. A special isolation ward has negative pressure, therefore an air lock system with different pressure balance and an air condition system with HEPA-filtering are needed.

According to the principles of barrier nursing the staff needs special personal protective clothing and training. Supply of the unit and waste disposal have to be organised under the same safety conditions.

The competence and treatment centres organise quarterly evaluation meetings and an annual training course.

微生物法医学遗传多态性数据库:鼠疫耶尔森菌

杨瑞馥

军事医学科学院微生物流行病学研究所 北京 100071

生物恐怖是利用微生物及其毒素制造恐慌,危害人类,并可影响经济的顺利发展。生物被用于生物武器已经有数百年的历史,2001年发生的炭疽芽孢信件攻击的生物恐怖事件造成了公众的极度恐慌。这反映出:我们须要建立快速分析技术,并应鉴定生物罪犯、炭疽芽孢之来源及其在什么地方,如何生产的生物剂。

我们有很好的致病剂分析手段,但是这些实验多数是说明流行病学问题,不能提供充足的证据供执法部门更好的甄别菌株的来源。这就有必要发展一些菌株甄别的技术。例如,鉴定邮件邮寄的生物剂为炭疽芽孢杆菌,可鉴定致病菌,如果只是这个结果,那么任何拥有该菌的机构和个人都是怀疑对象。但是进一步鉴定该菌为 Ames 株,调查范围就将大大缩小。所有这些实验必须符合法医学的要求。

微生物法医学就是可靠的测定相近微生物株间分子差异,并据此推测其来源、关系和传播途径。这

些差异和标志包括基因组序列多态性、全基因组基因表达谱、蛋白和小分子谱的差异等。这些技术可用于研究群体结构、物种进化和毒力的获得。

我们以鼠疫耶尔森菌为例,报告了其遗传多态性数据库的建立及其基因芯片追踪技术的发展。我们越来越清楚的认识到的,由于基因水平转移、基因缺失、基因组内重组和其他突变事件,使得细菌基因组发生着持续的结构变化。根据这些导致基因组多态性机制研究鼠疫菌基因组遗传多态性不仅有利于建立微生物法医学分析用基础数据库,还会有助于研究鼠疫菌在疫源地扩张过程中的微进化。本实验室分别利用假基因谱、DNA 重排谱和全基因组芯片研究了鼠疫菌的点突变、基因重排和基因获得与缺失规律,建立了追踪鼠疫菌的遗传多态性数据库,并分析了中国分离株的微进化及其与疫源地扩张和关键代谢基因变异的关系。

Genetic polymorphisms database for microbial forensics: a paradigm of *Y. pestis*

YANG Ruifu

Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology,
Academy of Military Medical Sciences, Beijing 100071, China

Bioterrorists use microbes or their toxins to invoke fear, inflict harm, and impact economic well-being. Although microbes have been used as weapons for centuries, the anthrax letter attacks of 2001 generated great terror in the public. The attacks and subsequent public reactions revealed the need for an infrastructure with analytical tools and knowledge bases to rapidly provide investigative leads and help determine who was responsible for the crime (i.e., attribu-

tion), the source of the anthrax, and how and where the weapon was produced.

There are examples of well-developed practices for handling and analyzing pathogenic agents. However, many of these assays address epidemiological concerns and do not provide sufficient information on the strain or isolate to allow law enforcement to better identify the source of the evidence sample. The continued development of additional assays for individu-