

cattle with 1% chlorophos solution during peak tick activity.

It was proved that 1% chlorophos solution is harmless for dairy production. Pastures were treated with chlorophos simultaneously with study of its effect.

The committee showed exceptional activity in publishing results of the work, especially in issuing systematic books and instructions for the population.

In 1969, the detailed study of CHF and determination of prophylactic tasks of the regional physicians and scientific workers of 4 institutes acquired a form of a harmony of action resulting in efficiency in the work.

The committee was always supported and encour-

aged by Rostov regional organizations and the RSFSR Ministry of Health.

New aims have now been determined, such as investigating treatment-prophylactic properties of the specific gamma-globulin prepared in RIEMH under the leadership of V. N. Milyutin, studying effectiveness of specific prophylactic measures against CHF using the vaccine from the Institute of Poliomyelitis, continuing ecological-geographical investigations, and studying the effect of human activity on the natural focus. The last study should be together with veterinarians.

All these problems may be successfully solved by persistent, systematic, and detailed study by scientists and physicians in Rostov Oblast.

Isolation of CHF Virus from Patient Blood and Autopsy Material (1968-1969 Investigation Data) in Rostov and Astrakhan Oblasts, and Bulgaria

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The CHF virus study at the end of 1967 and during the winter and spring of 1968 revealed that this agent is highly pathogenic to NAR and NWM and also shows an interfering action against VSV when tested in primary HKC. One of 3 green monkeys infected with CHF virus was observed to develop a short-term viremia (5-6 days); the agent was detected in infected NWM. Thus, tests were made to clarify the sensitivity of different methods for indicating CHF virus and isolating it from patient blood and also from *Hyalomma plumbeum* ticks.

The investigated material was simultaneously used to inoculate NWM (0.02 ml intracerebrally) and NAR (0.04 ml intracerebrally), and for the following tissue cultures: HKC, CEC, and PEKC prepared in vials (0.2 ml per vial). Green monkeys (4) and guinea pigs were also inoculated.

Interfering activity of CHF virus was determined in tissue cultures infected with VSV at different post-inoculation intervals. Tissue culture fluid samples were simultaneously used to infect NWM and to isolate the virus. The susceptibility of these tissue cultures to CHF virus was also studied in successive passages at optimum intervals for virus accumulation (2-3 days).

Blood samples from monkeys and guinea pigs infected with blood of ill animals, and tick suspensions, were inoculated into NWM and NAR which were examined for the presence of CHF virus and to detect interfering activity against VSV.

INVESTIGATION OF CHF PATIENT BLOOD IN NWM AND NAR

In these experiments, 10 blood samples from 10 CHF patients were tested in NWM and NAR. CHF virus was isolated in 6 cases from NWM and only in 1 case from NAR (the virus was also isolated from NWM in the same case).

STUDY OF EFFECT OF INFECTED CHF PATIENT BLOOD IN NWM AND NAR WITH REFERENCE TO INTERFERENCE REACTION AGAINST VSV

Twenty blood samples from 20 CHF patients were simultaneously tested in NWM and in HKC for interference reaction. The virus was isolated from NWM in 14 cases; 8 of these cases were positive for interference with HKC and the virus was also isolated from NWM in these 8 cases; 11 were negative and 1 was questionable.

INVESTIGATION OF INFECTED CHF PATIENT BLOOD IN NWM, HKC, PEKC, AND CEC

Eight blood samples from CHF patients were used for infecting NWM, HKC, PEKC, and CEC. The virus was isolated from NWM in 5 cases. Virus was found to be present in blood in 2 cases by interference reaction in HKC and in 3 cases the virus was isolated from HKC culture fluid after inoculating NWM (in all cases virus was also isolated from NWM). Examination of blood samples from 8 patients in tissue cultures is shown in Tables 1 and 2.